



MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department for Housing and Urban Development

**KENYA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
(KISIP 2)**

**FINAL ESIA REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT IN LAKEVIEW
SETTLEMENT IN NAKURU COUNTY**

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN REVIEW, REPACKAGING OF DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN AND PREPARATION OF PROCUREMENT DOCUMENTS: UPDATING OF RAP AND ESIA REPORTS; AND SUPERVISION OF THE PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURES IMPROVEMENT WORKS IN SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE COUNTIES OF NAIROBI AND NAKURU. (8 NO.



FINAL ESIA REPORT – LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT, NAKURU COUNTY

SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT



Tertiary Consulting
Engineers Limited

In JV with



GA CONSULTANTS LTD

OCTOBER 2023



The Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN REVIEW, REPACKAGING OF DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN AND PREPARATION OF PROCUREMENT DOCUMENTS: UPDATING OF RAP AND ESIA REPORTS; AND SUPERVISION OF THE PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURES IMPROVEMENT WORKS IN SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE COUNTIES OF NAIROBI AND NAKURU. (8 NO. SETTLEMENTS): CONTRACT NO. KE-MOTI-214833-CS-QCBS)

Final Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report, Lake View Settlement, Nakuru County.



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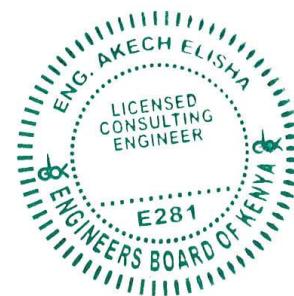
E 1: DECLARATION

This Summary project Report document has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act 2015, Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) (amendment) Regulations, 2019 and the World Bank (WB) Operational Policies (OP 4.01 and 4.12) as well as the WB EHS Guidelines.

NEMA Report Submission Details

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Client

Signed  Date 19.12.23
KISIP- COORDINATOR
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU

E 2: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|--|
| AFD | Agence Française de Développement |
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| ARAP | Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan |
| CLO | Community Liaison Officer |
| EHS | Environment Health and Safety |
| EMCA | Environmental Management and Coordination Act |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ESMF | Environment and Social Management Framework |
| ESMMP | Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| KeNHA | Kenya National Highways Authority |
| KeRRA | Kenya Rural Roads Authority |
| KISIP | Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project |
| KURA | Kenya Urban Roads Authority |
| LPDP | Local Physical Development Plan |
| MLPWHUD | Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development |
| MWI | Ministry of Water and Irrigation |
| NAWASSCO | Nakuru Water and Sanitation Services Company |
| NEAP | National Environmental Action Plan |
| NEMA | National Environment Management Authority |
| NEP | National Environment Policy |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| OP | Operations Policy |
| OSHA | Occupational Health and Safety Act |
| PAP | Project Affected Person |
| PDP | Physical Development Plan |
| PPEs | Personal Protective Equipment |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RPF | Resettlement Policy Framework |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| STD | Sexually Transmitted Diseases |
| SUP | Social Upgrading Project |
| WB | World Bank |
| WIBA | Workplace Injuries and Benefits Act |
| WRA | Water Resources Authority |

E 3: DOCUMENT AUTHENTICITY

| DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET | | | |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| County and Country | Nairobi, Kenya | | |
| Project Title | Final ESIA Report for the Proposed Lake View Informal Settlements Improvement Project II, Nakuru County; | | |
| Document Title | FINAL ESIA Report | | |
| Category | Summary Project Report. | | |
| Client Name | Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, Government of Kenya | | |
| Revision | 04 | Status | Final ESIA Report |
| Author (s) | Project team | Reviewed by | Client Lead consultant and The WB |
| Office of Origin | TCE/GA Nairobi | Issue Date 30/10/2023 | |

E 4: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E 4-1: Introduction and project background

The Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, Government of Kenya is implementing the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP) in two Counties of Nairobi City and Nakuru. Lake View Settlement, Nakuru County is one of the beneficiary settlement, which this report is reporting on.

This consultancy service contract is being undertaken by a Joint Venture between TCE and G A Consultants Ltd. The contract is for the following activities; engineering design review, repackaging of detailed engineering designs, and preparation of procurement documents; updating of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reports; and supervision of the proposed infrastructures improvement works in Lake View informal settlements in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County. The contract is under the KISIP Phase II framework, funded by credit from the World Bank through International Development Association (IDA), French Agency for Development (AFD) and through the Government of the Republic of Kenya (GoK) at the County Level. .

The overall objective of the consultancy contract is to ensure that the proposed infrastructure improvement works in Lake View Settlement are implemented to the required specification with the aim of improving the living condition of the inhabitants, who are the direct beneficiaries. Specifically, the study will review all engineering designs for the above items, prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), repackage tender documents as per stakeholder agreements within the budgets, advise client on value for money (feasibility) for each works item and prepare design review reports.

In the site validation surveys (site case analysis) the study team through discipline-based coordination conducted confirmatory studies to evaluate the design report contents. This was done for the entire investment menu. The socio- economic studies, feasibility studies, and the conceptual designs have been completed under the same consultancy. This Report therefore presents findings of Environmental and Social Assessment undertaken for the Proposed Projects, the report presents potential environment and social risks that are likely to be triggered by the Project, appropriate mitigation measures have also been provided in this assessment.

E 4-2: Scope of ESIA

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report has been prepared for the proposed infrastructure upgrading of Lakeview informal settlement in Nakuru County. It gives an overview of the project, details of the project components, detailed description of the project area, possible impacts of the project as well as recommending mitigation measures for the identified negative impacts. This Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is expected to achieve the following objectives;

- To identify all potential significant environmental and social impacts of the proposed Project and recommend measures for mitigation.
- To assess and predict the potential impacts during site preparation, construction and operational phases of the Project.
- To ensure that the project activities comply with the provisions of environmental regulations.
- To generate baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of how well the mitigation measures will be implemented during the Project cycle.
- To allow for public participation as well as stakeholder Consultations.
- To develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan to mitigate the identified impacts so as to ensure sustainability of the proposed Projects.
- To recommend cost effective measures to be implemented to mitigate against the expected impacts.

The ESIA study was carried out based on desk review, field assessments and consultations with relevant County and National Government institutions. The exercise began with a scoping process that involved identification of significant environmental and social issues associated with the proposed Works. ESIA Scoping was achieved through reviews of the secondary Documents and available data supported with field evaluations. The scoping the assessment enabled the team to determine the Project potential risks to Biophysical, Social, Health and Safety of the receptor environment around the proposed Project site. This was followed by a thorough review of the available literature. This involved review of project documents, architectural drawings, site layouts, past ESIA, relevant policy, legal and institutional frameworks. Documents containing climatic, demographic, and hydrological data on Nakuru County with details to specific settlement were also reviewed in order to gain deeper understanding of the project area.

The physical evaluation of the Project area was carried out within the month of January 2023 with specific focus on the environmental and social issues; in particular, the potential environmental and social impacts of the project. The field assessment involved, Household survey, focused group discussions, observation and key informant interview. As detailed in the report, a range of stakeholders were consulted during the assessment of the potential environmental and social impacts of the project. Stakeholder consultations were very vital in deciding project component for the informal settlement.

In addition, a range of policies that guides the environmental and social assessments in the country were reviewed. The policies reviewed include; the Kenya Vision 2030, Constitution of Kenya, National environmental policy and many other policies for specific environmental and social attributes.

E 4-3: Project description

Based upon the priorities defined previously by key stakeholders in the settlement and Nakuru county, the Conceptual Design for Lakeview settlement focused on;

Table 0-1 Summary of proposed projects in Lakeview settlement

| Settlement | Scope of Works | Area |
|----------------------|--|---------------|
| Lake View settlement | | 6,330 |
| 1.1 | R1: 302 – 950 m Machakos road drainage construction. | square meters |
| 1.2 | FL: 30m high, at the Junction of Flamingo Rd. & Machakos Rd FL: 30m high, close to Lake View Center Shopping Mall FL: 30m high, close to The Fountain of Life Church | |

E4-4 : Project Categorization:

According to Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit (Amendment) regulations 2019, EMCA (amended 2019) Second Schedule, Legal notice number 31, it presents three-risk category i.e. (Low, Medium and High) on various project under implementation. Based on the schedule; the project lies under Midium Risk Project that requires Summary Project Report inform of ESIA.

E4-5: Project Cost:

In total the Hilton/London Settlement project will cost a total of Ksh 123,123,955.57 (Kenyan shillings One Hundred and Twenty Three Million, One Hundred and Twenty Three Thousand, Nine Hundred and Fifty Five Shillings and Fifty-Seven Cents). The Tables 0-2 bellow shows the bills in summary.

Table 0-2 Summary Cost of proposed projects in Lakeview settlement

| Settlement | Bill 1 Share | Roads, Footpath & Drainage | Electrical Works | Bill 28 Share (E&S) | Total |
|------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Lakeview | 11,569,949.75 | 94,607,601.09 | 14,510,672.00 | 2,435,732.73 | 123,123,955.57 |

E4.-6: Amount To Pay To NEMA

The law requires the proponent to pay 0.1% of the project cost as NEMA license processing fee. In this aspect, Ksh 123,123.95 (Kenyan shillings One Hundred and Twenty Three Thousands, One Hundred and Twenty Three Shillings and Ninety-Five Cents only) shall be paid to NEMA by the proponent for NEMA Licensing process.

E4-7: Analysis of Alternatives

The chapter examines the various alternatives considered during the design of the Project. The consideration of alternatives is one of the proactive side of Environmental and Social Assessment required to enhance the project design. Alternatives that were considered instead of road construction was the construction of footpaths however, presented with the dynamics of the settlement that include and are not limited to the socio-economic background amongst others. Further the option selected did satisfy the KISIP Investments Identification criteria which are;

- i) The service should be selected from the agreed investment menu.
- ii) The investment should be a priority specified in the Physical Development Plan (PDP) of the County.
- iii) The chosen infrastructure investments should be economically justifiable though the choice of good technology and materials.
- iv) Arrangements for operations and maintenance must be sound and give confidence that service delivery will be sustainable.
- v) Environmental and social impacts of infrastructure investments are positive.
- vi) Budget and per hectare cost must be within agreed limits.

The alternative on roads was evaluated and tarmacading of the roads within the settlement was chosen as compared to concrete which is deemed to be expensive or marram roads which is a source dust in the estate that can be a nuisance.

On the part of electrical lighting, high mast lighting option was chosen over flood light because of the area it illuminates. Source of power was evaluated over the solar and grid power of which solar was dropped due to vandalism in the area. Then the YES project and the NO project alternative was evaluated and it was the YES project alternative that was chosen to deliver the roads and high mast lighting in Lake View Settlement was considered to offer the services that the settlement require.

E4-8: Baseline information of the settlement

The chapter provides a detailed description of the baseline information of Lakeview settlement including the; administrative, biological, physical environment and the results of a household socio-economic survey that sort to find out the residents;

- Income bracket
- Literacy Levels
- Social amenities in the area and Health services in the area. Among other indicators in discussed in the chapter.

The information provides the conclusion that the settlement is characterized with low quality houses close to each other. Sanitation, water scarcity, poor accessibility as a result of poor roads and insecurity due to lack of street lighting are some of the main challenges faced by the settlement.

E4-9: Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

This chapter looks at the laws, policies, rules and regulations, guidelines as well as the institutional setup for environmental and social impact assessment. The chapter presents all the Kenyan context policies and institutional framework, International policies on social and environmental protection as well as the world Bank's safeguards policies.

Among others, the key policies and laws reviewed under this study includes; the constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya's vision 2030, Kenya environmental sanitation and hygiene policy (2016-2030), Environmental Management and coordination Act (1999 reviewed in 2015), The occupational safety and Health act 2007.

Under the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards, the policies reviewed include; OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) and OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement).

Key institutions include; the county government of Nakuru, NEMA, MLPWHUD, NAWASSCO, WRA and KURA.

E4-10: Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation

The assessment involved consultations with relevant stakeholders in the target settlement within Nakuru County. The aim of stakeholder consultations was to give a platform for information sharing and opinion gathering in relation to the proposed project. Consultations were done in form of public meetings and key informant interviews. The issues were then analyzed and presented to design team for finalization of Project designs and planning on how best to implement the project.

Key among the stakeholders consulted include; the ministry of Infrastructure, County Government of Nakuru, interest groups in the area, local administrators as well as the community with the informal settlement. The table summary of consultations in Lakeview is as presented in the table below;

Table 0-3: Summary of stakeholder engagement in Lake View Settlement

| NO | ISSUE | RESPONSE |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Remaining allocated Funds after completion of KISIP 2. | The team informed residents that the objective of world bank was to improve the quality of life in the settlement and if such objectives have been met then only the remaining needs can be addressed. Thus, the remaining funds, if any, would be discussed by the financier and implementing agency for KISIP for proper relocation. |
| 2 | Details of design review and incorporation of link roads. | The consultant was to focus on the scope that remained from KISIP I for the works that remained incomplete from the previous priorities and hence no new priority would be introduced in the design. |
| 3 | Clarity on remaining priorities detailed in KISIP 2. | ✓ Members of Lake View Settlement were informed that one road would be done; Machakos road and three floodlights would be constructed. |
| 4 | Labour and Workforce from the Settlements | EIA team informed residents that during construction the contractor will source some responsible youth from the area as casuals to supplement his permanent staff. Residents with relevant skills and training can also present their certificates through the SEC to be considered for employment opportunities if need arises |

| NO | ISSUE | RESPONSE |
|----|--|--|
| 6 | Clarity on remaining priorities in the settlements that aren't incorporated in the design. | The team informed residents that KISIP is continuous and the remaining needs would still be considered in subsequent KISIP phases. It was stressed that the objective at the time was to finish the remaining works from KISIP I first. |
| 7 | Possibility of a meeting with KISIP Head Office to discuss reallocation of funds. | The team informed residents that as far as public participation was concerned, the team that was on the ground from the consultant was sufficient to collect and report the views of the community regarding the project and that every concern would be raised and reported for action. |

E4-11: Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment and Mitigation Measures

E4-11-1: Summary of Project Benefits

The Project has an overall positive impact on the informal settlements as it will improve the living conditions of people living and working in the informal settlements, through improving accessibility, drainage, waste, and security.

- Creation of employment to people living within the informal settlements through improved access.
- Improved living standard of people within the settlement through improved road infrastructure
- Providing a linkage of the settlement to other parts of the city.
- Provides alternative route to access the settlement, could be used during disaster times example by ambulances and fire engines.
- Enhanced access to social amenities like schools and health facilities within the settlement.
- Improved road side drainage hence reduced risks of flooding.
- The Project will improve the living standard and well-being of the local economy through provision of road and street lighting within the settlements.
- The water projects will lead to Improved Accessibility to Clean and Reliable Water

Supply

- Reduced Cases of Water Related Diseases
- Reduced Pollution of drainage channels within the project areas by Raw Sewerage.
- Increased Land Values in the Project Area
- The flood lights will lead to Improved Security within the settlement due to provision of floods within the settlement.
- Improving the roads and street lighting infrastructure within the settlement will result to development of associate social services for example health facilities, learning institutions and recreational centre's which will eventually benefit the community.

E4-11-2: Summary of Negative Impacts

The Project does not have significant and potentially irreversible negative impacts on the environment and people. The few identified negative impacts associated with construction Projects can easily be mitigated, and an Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan has been prepared as part of this report, whose implementation will be monitored to ensure compliance and protection of the environment. A monitoring plan to ensure this happens has also been developed.

Table 0-4: Summary of Impacts and their mitigation in Lake View Settlement.

| Impacts | Proposed Mitigation Measures |
|---|--|
| Destruction of Vegetation in the Project Areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site Clearance and Construction activities will be limited to available reserves within the settlements, Projects will be implemented within existing reserves and wayleaves minimize destruction to vegetation cover• Reinstatement of the project sites to their original state to be carried out once construction works are completed to allow growth of vegetation.• Replant eco-friendly grass and trees along the projects after completion of the civil works. We recommend that fruit trees be planted in the public facilities such as schools, health centres and in the vicinity in collaboration with Nakuru County Government (NCG) approved Community Based Organizations (CBOs). |
| Contamination of Surface Water Sources by Effluents | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure Construction Equipment is well maintained and serviced according to manufacturers' specifications to prevent oil leaks. |

| Impacts | Proposed Mitigation Measures |
|--|---|
| from Construction Plant and Equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning / repair of Construction Plant and Equipment to be carried out at designated yards • Contractor to have designated storage areas for oils, fuels etc. that is protected from rain water and away from nearby surface water courses |
| Soil Erosion resulting to loss of top soil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The risk of Soil Erosion will be lowered through provision of soil Erosion prevention structures i.e. gabions in areas susceptible to Soil Erosion especially at the Banks where the topography slopes if any. |
| Solid Wastes Generation from Construction Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction wastes (residual earth, debris and scrap materials) to be collected at designated points and Contractor to dispose to designated Solid Waste Dumping Sites approved by the Nakuru County Government • Contractor's Camps and Construction Sites to have designated waste collection points, • Environmental Management, Health and Safety Training Programmes to be conducted for Contractor's Staff to create awareness on proper solid wastes management |
| Noise and Excessive Vibrations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will comply with provisions of EMCA 2015 (Noise and Excessive Vibrations Regulations of 2009) • The Contractor will keep noise level within acceptable limits (60 Decibels during the day and 35 Decibels during the night) and construction activities shall, where possible, be confined to normal working hours in the residential areas • Hospitals and other noise sensitive areas such as schools shall be notified by the Contractor at least 5 days before construction is due to commence in their vicinity |
| Air Pollution and Dust Generation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will comply to the provisions of EMCA 2015 (Air Quality Regulations 2014) • Workers shall be trained on management of air pollution from vehicles and machinery. All construction machinery shall be maintained and serviced in accordance with the contractor's specifications • Water sprays shall be used on all earthworks areas within 200 metres of human settlement especially during the dry season. |
| Risk of Accidents at Work Sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor to provide a Healthy and Safety Plan prior to the commencement of works to be approved by the Supervising Engineer. • Provide Personal Protective Equipment including gloves, gum boots, overalls and helmets to workers. Use of PPE to be enforced by the Supervising Engineer. |

| Impacts | Proposed Mitigation Measures |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully stocked First Aid Kits to be provided within the Sites, Camps and in all Project Vehicles • Proper anchoring of sides to prevent collapse • Safety tapes to protect excavated areas • Excavated areas to be backfilled immediately through working on small sections. |
| Risk of Traffic Accidents along the Pipeline Route | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict use of warning signage and tapes where the trenches are open and at other active construction sites • Contractor to Employ and train Road Safety Marshalls who will be responsible for management of traffic on site • Contractor to provide a Traffic Management Plan during construction to be approved by the Supervising Engineer |
| Loss of Temporal Assets and Sources of Livelihood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a detailed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) report which documents the nature and magnitude of project impact to people's assets and sources of livelihood, the report should also propose adequate compensation and livelihood restoration measures to affected Project Persons. |
| Disruption of Public Utilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor to carry out piloting to locate services such as pipes and cables along the Pipeline Route before commencing excavation works. • The relevant Services Providers and Agencies to be notified prior to commencement of Works so that any relocation works can be carried out before the Pipeline Construction Works begin. • Length of excavation to be restricted to sections that can be reinstated within the shortest period possible to minimize time of disruption of services |
| Increased Transmission of HIV/AIDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS Awareness Program to be instituted and implemented as part of the Contractor's Health and Safety Management Plan to be enforced by the Supervising. This will involve periodic HIV/AIDS Awareness Workshops for Contractor's Staff • Access to Contractor's Workforce Camps by outsiders to be controlled • Contractor to provide standard quality condoms to personnel on site and within public places in the project sites. |
| Labour Influx and sexual offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective community engagement and strong grievance mechanisms on matters related to labour. • Effective contractual obligations for the contractor to adhere to the mitigation of risks against labour influx |

| Impacts | Proposed Mitigation Measures |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper records of labour force on site while avoiding child and forced labour Fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of workers. Comply to provisions of WIBA 2007 and IFC PS 2 on labour and Working Conditions, and ILO Conventions 87, 98, 29,105,138,182,100,111 Develop and implement a children Protection Strategy |
| Human Rights and gender inclusivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream Gender Inclusivity in hiring of workers and entire Project Management as required by Gender Policy 2011 and 2/3 gender rule. Protecting Human Risk areas Associated with, Disadvantaged Groups, Interfering with Participation Rights, and interfering with Labour Rights |
| Increased Crime and Insecurity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor and Supervision Team to liaise regularly with the Local Administration and Police Service to address any security and crime arising during project implementation. Contractor to provide 24 hours security to Workforce Camps, Yards, Stores and to the Supervising Team's Offices |
| Local Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize hire of locals for all unskilled labour. Implement a local recruitment plan that is fair and transparent (including recruitment processes that ensure inclusivity of both men and women, vulnerable individuals, minority clans, ethnic groups etc. Adhere to labour laws, and labour management practices (timely renumeration, equitable compensation for both genders for equal work etc.) Create awareness to workers and the community on worker and project grievance redress mechanisms. |
| Local Sourcing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source materials from local businesses/communities. As applicable, give opportunities to businesses owned or operated by vulnerable individuals. |
| Inadequate stakeholder Engagement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums. |
| Exclusion of Gender, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities. Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups. |

| Impacts | Proposed Mitigation Measures |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan. Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan |
| Child Exploitation and Abuse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH. Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH. Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive. Ensure all those with physical presence on site sign and understand the Code of Conduct. Put in place measures for monitoring GBV/sexual harassment. |
| Gender-Based Violence Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH. Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH. Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive. Ensure all those with physical presence on site sign and understand the Code of Conduct. Put in place measures for monitoring GBV/sexual harassment. |
| Ineffective Grievance Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitute a Local Grievances Committee in consultation with all community segments and incorporate the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms. Implement a workers grievances mechanism. Create awareness on the culturally appropriate and accessible GRM to all community segments including vulnerable individuals and households and CSOs. Log, date, process, resolve, and close-out all reported grievances in a timely manner. Ensure proportionate representation of disadvantaged persons in the local grievances committee. Enable the GRM to provide for confidential reporting of particularly sensitive social aspects such as GBV, as well as anonymity. |

E4-11-3: RAP Implementation;

An abbreviated RAP was carried out and 17 number of PAPs were identified report prepared and approved by the World Bank. The table below shows the summary of the abbreviated resettlement Action Plan.

Table 0-5: Summary of Abbreviated RAP in Lake View Settlement.

| No | PAP Category | Settlement |
|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Lakeview |
| 1 | Structure owners | 17 |
| 2 | Tenants | 0 |
| 3 | Number of female PAPs | 11 |
| 4 | Number of males PAPs | 6 |
| | Total | 17 |
| Settlement | PAPs | Implementation Budget (Kshs) |
| Lake View | 17 | 392,500.00 |

The Project will not lead to displacement of people as the roads are designed to follow the designated road reserves on the physical development plans (PDPs). However, there are encroachments on the road reserves mostly of temporal structures for informal traders. A RAP has been prepared to mitigate against this to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted upon.

E4-12: Conclusion

The proposed project will provide the much-needed service infrastructure aligned to the Kenyan development agenda. The activities for the proposed projects are not likely to interfere with the existence of the neighborhood significantly. The project has been planned in full cognizance of the requirements of the neighborhood where it is to be implemented and all standard planning considerations have been considered and given the attention they deserve. The mechanisms to ensure that the environmental and human effects are maintained to acceptable levels have been outlined in the EMMP and the time period and cost to carry out these provided for. It is thus our consideration that the project be allowed to go ahead with the implementation; provided the outlined mitigation measures are adhered to.

- i) The Project has an overall positive impact on the informal settlements as it will improve the living conditions of people living and working in the informal settlements, through improving accessibility, drainage, and security.
- ii) The Project does not have significant and potentially irreversible negative impacts on the environment and people. The few identified negative impacts associated with construction Projects can easily be mitigated, and an Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan has been prepared as part of this report, whose implementation will be monitored to ensure compliance and protection of the environment. A monitoring plan to ensure this happens has also been developed.

- iii) The Project will not lead to displacement of people as the roads are designed to follow the designated road reserves on the physical development plans (PDPs). However, there are encroachments on the road reserves mostly of temporal structures for informal traders. A RAP has been prepared to mitigate against this to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted upon.
- iv) The EMP should be fully implemented and should form part of the contract with the selected contractors who will undertake the works. The implementation of the EMP should be monitored in accordance with the monitoring plan in this report. The Resident engineer should supervise and report on the implementation regularly as provided.
- v) The RAP will be fully implemented before the commencement of the Project civil works
- vi) Construction activities should commence only when NEMA issues an approval/license.
- vii) Adhere to all the recommendations in the EIA license and Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan during all the project phases.
- viii) Obtain all necessary trade permits from the Nairobi County Government during construction.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background Information

The Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, Government of Kenya is implementing the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP) in two Counties of Nairobi City and Nakuru. Lake View Settlement, Nakuru County is one of the beneficiary settlement, which this report is reporting on.

This consultancy service contract is being undertaken by a Joint Venture between TCE and G A Consultants Ltd. The contract is for the following activities; engineering design review, repackaging of detailed engineering designs, and preparation of procurement documents; updating of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reports; and supervision of the proposed infrastructures improvement works in Lake View informal settlements in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County. The contract is under the KISIP Phase II framework, funded by credit from the World Bank through International Development Association (IDA), French Agency for Development (AFD) and through the Government of the Republic of Kenya (GoK) at the County Level. .

The overall objective of the consultancy contract is to ensure that the proposed infrastructure improvement works in Lake View Settlement are implemented to the required specification with the aim of improving the living condition of the inhabitants, who are the direct beneficiaries. Specifically, the study will review all engineering designs for the above items, prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), repackage tender documents as per stakeholder agreements within the budgets, advise client on value for money (feasibility) for each works item and prepare design review reports.

In the site validation surveys (site case analysis) the study team through discipline-based coordination conducted confirmatory studies to evaluate the design report contents. This was done for the entire investment menu. The socio- economic studies, feasibility studies, and the conceptual designs have been completed under the same consultancy. This Report therefore presents findings of Environmental and Social Assessment undertaken for the Proposed Projects, the report presents potential environment and social risks that are likely to be triggered by the Project, appropriate mitigation measures have also been provided in this assessment.

The contract, "Consultancy services for engineering design review, repackaging of detailed engineering designs, and preparation of procurement documents; updating of RAP and ESIA reports; and supervision of the proposed infrastructures improvement works in selected informal settlements in the counties of Nairobi and Nakuru" therefore targets to review and supervise implementation of infrastructure improvement select settlements in Nairobi and Nakuru Counties that were designed in the KISIP I program.

The project has the following four components:

- Component 1: Integrated settlement Planning (Tenure regularization, planning for infrastructure upgrading and socio-economic inclusion activities): This is pursued as a first step in preparing settlements to be ready for infrastructure upgrading. Three main interventions under this component will include: planning for tenure regularization; planning for infrastructure upgrading; and social/economic inclusion planning. Settlements will benefit from one, two or all three interventions depending on the initial condition of the settlement. And while the first 2 main interventions are carry-ons from KISIP I, KISIP II interventions also seek to improve the lives of residents through interventions towards social and economic inclusion.
- Component 2: Infrastructure Upgrading focuses on investment in settlement level infrastructure, and, where necessary, extension of trunk infrastructure to settlements.
- Component 3: Institutionalizing slum upgrading: KISIP II will support institutional and policy development at national and county levels. This will include the operationalization of the National Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy and Strategy, supporting the development of county specific slum upgrading and prevention policies, strategies to plan for urban growth, prevent crime and violence and to ensure adoptive planning in informal settlements, social protection strategies.
- Component 4: Project Management and Capacity Building: KISIP 2 will support technical assistance, training, workshops and learning events, experience sharing and peer-learning activities with other counties, and other capacity building activities aimed at enhancing the ability of national, county, and community teams to exercise their roles and responsibilities. Fiduciary and contract management capacity building/support will also be provided.

This ESIA has been prepared for the proposed infrastructure upgrading of Lake View informal settlements within Nakuru town as a deliverable under Component 3 of Investing in settlement restructuring and infrastructure.

Documents

The Bank performed well in project identification, preparation, and appraisal of KISIP. At the time of presentation to the Board, the relevant tools and documents had been prepared such as Project Appraisal document (PAD), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and Project Operations Manual (POM) to guide the project kick off.

The ESMF is intended to serve as a practical tool to guide identification and mitigation of potential environmental and social impacts of proposed investments and as a platform for consultations with stakeholders and potential project beneficiaries. The ESMF identifies the policy triggers for the project, the screening criteria of sub-projects, the likely environmental and social impacts of the sub-projects and the mitigation measures to mitigate the identified risks, assessment of the institutional capacity and measures for capacity-filling gaps.

1.2. Objectives of the ESIA study

This ESIA assessment has been conducted in compliance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation as outlined under the Gazette Notice No. 56 of 2003 of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA 1999) amended 2015 well as the World Bank OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment. The Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is expected to achieve the following objectives discussed in box 1-1 below

Box 1-1: ESIA Objectives

- To identify all potential significant environmental and social impacts of the proposed Project and recommend measures for mitigation.
- To assess and predict the potential impacts during site preparation, construction and operational phases of the Project.
- To ensure that the project activities comply with the provisions of environmental regulations.
- To generate baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of how well the mitigation measures will be implemented during the Project cycle.
- To allow for public participation as well as stakeholder Consultations.

- To develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan to mitigate the identified impacts so as to ensure sustainability of the proposed Projects.
- To recommend cost effective measures to be implemented to mitigate against the expected impacts.

Under this Comprehensive Project Report (CPR), the ESIA was prepared considering the Medium-Risk Category. Special issue, Kenya gazette supplement No. 62, Legislative supplement No. 16, Legal notice No 31, The Environmental Management Coordination Act (EMCA), no 8 of 1999 has been referred to. It places this project in Medium-Risk Category where the issue characterizes transportation, urban development and water resources developments under medium risk category.

1.3. ESIA Assessment Methodology

The ESIA study was carried out based on desk review, field assessments and consultations with relevant County and National Government institutions as summarized below;

1.3.1. Environment and Social Scoping

The scoping process involved identification of significant environmental and social issues associated with the proposed Works. ESIA Scoping was achieved through reviews of the secondary Documents and available data supported with field evaluations.

The process enabled the assessment team determine the Project potential risks to Biophysical, Social, Health and Safety of the receptor environment around the proposed Project site. The impacts were determined to less significant and also the geographic scope of the impact was also determined to be less expansive, details of the impacts are discussed in chapter 7 and 8 of this report.

1.3.2. Desk Reviews

Relevant documents were reviewed to obtain information on the baseline information in general. This involved review of project documents, architectural drawings, site layouts, past ESIA, relevant policy, legal and institutional frameworks. Documents containing climatic, demographic, and hydrological data on Nakuru County with details to specific settlement were

1.3.3. Field Assessment

The physical evaluation of the Project area was carried out within the month of January 2023 with specific focus on the environmental and social issues. The environmental issues assessed include,

- i) Biophysical environment (air, water, land)
- ii) Human health and safety
- iii) Traffic Management on Site
- iv) Social issues, including:
 - ✓ Labour Influx Management,
 - ✓ HIV and other Communicable Diseases Management.
 - ✓ Gender and Youth Inclusivity and Empowerment,
 - ✓ Human Right Protection and Grievance Redress Mechanism:

1.3.4. Stakeholder Consultations

Public and stakeholder consultation is required under the Amended Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA 1999) amended 2015 as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (2003). Public and stakeholder consultation is useful for gathering environmental and socio-economic information, understanding likely impacts, determining community as well as individual preferences. Through this process, stakeholders have an opportunity to contribute to the overall project design by making recommendations and raising concerns. In addition, the process creates a sense of responsibility, commitment and local ownership for smooth implementation of the project.

Effective public participation requires the availability of adequate information in public inputs. The latter involves various values, critiques, questions, information, suggestions and other inputs, which are expressed by individuals, groups or organizations among the general public in an attempt to influence decision-making. Public consultations with Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) were done in order to:

- Inform the local people, leaders and other stakeholders about the proposed project and its objectives;
- Initiate public involvement processes, in a bid to induce and cultivate a sense of peoples' belongingness to the project;

- Suggest and facilitate the peoples' roles in the project's sustainability, in terms of management, maintenance and productivity;
- Seek views, concerns and opinions of people in the area concerning the project.
- Establish if the local people foresee any positive or negative environmental effects from the project and if so, how they would wish the perceived impacts to be addressed;
- Find out if there are issues or places of cultural/or religious importance to the local communities that could be negatively impacted upon by the project and its infrastructure.

1.4. Public Participation Methodology

Public participation was mainly achieved through direct interviews, observations, questionnaire administration, focused group discussions and key informant interviews. The ESIA team began the public consultation process by holding preparatory meetings to strategize on how to engage the stakeholders in the ESIA process. This was done in consultation with the County officials, the County Administration including chiefs, who helped in the process of identification of the significant stakeholders who could provide data relevant to the proposed project.

1.4.1. Key Informant Interviews

Issues of concern regarding the projects often revolve about matters such as pollution, biodiversity loss, community safety, communicable diseases and employment and trade opportunities. Efforts were made to contact all with the information on the following issues;

- Assessment of the baseline environmental and social conditions.
- Consideration of feasible and environmentally & socially preferable alternatives.
- Requirements under Kenya country laws and regulations, and World Bank Guidelines.
- Protection of human rights and community health, safety and security (including risks, impacts and management of project's use of security personnel).
- Protection and conservation of biodiversity.
- Sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources (including sustainable resource management through appropriate independent certification systems).
- Use and management of dangerous substances and major hazards assessment.

- Labour issues (including the four core labour standards), and occupational health and safety.
- Socio-economic impacts & fire prevention and life safety.
- Impacts on affected communities, and disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.
- Cumulative impacts of existing projects, the proposed project, and anticipated future projects.
- Consultation and participation of affected parties in the design, review and implementation of the project.
- Efficient production, delivery and use of energy.
- Pollution prevention and waste minimization, pollution controls (liquid effluents and air emissions) and solid and chemical waste management.

1.4.2. Social Infrastructure Mapping

Social mapping was undertaken while doing the community survey using full participation from the local administration and community. The focus of the process was to help in the depiction of location boundaries, roads, drainage systems, schools, drinking water facilities, source of drinking water, community infrastructure, etc. It focused on the spatial dimension of the people's realities as expressed in their background information. This process was carried out to help in charting the various aspects related to land use and command areas, water bodies, rivers, drainage and health

1.4.3. Secondary Socio-Economic Data

This information was largely drawn from KISIP II Design report for Construction of Roads, Footpaths, NMT Facilities, Drainage, High Mast Floodlights & Sewer Works in Lakeview, London/Hilton, and Kwa Murogi Settlements in Nakuru County, March 2023 by Tertiary Consulting Engineers in joint venture with GA Consultants Limited for State Department for Housing and Urban Development, Kenya. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) reports (Volume II, III and IV) of the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC), Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan (CDIP) 2018-2022 and findings from field survey undertaken during Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process within the month of December 2022.

1.4.4. Document Review:

This provided a detailed description of project activities. Relevant documents were reviewed to obtain information on the baseline information in general. This involved review of project

documents, architectural drawings, site layouts, past ESIA, relevant policy, legal and institutional frameworks. Documents containing climatic, demographic, and hydrological data on Nakuru County with details to specific settlement were used to understand the project area.

1.5. Environment and Social Screening Findings

This section presents an assessment of the issues likely to arise as a result of implementation of the proposed Projects in respective informal settlements. The screening assessment adopted the standard Environmental and social screening template provided in the KISIP Environmental Management and Social Framework (EMSF). The screening template was used to assess potential KISIP II projects impacts to natural and human environment within the settlements.

Annex 1 of this report provides summary of the Environmental and Social Screening findings for each settlement

1.6. Definition and Classification of Environmental and Social Impact

An environmental or social impact is any change to the existing condition of the environment caused by human activity or an external influence. Impacts may be:

- Positive (beneficial) or negative (adverse);
- Direct or indirect, long-term or short-term in duration, and wide-spread or local in the extent of their effect.

Impacts are termed cumulative when they add incrementally to existing impacts. In the case of the Project, potential environmental impacts would arise during the construction and operation phases of the Project and at both stages positive and negative impacts would occur. For each issue, the analysis is based on its nature, the predicted impact, extent, duration, intensity and probability, and the stakeholders and/or values affected. In accordance with best practice, the analysis includes issues relating to the Project's environmental and social sustainability. Appropriate Impact Rating has been presented for the situation without mitigation.

1.7. Impact Scoring and Rating Criteria

The potential impacts associated with the proposed development in the informal settlements have been preliminary assessed as presented in the matrix below. Precautionary principle was used to establish the significance of impacts and their management and mitigation i.e. where there is uncertainty or insufficient information, the Environmentalist opted to err on the side of caution. Table 1-1 summarizes the Impact Rating Criteria adopted in the preliminary screening exercise.

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Table 1-1: Environment and Social Impact Rating Criteria

| Extent | | Duration | | Intensity | | Probability | | Weighting Factor (WF) | | Significance Rating (SR) | | Mitigation efficiency | | Significance following Mitigation (SFM) | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------|---|---------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----|---|--------|
| Foot print | 1 | Short term | 1 | Low | 1 | Probable | 1 | Low | 1 | Low | 0-19 | High | 0,2 | High | 0-19 |
| Site | 2 | Short to medium | 2 | | | Possible | 2 | Low to Medium | 2 | Low to Medium | 20-30 | Medium to High | 0,4 | Medium to High | 20-30 |
| Regional | 3 | Medium term | 3 | Medium | 3 | Likely | 3 | Medium | 3 | medium | 40-59 | medium | 0,6 | medium | 40-59 |
| National | 4 | Long term | 4 | | | Highly likely | 4 | Medium to high | 4 | Medium to high | 60-79 | Low to medium | 0,8 | Low to medium | 60-79 |
| International | 5 | Permanent | 5 | High | 5 | High | 5 | High | 5 | High | 80-100 | low | 1,0 | low | 80-100 |

Definition of Terms in the Table

Extent: An area of influence covered by the impact. In this sense, if the action produces a much-localized effect within the space, it is considered that the impact is low (1). If, however, the effect does not support a precise location within the project environment, having a pervasive influence beyond the project footprint, the impact will be at location level (3) or could be County (5)

Timing: Refers to the moment of occurrence, the time lag between the onset of action and effect on the appearance of the corresponding factor. We consider five categories according to this time period is zero, up to 1 year (short term), or more than two years, which are called respectively medium term (3), long-term (4), and permanent (5).

Intensity: refers to the degree of impact on the factor, in the specific area in which it operates, ranked from low (1) to high (5).

Probability: Refers to the likelihood of the impact occurring during the project implementation, this is also ranked as Probable (1) to highly probable

1.8. Project justification

The decision to prioritize Nakuru, specifically the Lakeview Informal Settlement, as a focal point within the KISIP II (Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project Phase II) likely stems from a comprehensive evaluation of numerous factors. These considerations encompass social, economic, environmental, and developmental dimensions. Below are the discernible decisions and project justifications that underpin this choice:

1. In-Depth Needs Assessment: The selection of Lakeview Informal Settlement was based on the findings that the settlement is grappling with significant deficits in terms of infrastructure, housing, basic services, and overall quality of life. This was revealed through an in-depth needs assessment exercise that was conducted.
2. Population Vulnerability: Lakeview's priority was attributed to the vulnerability of its residents. Informal settlements frequently house marginalized and economically disadvantaged populations. Addressing the challenges faced by these vulnerable groups is in line with KISIP II's social objectives.

3. Urbanization and Development Pressures: Nakuru's urbanization challenges likely influenced the decision to focus on Lakeview. This choice demonstrates recognition of the pressures that rapid urbanization places on informal settlements. Elevating conditions in Lakeview contributes to more balanced urban growth.
4. Tailored Environmental and Social Analysis: The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process would have scrutinized Lakeview's distinctive characteristics. This analysis could have identified the settlement's unique environmental vulnerabilities, social dynamics, and specific infrastructure deficiencies.
5. Integration with National Goals: The selection of Lakeview aligns with broader national development goals. Improving informal settlements supports overarching strategies for poverty alleviation, equitable urbanization, and enhanced living conditions.
6. Demonstration of Impact: Lakeview's choice might be rooted in its potential to serve as a demonstration site. Effective implementation here could showcase the efficacy of KISIP II interventions, potentially encouraging similar initiatives in other informal settlements.
7. Community Engagement and Involvement: Community engagement efforts likely influenced the decision-making process. Collaborating with local residents can unveil settlement-specific needs and help tailor interventions to align with community priorities.
8. Infrastructure and Service Accessibility: The feasibility of implementing infrastructure enhancements and basic services in Lakeview would have been a consideration. The settlement's existing infrastructure and its potential for improvement likely shaped the decision.
9. Local Government and Stakeholder Collaboration: The support of local government and key stakeholders is pivotal for project success. The decision to target Lakeview could be influenced by the backing of local authorities and stakeholders, indicating a conducive environment for implementation.
10. Equity and Social Justice: Lakeview's selection may reflect a commitment to addressing disparities within the city. KISIP II's aspiration to uplift marginalized communities is consistent with broader aspirations of social justice and inclusivity.
11. Learning and Replicability Potential: The choice of Lakeview might be informed by its potential to be a learning experience for future projects. Insights garnered from Lakeview's development could be invaluable in guiding similar endeavors in other settlements.

To recap, the decision to center on the Lakeview Informal Settlement within the scope of KISIP II is grounded in a blend of factors. These factors encompass the settlement's unique challenges, alignment with national development objectives, social and environmental considerations, and the opportunity for meaningful impact. The ESIA process would have further honed this decision-making process by highlighting specific site-specific challenges and guiding the formulation of effective interventions to address them.

1.9. Justification for Project components of Lake View Settlement;
Currently, Lake view settlement is served with marram roads with no drainage that impact on the drain ability of the settlement apart from dust gene ration that is a nuisance to the locals. This has necessitated to upgrade the existing chosen road to bitumen standard.

Within the settlement, the community proposed the high mast floodlights to be proposed due to lack of lighting in the settlement at night. This contributes to insecurity in the area. At the same time, the lack of lighting in the area means the business people have limited time to sell their goods and services to their customers due to the darkness. By implementing the high mast flood lighting, the environment of business operation will improve and eventually improve on the well being of the people of Lake view.

In essence, the decision to focus on the Lake View Informal Settlement within KISIP II is driven by a combination of factors, including the settlement's unique challenges, alignment with national development objectives, social and environmental considerations, and the potential for positive impact. The ESIA process would have further refined this decision by highlighting specific site-specific issues and guiding the development of appropriate interventions to address them effectively.

1.10. Justification in Compliance with Environmental Regulations

The construction project proposed within the informal settlement seeks to address critical infrastructural needs while adhering to the Environmental Management and Coordination (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audits) Regulations 2003 and their amendment regulations in 2019.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Compliance:

1. Project Context and Scope: The proposed construction project aims to enhance essential infrastructure, such as roads, drainage systems, water pipelines, and sanitation facilities, within the informal settlement. These improvements will directly contribute to the well-being and quality of life of residents.
2. Amendment Regulations 2019: The project design takes into account the 2019 amendment regulations, ensuring that environmental impact assessments are comprehensive and updated in accordance with evolving environmental standards and practices.
3. EIA Process: The project will undergo a rigorous EIA process as required by the regulations. The assessment will evaluate potential environmental impacts, propose mitigation measures, and ensure that the project adheres to regulatory guidelines.

Sustainable Development and Mitigation Measures:

1. Community Engagement: The project prioritizes community engagement, involving local residents, leaders, and stakeholders. This approach aligns with the regulations' emphasis on participatory processes, ensuring that the project meets the actual needs and concerns of the informal settlement's population.
2. Infrastructure Improvements: The construction project aligns with the regulations' objective of enhancing environmental sustainability. Proper drainage systems and water pipelines will mitigate flooding, reduce soil erosion, and improve sanitation, positively impacting the settlement's environmental conditions.

Resilience and Future Preparedness:

1. Climate Resilience: The regulations advocate for projects that consider climate change impacts. The construction project will incorporate climate-resilient designs and materials, reducing vulnerability to extreme weather events and enhancing long-term project sustainability.
2. Disaster Risk Reduction: The project's focus on improved infrastructure aligns with disaster risk reduction principles, ensuring that the informal settlement is better equipped to handle emergencies and safeguard its residents.

The proposed construction project within the informal settlement demonstrates a strong alignment with the Environmental Management and Coordination (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audits) Regulations 2003 and their amendment regulations in 2019. By

adhering to the regulations, the project ensures thorough environmental assessments, community engagement, sustainability, and resilience. Ultimately, the project aims to enhance the settlement's infrastructure while minimizing negative environmental impacts, in line with the spirit of the regulations.

1.11. Arrangement of the report;

The report is organized into Nine chapters with an executive summary. Chapter one covers introduction while Chapter two presents Project Description. Chapter 3 covers the analysis of project alternatives While Chapter Four gives the environmental baseline condition. Chapter Five highlights the legal and institutional framework related to this project before Chapter six detailing on the stakeholder engagement, public participation process and updates on the status of RAP. Chapter Seven gives the anticipated impacts and mitigation measure while chapter Eight brings out the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) before chapter Nine giving the conclusion and recommendation. The references are presented in chapter 10 and annexes come at the end of the report.

CHAPTER 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project Context

This chapter presents Project Interventions in the target Informal Settlement of Lake view in Nakuru town. The Environment and social screening was therefore based on Project components discussed under this chapter. The infrastructure Project components discussed were based on the prioritized interventions in the inception report (TCE/GA December 2022) considering the community consultations carried out at the preliminary designs of this project.

2.2. Project Location

This study covers Lake View Settlement in Nakuru town, Nakuru County. The location of the county in respect to Kenyan Map and its sub-counties are presented in Figures 2.1 below and the exact project location relative to sub-locations is presented to figure 2-2.

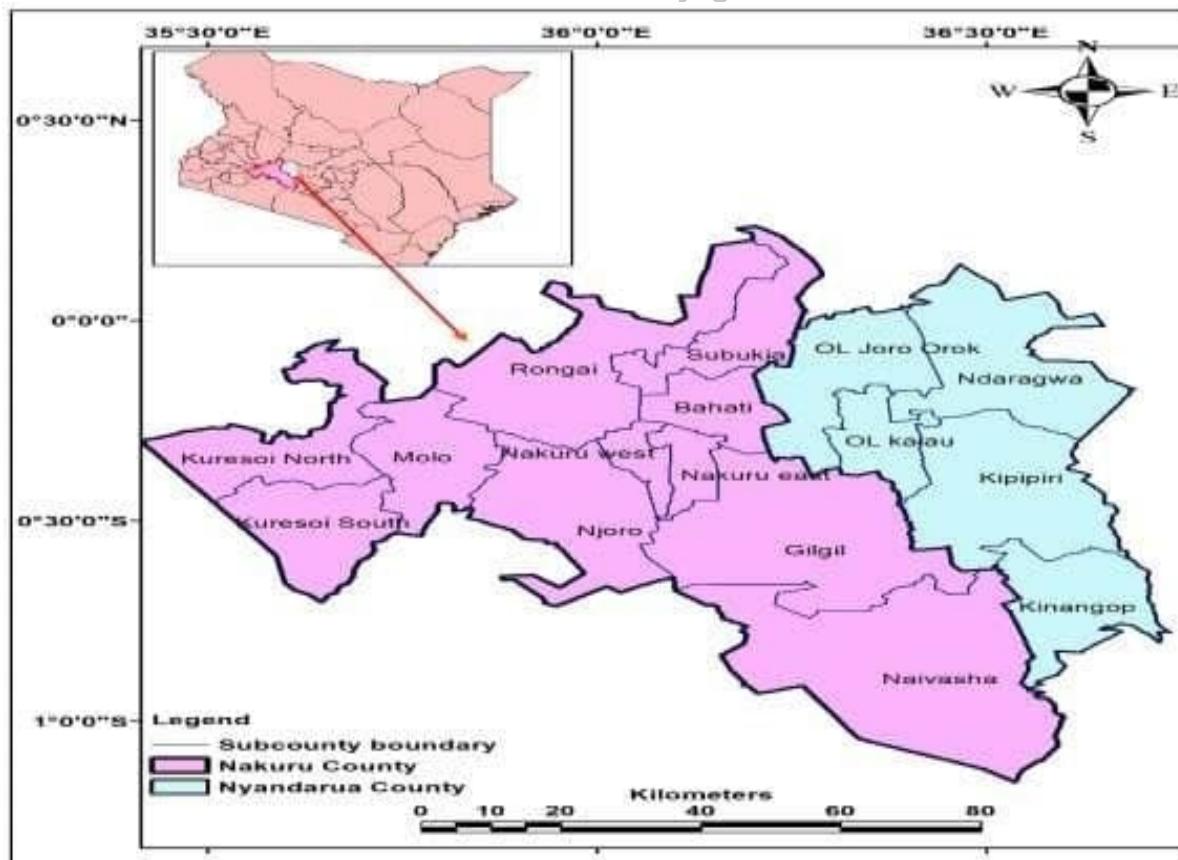


Figure 2-1: Nakuru County Elective and Administrative Boundaries

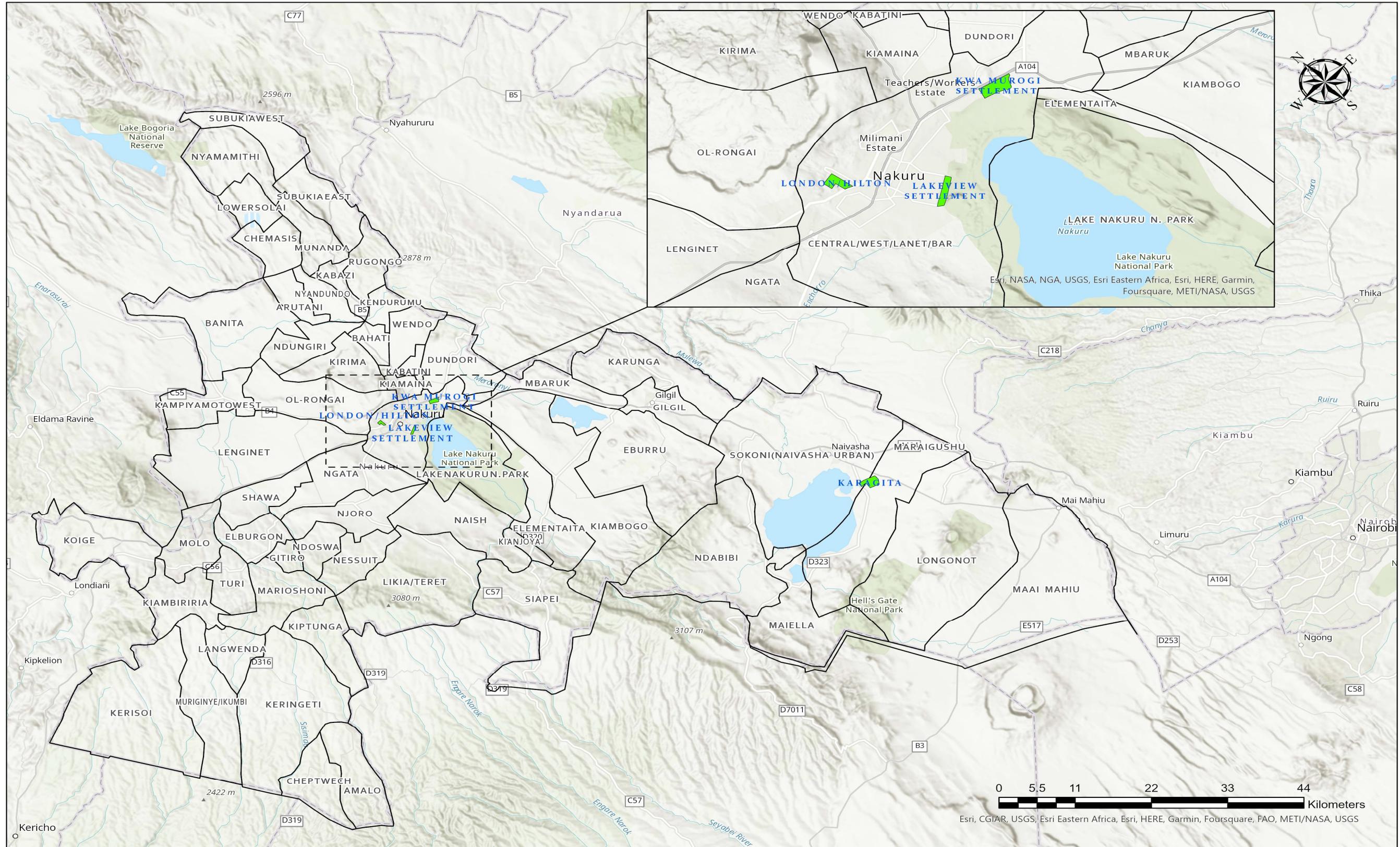


Figure 2-2: Location of Lake View Settlement in Nakuru Central/West/Lanet sub-location.

2.3. The Location Map for Lakeview Settlement;

The Location Map for Lake View settlement is as provided in figure 2-3 below with GPS of facilities being $0^{\circ}18'32.66"S$ $36^{\circ}4'35.66"E$.

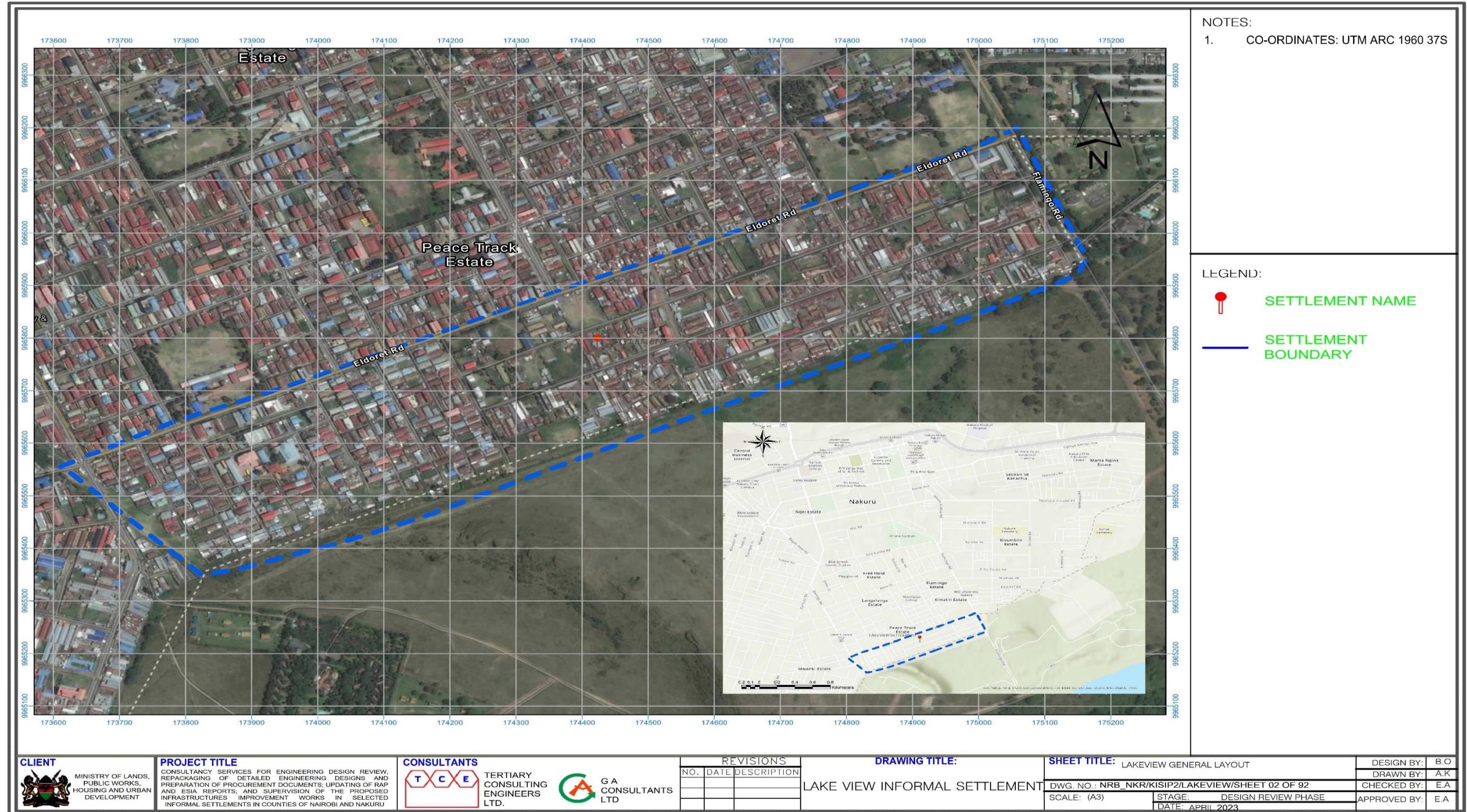


Figure 2-3: Lake View Settlement Location Map

2.4. Prioritized interventions

Based upon the priorities defined previously by communities; our discussions with the County Government; our analysis of the existing situation; as well as interrelations between infrastructure components, we now propose in this chapter the direction to our design works as well as the key issues to be addressed during the next design phase. The Conceptual Design for Nakuru town settlements shall focus on the following priorities:

1. Roads and drainage: upgrade of the road network (main access roads and the interior network) in the target informal settlements to bitumen standards, and construction of storm water drains.
2. Street lighting and Supply of Electrical Power: Implementation of flood masts within the settlement. Adequate consideration shall be given to more sustainable measure of providing electricity within the household and cluster levels, including community charging points (refer to electrical works component) as well as implementation of renewable sources of electricity.

Table 2-1: Project Scope of Work for Lake View Settlement

| SETTLEMENT | PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE | CODE ON MAP | Infrastructure Detail | LENGTH (metres) | AREA (square metres) |
|------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Lakeview | Machakos Road | R2 -302 | 3 m vehicular, 3 m NMT (width) | 950 | 6270 |
| | Security lighting at the jtn. of Flamingo Rd. & Machakos Rd | Lighting mast 1 | 30 m high, flood mast | 1 Nr | 20 |
| | Security lighting close to Lake View Center Shopping Mall | Lighting mast 2 | 30 m high, flood mast | 1 Nr | 20 |
| | Security lighting close to The Fountain of Life Church | Lighting mast 3 | 30 m high, flood mast | 1 Nr | 20 |
| | Total Road (Vehicular + NMT) Length | | | 950 | 6270 |
| | Total Footpath + Drainage Length | | | 1900 | |
| | Total number of flood masts | | | 3 Nr | 60 |
| | TOTAL AREA (Square Meters) | | | | 6330 |

2.5. Design Concepts

2.5.1. Roads and Footpath

Status of the Access Roads to the settlements and the interior roads in the settlements

Based on the field survey within the project area, the status of access roads to Lake View settlements was recorded to be tarmacked roads in good condition. The status of interior road under consideration in the target informal settlements were noted that they are the roads that will be upgraded and currently they are earth roads as described in the table 2-1 below.

Table 2-2: Status of Road and Footpath the Target Informal Settlements

| Name of the Settlement | Access Road | Status of Access Road to settlement | All Interior Settlement Roads under consideration | Characteristic of Road Network |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Lake view Settlement | Eldoret Road and Flamingo road | Bitumen Surface Good Condition | Earth roads | clear Network, minimal Encroachment on Road Reserves and Footpaths |

Proposed Designs

The Final Designs for Nakuru County Road and drainage for the Lake View settlement have focused on the priorities of upgrading the road network (R2 301-Machakos Road) in the target informal settlement to bitumen standards foot path and construction of storm water drains along the road. The road is 950M in length with the road geometry as shown in table below;

Table 2-3: Machakos Road Design Road Geometry

| Road Name | Code | Road Geometry | Length (m) |
|---------------|--------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Machakos Road | R2 302 | 3 m vehicular, 3 m NMT (width) | 950 |

Accessibility Layout Plan

Lake View Estate can be accessed through Flamingo Road and Eldoret Road as outlined in the Access layout plan below.



Figure 2-4: Lake View Access Layout Plan

Lake View Machakos Road Layout Plan

The Figure 2-5 below shows the Machakos Road Layout

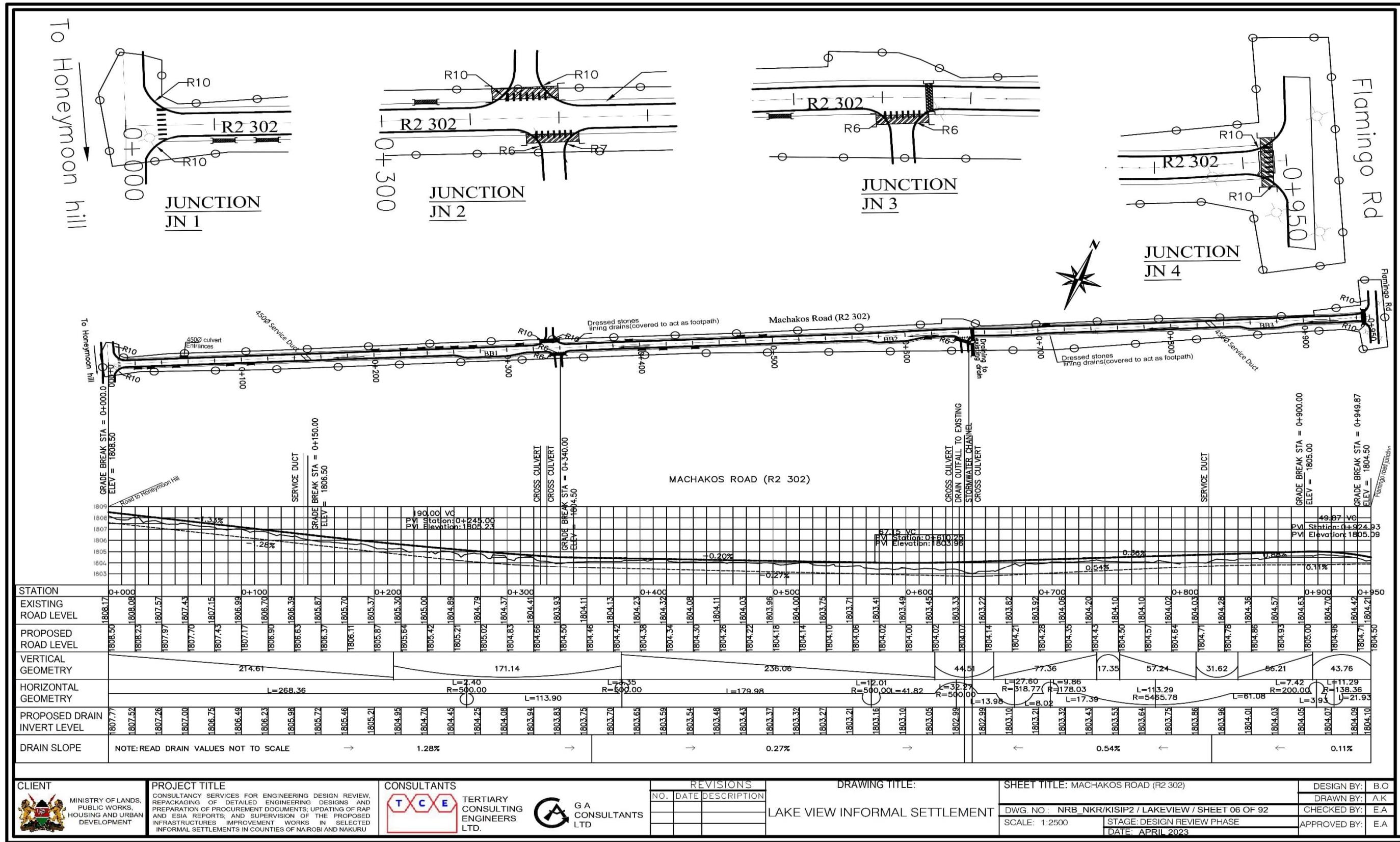


Figure 2-5: Lake View Design Engineering Layout Plan

Form of upgrade:

The road will be upgraded to bituminous standards. The road shall contain the foot paths which will be upgraded to cabro standard of heavy duty materials and drainage totalling to a total length of 1900m. All the roads and footpaths shall have drainage works.

Road and foot path cross-sections

The Road and footpath cross-sections has been designed to be 3m vehicular and 3m non-motorised transport in accordance to the corridor availability. The figure 2-6 shows the roads and footpath cross-sections as presented in the final design documents.

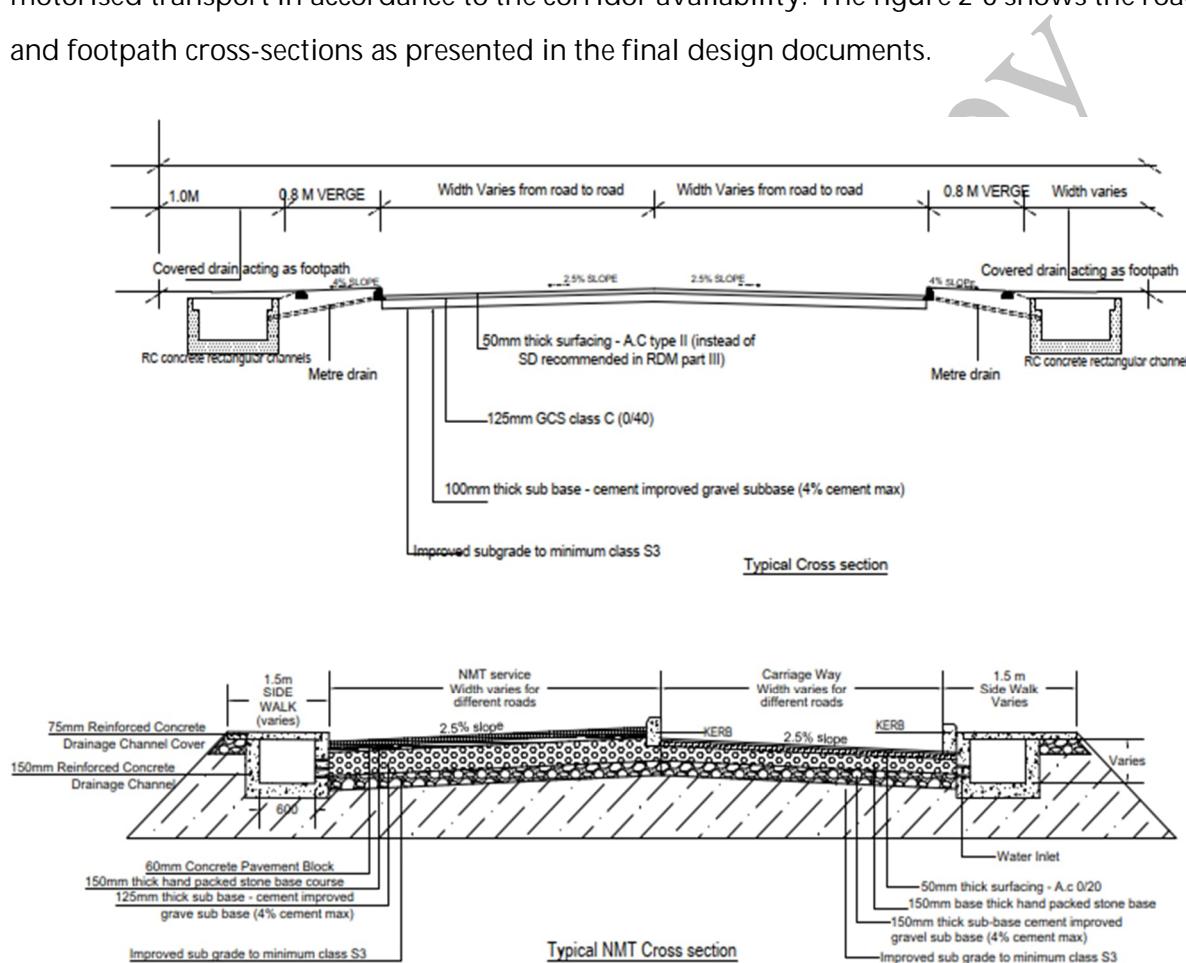


Figure 2-6: Lake View Settlement Road Cross-section.

Materials for roads and foot paths:

The materials for roads and footpaths shall include basement stones, gravel, asphalt, cabros, cement, sand, water, and concrete. They are all locally available within Nakuru County. Water shall be sourced from the local water points from Nakuru water and Sanitation Services company water lines and available boreholes within the project site within the Nakuru

County. The Hard-core and aggregates shall be sourced from quarries within Nakuru County. The Cement shall be sourced from local suppliers. This will have an impact in carbon foot print in that the shorter haulage distance of the construction materials means lower carbon foot print.

Labour Requirements

Machine labour and human labour shall be required for the implementation of this project sub-component of roads and foot path.

Design Manuals utilised in the design of the roads;

The Roads design took into consideration the low volume seal manual together with the following manuals;

- 1) Road Design Manual Part 1 – Geometric Design of Rural Roads – Ministry of Public Works – January 1979;
- 2) Roads Design Manual Part 111 – Materials and Pavement Design for New Roads – Ministry of Public Works – August 1987;
- 3) Manual for Standard Details of Drainage and Civil Works – Ministry of Works – June 1976;
- 4) Ministry of Local Government Kenya Urban Transport Infrastructure Project, 2nd Draft, Roads Design Guidelines for Urban Roads;
- 5) Proposed Manual for Road Markings in Kenya Part 1 (Road Markings);
- 6) Manual for Traffic Signs in Kenya Part II (1975 Edition)

2.5.2. Drainage within the settlement;

Drainage Status

Storm Water Drainage as observed in the lake view settlement was generally a haphazard network of open drains, characterized by overflow and in some cases, used as an alternative dumping ground for both solid and waste water as it drains towards lake Nakuru. The population within the settlements far exceeds the capacity of the available storm water drainage and requires urgent attention, so as to maintain sanitation and health impacts within the settlement.

The drainage designs

The Final Designs for Nakuru County Lake view settlement is designed to have 1.5 m wide on either side of the road to the existing outfall or storm water channel within estate along the road being constructed. In total drains will have a total length of 1900m with dimensions as indicated in figure 2-5 above.

Materials for Drain

The drains shall require concrete, culverts, stones, steel iron and fuel, in their construction.

The machinery shall include lories, excavators, vibrators, jembes among other requirements.

2.5.3. Flood Lighting

The project intent to build 3 Flood lights within the Lake view Settlement. With the Ground Positioning System of each shown in table 2-3 below.

Table 2-4: Location of Flood Lights in Lake View Settlement

The scope of security lighting in Lakeview Settlement – 3 No. 30m High Lighting Masts

| SN | Code and Location | Easting | Northing |
|----|---|------------|-------------|
| 1 | FL-LV-1 (At Junction of Flamingo Rd. & Machakos Rd) | 175022.044 | 9966335.017 |
| 2 | FL-LV-2 (Close to Lake View Center Shopping Mall) | 174739.505 | 9966217.942 |
| 3 | FL-LV-3 (Close to The Fountain of Life Church) | 174440.693 | 9966167.383 |

Flood Light Designs

The flood light will be 30 m high. It will be anchored on concrete basement that is 2.4 m in depth, 2.4 m width and 2.4m length. It will be raised 0.3 m above the surface from which the Aluminum tower shall be bolted on. Each mast shall have 9 flood lights all-round the mast. It will have six aviation lights attached to the mast. The mast tower shall have copper road with 3 copper spikes for lightening arresting. It has also a coper earthing wire provided. The mast shall have support connectors all along. The design details are as shown in the figure on the next page.

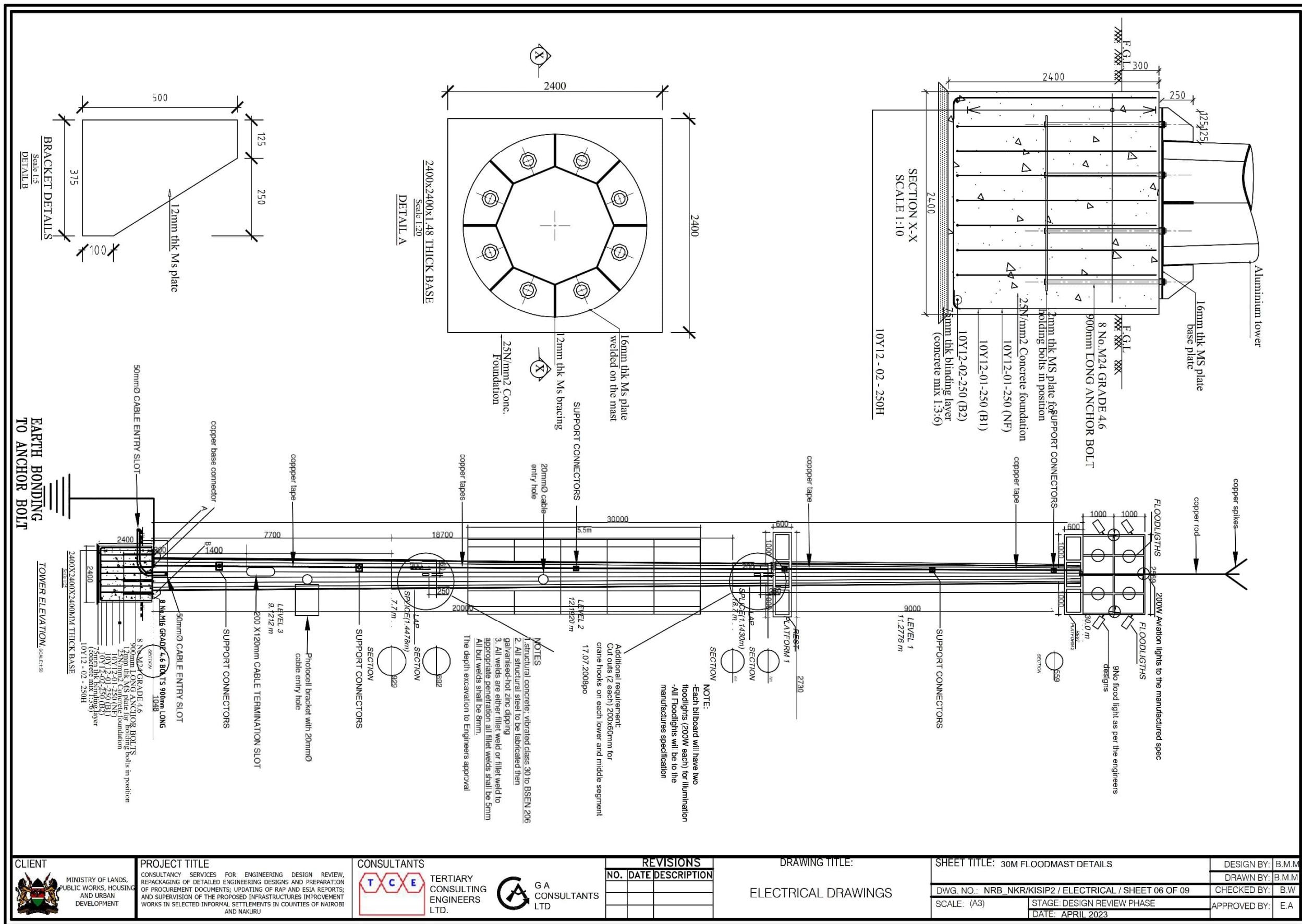


Figure 2-7: Flood Light Designs for Lake View Settlement

Materials for Flood light mast

The materials shall be the concrete for basement. The others are aluminum metals for the mast.

There will also be lighting components in terms electrical cables.

2.6. Project Activities

2.6.1. Planning and Feasibility Studies

At this stage, the activities included:

1. Scope planning – this specifies all the requirements of the project in order to come up with a work break-down structure (WBS).
2. Preparing of the WBS – this spells out the division of the project into specific task and sub-tasks.
3. Project schedule development – listing a timeline of the activities of the project and detailing an implementation sequence for them.
4. Resource planning- indicating who is to do a specific task, and at what time it should be done, and if there are any specific skills required to tackle it.
5. Budget planning – to specify the cost estimations for the whole project.
6. Procurement planning – to focus on suppliers and contractors involved in the project.
7. Risk management –planning on all risks to be possibly encountered in the project implementation and all options available to counter them.
8. Quality planning –a quality standard to be followed in the project.
9. Communication planning – Coming up with a design of a communication protocol to be used between the parties involved in the project.

2.6.2. Design Phase

During the Design Phase, the project was designed to satisfy the requirements identified in the previous phases. The requirements identified in the Requirements Analysis Phase were transformed into a Design Document that accurately describes the project interventions and that can be used as an input to the development in the next phase. This was done through:

- Transformation of all requirements into detailed specifications covering all aspects of the project.
- Assessment and planning for security risks for the project
- Approval to progress to the Development Phase

2.6.3. Construction Phase

2.6.3.1. Project Activities for Roads and foot paths.

- Excavation and Foundation Works

The necessary depth of excavation shall be achieved based on the engineers' design and excavated material will be and disposed of in approved sites (preferably exhausted quarries). Machinery will be used in excavation and there will be no blasting of rocks to achieve the required formation levels before construction of foundations commences.

- Grading, gravelling, compaction and Related Activities

General works and related activities will include site clearing, stone shaping, grading, compaction and auxiliary works. These activities are known to be labour intensive and will be supplemented by machinery such as concrete mixers. It is also proposed that local labour is engaged mainly targeting the youth and taking cognizance of gender parity where appropriate.

- Building Materials and Energy Used

Several construction materials will be required for construction and associated facilities. Most of these materials will be obtained locally within Nakuru Metropolitan Area. The main sources of energy that will be required for construction of the project will include mains electricity and fossil fuels (especially diesel). Electricity will be used for welding, metal cutting/grinding and provision of light. Diesel will run material transport vehicles and building equipment/machinery such as bulldozers and concrete mixers. The proponent intends to promote efficient use of building materials and energy through proper planning to reduce economic and environmental costs of construction activities.

- Landscaping and Commissioning

To improve the aesthetic value or visual quality of the site once construction ceases, the proponent will carry out landscaping. This will include establishment of a theme garden and lush grass lawns where applicable and will involve replenishment of the topsoil. It is noteworthy that the proponent will use plant species that are available locally preferably indigenous ones for landscaping.

- General Repairs and Maintenance

The associated facilities will be repaired and maintained regularly during the operational phase of the project. Such activities will include; clearing and excavation, mounting, fine grading, aggregate basing and asphalt paving among others.

2.6.3.2. Flood Mast Construction Activities

- Procurement of Aluminium poles components

The 30m high Aluminium posts will be procured and transported to site for storage and erecting. They will be transported using Heavy vehicles that will need proper traffic management.

- Excavation of holes for poles and erecting

The holes shall be dug to the depth that shall be adequate enough to hold the posts and withstand wind. Concrete shall be used for making the basement that will hold the flood mast.

- Wiring activities

The wiring shall be carried out to connect the poles erected. Lightening arrestor made of copper wire shall be incorporated in the component to protect it against lightening. The safety concerns shall be taken into consideration in the activities.

2.6.4. Operation Phase Activities;

2.6.4.1. Project Activities for Roads and footpaths.

- Traffic on the roads;

During operation the roads shall be used by both motorised and non-motorised traffic. They will emit noise in their use and it will undergo wear and tear while serving the intended use.

- Waste dumping and cleaning on the road

At operation the wastes shall be dumped on road and in the drains inhibiting the drainage of design flood. Frequent opening of drains shall be carried out at the operation stage.

- Renovation of defects

In the process of using the facilities, they will undergo wear and tear that will warrant renovation activities to make the roads motor-able. Different materials shall be used to upgrade the dilapidated facilities

2.6.4.2. Project Activities for Flood mast

- Switching on and off for lighting

The lighting shall be switched on and off automatically to provide lighting during the night.

- Regular maintenance

Regular maintenance of the street lighting shall be carried out to replace non-functioning components to restore the lighting services within the settlements.

2.6.5. Decommissioning Phase

Decommissioning is an important phase in the project cycle and comes last to wind up the operational activities of a particular project. It refers to the final disposal of the project and associated materials at the expiry of the project lifespan.

This phase will entail winding up the project at the end of life within the project life cycle. This will pave way for a different development as guided by the needs in the future. The proponent at that time will prepare a decommissioning plan that comprises of social and environmental safeguards.

2.6.5.1. Dismantling of Equipment and Fixtures

All equipment including electrical installations among others will be dismantled and removed from the site on decommissioning of the project. Priority will be given to reuse of this equipment in other projects.

2.6.5.2. Site Restoration

Once all the waste resulting from demolition and dismantling works is removed from the site, the site will be restored through replenishment of the topsoil and re-vegetation using trees and grass plants species.

2.6.5.3. Solid Waste Generation

Large amounts of solid waste will be generated during construction of the project. These will include metal cuttings, rejected materials, surplus materials, surplus oil, excavated materials, paper bags, empty cartons, empty paint and solvent containers among others. The proponent will take steps to minimize the generation of such waste and to ensure proper disposal procedures.

General waste such as waste from foodstuffs, empty plastic containers, cartons, etc. will be generated during the operational phase of the project. The proponent will be responsible for waste management and will put in place measures such as provision of waste handling facilities and ensuring prompt and regular waste disposal. On decommissioning, large quantities of solid waste will be generated from demolition works and equipment dismantling. The proponent will provide measures for recycling, reuse or disposal of such wastes

2.7. Cost of roads, foot path and Drainage;

Based on the packaging of the works contacts, the cost of roads, foot path and drainage within the Lake view settlement is as shown in the table below;.

Table 2-5: Project Cost for Lake View Settlement

| Settlement | Bill 1 Share | Roads, Footpath & Drainage | Electrical Works | Bill 28 Share (E&S) | Total |
|------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Lakeview | 11,569,949.75 | 94,607,601.09 | 14,510,672.00 | 2,435,732.73 | 123,123,955.57 |

2.8. Amount to Pay to NEMA

The law requires the proponent to pay 0.1% of the project cost as NEMA license processing fee. In this aspect, Ksh 123,123.95 (Kenyan shillings One Hundred and Twenty Three Thousands, One Hundred and Twenty Three Shillings and Ninety-Five Cents only) shall be paid to NEMA by the proponent for NEMA Licensing process.

2.9. Implementation Periods

The project is intended to be implemented in a period of 12 months then a period of another 12 months to cover the phase of defects and liability period.

2.10. Project Categorization

According to Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit (Amendment) regulations 2019, EMCA (amended 2019) Second Schedule, Legal notice number 31, it presents three-risk category i.e. (Low, Medium and High) on various project under implementation. Based on the schedule; the project lies under Medium Risk Project because it lies under the following categories of projects under medium risk projects as described in the box below.

(2) Transportation including—

- (a) construction and rehabilitation of roads including collectors and access roads;**
- (b) construction of a light rail transit;**
- (c) construction of jetties, marinas, piers and pontoons;**
- (d) rehabilitation works of airports and airstrips;**
- (e) helipads;**
- (f) parking facilities; and**
- (g) construction of bridges.**

(3) Water resources and infrastructure, including—

- (a) drilling for purposes of utilizing ground water resources and related infrastructure;**
- (b) water abstraction works; and**
- (c) water supply and distribution infrastructures.**

According to Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit (Amendment) regulations 2019, all medium risk projects require Comprehensive Project Report of the likely environmental effect of the project be submitted to NEMA for approval before implementation.

The proposed project of Construction of the proposed facilities in the Lake view settlement are classified as class B project in accordance to The World Bank categorization of projects on Risk Category and is expected to have moderate impact to the people and the environment. The project construction phases and other civil associated works are anticipated to have environmental and social impacts that would require to be mitigated for sustainability of the project. This project therefore requires a Comprehensive Project Report.

2.11. Conformity with Existing Land Use Zoning

Conforming to existing land use zoning regulations can be a complex challenge when undertaking construction projects in informal settlements. Informal settlements often lack proper planning and infrastructure, making it crucial to carefully navigate land use regulations while considering the unique circumstances of these communities. The area of Lakeview is zoned as an Industrial zone this is according to the Nakuru County Spatial Plan; nevertheless, in response to the growing need for labour in the industrial sector, a residential area has emerged, allowing industry employees to reside closer to their workplace. Here's how the conformity with existing land use zoning in informal settlements was approached:

1. Understanding Local Context:

- Gained a deep understanding of the informal settlement's demographics, culture, needs, and historical context. Each settlement had specific considerations that influence land use.

2. Engaging with Community:

- Engaged local residents, community leaders, and stakeholders to understand their priorities and concerns. Involved them in the decision-making process and seek their input on project design.

3. Assessment of Zoning Regulations:

- Reviewed existing zoning regulations and land use plans.

4. Zoning Variances or Exceptions:

- Sort zoning variances or exceptions.

5. Transitional Zoning:

- Considered implementing transitional zoning that acknowledges the existing land use but allowed for incremental improvements over time.

6. Participatory Planning:

- Involved residents in the planning process. This ensured that the project aligned with their needs and priorities and reduces the likelihood of resistance.

7. Incremental Development:

- Recognized that informal settlements often develop incrementally. Planned projects in a way that accommodates these incremental changes and respects the existing community layout.

8. Mixed-Use Spaces:

- Designed projects that accommodate the mixed-use nature of informal settlements, where residential, commercial, and communal activities often coexist.

9. Flexible Design:

- Designed the project with flexibility in mind. Structures that can be adapted or expanded over time were considered.

11. Regularization Processes:

- Collaborated with local authorities to explore regularization processes that bring informal settlements into the formal planning framework.

15. Legal Support:

- Sort legal advice from experts familiar with informal settlement issues and land use regulations.

The Lake view settlement is planned as a mixed use settlement with commercial, residential activities taking place.

Disclosure Copy

CHAPTER 3. ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

3.1. Introduction to project Alternatives.

This chapter describes and examines the various alternatives considered during the design of the Project. The consideration of alternatives is one of the proactive sides of environmental and social assessment required to enhance Project design. This is achieved through examining options instead of only focusing on the more defensive task of reducing adverse impacts of a single design option.

Analysis of Project Alternatives requires comparison of feasible alternatives for the proposed Project in terms of: Project site, Project technology, Potential Environmental and Social Impacts, capital and recurrent costs, suitability under local conditions, and acceptability by neighboring land users.

The sub chapter below presents the considerations that were analyzed in determining feasible alternatives for the proposed Project as listed below.

- i) Settlement size and density: larger and denser settlements chosen receive priority to ensure that as many people as possible benefit from the investments.
- ii) Scale of potential displacement of residents: physical upgrading of the settlement should not entail large-scale displacement (and, thereby, relocation) of residents.
- iii) Land tenure status: a settlement must be located on land that is owned by the government planned under PDP or LPDP issued.
- iv) Location: a settlement cannot be located on a hazardous site or in an environmentally fragile area.
- v) Proximity to trunk infrastructure: to maximize settlement coverage within a limited budget and to ensure that participating settlements receive connections to the main infrastructure networks and maintenance systems, in the initial years of project implementation settlements that are in close proximity to core trunk infrastructure on the main road was a consideration.
- vi) Sustainability of the proposed rehabilitation is ensured through community's willingness to participate and remain engaged in the program.

No alternative sites are analyzed for informal settlement improvement construction projects according to Legal Notice No. 101 The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit)

Regulations, 2003 _in regulation 16(b) which states that "identify and analyze alternatives to the proposed project "Identifying construction project alternatives in informal settlements can indeed be challenging due to the unique characteristics of these settlements.

1. Limited Available Space: Informal settlements are often densely populated with limited open space. Finding suitable alternative sites that can accommodate the project's requirements while avoiding displacement or disruption can be challenging.
2. Informal Land Tenure: Land ownership in informal settlements is often complex and informal, making it difficult to identify alternative sites with clear ownership and legal status. This can lead to potential conflicts and uncertainties.
3. Socioeconomic Factors: Informal settlements are often established due to economic and social reasons. Relocating residents can disrupt their livelihoods, access to services, and social networks, making it challenging to find alternative sites that balance these factors.
4. Community Resistance: Residents of informal settlements are often deeply connected to their communities and may resist relocation. Identifying alternative sites that are acceptable to the community and address their concerns can be challenging.
5. Lack of Infrastructure: Alternative sites might lack basic infrastructure such as water, sanitation, and electricity, necessitating significant additional investment to make them viable for construction projects.
6. Environmental Considerations: Identifying sites that have minimal negative impact on the environment and nearby ecosystems can be challenging due to limited available land and the informal settlement's proximity to sensitive areas.
7. Cultural and Social Context: Informal settlements often have rich cultural histories and social dynamics. Identifying alternative sites that respect these cultural contexts and maintain social cohesion can be difficult.
8. Financial Constraints: Identifying viable alternative sites might require financial resources for land acquisition, infrastructure development, and community support. Funding limitations can constrain the feasibility of these alternatives.
9. Incremental Development: Informal settlements tend to develop incrementally over time. Finding alternative sites that can accommodate this gradual expansion and align with the settlement's existing layout can be complicated.

10. Regulatory Hurdles: Navigating existing zoning and regulatory frameworks to identify alternative sites that comply with regulations can be challenging, especially when these settlements often exist outside formal planning processes.
11. Political and Administrative Challenges: In some cases, political considerations and administrative challenges can hinder the identification and selection of alternative sites for construction projects.

Addressing these difficulties requires a holistic and community-centered approach. Community engagement, participatory planning, and collaboration with local stakeholders are essential to identify viable alternatives that minimize negative impacts while aligning with the settlement's unique characteristics and needs. It's crucial to approach these challenges with sensitivity and an understanding of the complex socio-economic dynamics of informal settlements. However, design and technical aspects were considered for the project alternatives as follows:

1. Proposed Site:
 - Location: The site that is accessible and strategically located to cater to the intended user base while considering traffic patterns and future growth.
 - Soil and Topography: Soil analysis to determine soil stability and suitability for road and infrastructure construction. Consideration of the site's topography for proper grading and drainage.
 - Environmental Considerations: Evaluation of the potential impact of construction on the surrounding environment. Implement erosion control measures to prevent soil runoff during construction.
2. Road Construction:
 - Material Selection: Road construction materials, such as asphalt or concrete, based on factors like traffic volume, climate conditions, and budget.
 - Design: Design Road widths, curves, intersections, and signage according to local traffic regulations and safety standards.
 - Drainage: Incorporation of proper drainage systems (curbs, gutters, stormwater channels) to prevent water accumulation on the road surface and ensure water runoff is directed away from the road.
3. Drainage Systems:

- Design: Implementation of a comprehensive drainage system that includes: storm water collection, conveyance, and proper disposal. Consider using features like retention ponds, swales, and underground pipes.
- Flood Prevention: Design of drainage systems to accommodate heavy rain events and prevent flooding. Considered natural features like the site's topography to guide water flow.
- Erosion Control: Implementation of erosion control measures such as vegetation, gravel, or erosion control blankets to prevent soil erosion caused by water runoff.

4. Floodlights:

- Lighting Design: Planned floodlight placement to ensure even illumination of the area, taking into account the intended use of the space (e.g., roadways, parking lots, recreational areas).
- Energy Efficiency: Choose energy-efficient lighting technologies such as LED lights to reduce operational costs and environmental impact.
- Light Pollution: Designed the lighting system to minimize light pollution by using shields and proper directionality.

3.2. KISIP II Investments Identification

In the case of KISIP II, identification and selection of investments, was a reflection of the community felt needs, as guided by given the following principles:

- vii) The service should be selected from the agreed investment menu.
- viii) The investment should be a priority specified in the Physical Development Plan (PDP) of the County.
- ix) The chosen infrastructure investments should be economically justifiable though the choice of good technology and materials.
- x) Arrangements for operations and maintenance must be sound and give confidence that service delivery will be sustainable.
- xi) Environmental and social impacts of infrastructure investments are positive.
- xii) Budget and per hectare cost must be within agreed limits.

3.3. Considered Alternatives for the project:

i) Roads and Footpath Alternatives

The proposed project will be constructed using modern, locally and internationally accepted materials to achieve public health, safety, security and environmental aesthetic requirements. The road-works will be made using locally sourced materials that meet the Kenya Bureau of Standards requirements.

The alternative technologies available include the conventional concrete roads, prefabricated concrete panels, Tarmacked roads or even improved marram roads. These may not be desirable from a cost and durability perspective.

On the part of foot paths, can have an alternative of marram road, tarmacked or use of cabros.

The technology to be adopted i.e. tarmacked roads and cabros for footpaths will be the most economical and one sensitive to the environment. The other options will be expensive and environmental degrading due to material to be utilised and dust generation during the time of use.

ii) Lighting and electric Alternatives

High mast lights alternatives

The poles for high mast lights are often much taller than flood lights. The larger the area that you want to illuminate, the higher up your lights will need to be mounted (if you want to keep the total amount of poles to a minimum). Therefore, high mast lights are often the go-to option when illuminating large areas. It is commonly used to illuminate large areas from a very high mounting height, typically on poles ranging in height from 50ft to 150ft and are mounted to those poles via Fixed Rings or Lowering Devices. High mast lights are the ideal option when you want to illuminate a large area with less poles. LED high mast lights are currently the most cost effective and efficient way of providing even and controlled illumination of large outdoor areas due to the high mounting height and multiple luminaire configuration. This option has been adopted to illuminate the settlement of Lake view. However, they are prone to vandalism in the project areas within Nakuru.

Flood light Alternatives

Flood lighting is also used for exterior lighting and is typically mounted on poles or buildings to provide directional illumination to a variety of areas. The fixtures on flood lights can be mounted at a variety of angles, distributing the light accordingly.

Flood Lighting Applications: This type of lighting is often used to provide light to areas for security, vehicle & pedestrian use, as well as used for sports activities and other large areas in need of targeted outdoor illumination.

Flood lights typically have a mounting height of approximately 15ft-35ft, however, in several applications they can have a pole height greater than the typical max (although rarely reaching the height of high mast lighting). A closer distance will not need a long-range narrow beam, so a wider flood beam will be best. To illuminate an area at a further distance, a narrower, farther-reaching beam is necessary. This option has not been utilized in Lake view due to the limitation of the area to be illuminated.

Power source alternatives:

Solar powered alternative

The high mast lights and the flood lights need power sources to light up a night. The option of solar power will require solars and batteries for storage of power during the day and be used up at night. The initial cost is high but operation wise, it is sustainable as you are utilizing the renewable energy. It is however prone wear and tear as the time goes by. In addition, they are prone to vandalism. This is the reason why the option was not chosen.

Electricity Grid alternative

This option involves connecting the street lighting to electricity from the grid. This option was chosen because of the already existing power sources within the project areas.

Hybrid system alternative

This alternative involves connecting the street lights to the Kenyan grid together with solar power alternative. This alternative has a backing in that it utilizes also the renewable energies and also the system can work when there is power blackout in the settlement. However, the

alternative was not adopted due to vandalism of solar and their batteries that will render the system un-functional.

iii) Alternative on material and design

Certainly, there are several alternative technologies that can be considered for the design and construction of roads, drainage systems, floodlights, sewer lines, and water pipelines. These technologies often prioritize efficiency, sustainability, and cost-effectiveness. Here are some alternatives to traditional methods:

1. Road Construction:

- Recycled Materials: Using recycled materials like reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) and recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) can reduce the demand for virgin materials and lower costs.
- Porous Pavements: Porous asphalt or concrete allows water to pass through, reducing runoff and aiding in groundwater recharge.
- Geo synthetics: Geo synthetic materials like geotextiles and geo grids can enhance road stability, reduce erosion, and increase lifespan.
- Warm Mix Asphalt: This technology allows asphalt to be produced and placed at lower temperatures, reducing energy consumption and emissions.
- Use of virgin materials for construction of the roads; this option uses the required materials from their processed form. They are durable and makes the road last long.

2. Drainage Systems:

- Bio retention Cells: Also known as rain gardens, these landscaped areas collect and treat storm water naturally, promoting filtration and reducing the burden on traditional drainage systems.
- Permeable Pavement: Permeable surfaces like permeable concrete or interlocking permeable pavers allow water to infiltrate, reducing runoff and erosion.

3. Floodlights:

- Materials for poles: Utilising concrete poles for the flood mast or using Aluminium materials. Also using Iron is an option. Aluminium was chosen due to its light nature. Iron material is prone to rust and vandalism.

3.4. The Yes Project Alternatives

The Project option as described in the ESIA is recommended as it will achieve significant improvements in lives of people working and living in informal settlements.

3.4.1. Land Requirement

The projects have been designed to only utilize the road reserves as designated on the Physical Development Plans (PDPs) developed by KISIP 2 component for the targeted settlements. No private land will be acquired for the project. This has significantly minimized displacement of populations and livelihoods as a result of the Project and the need to carry out resettlement. A separate RAP was prepared for the Project components which have an impact to people's assets and sources of livelihood.

3.4.2. Chosen Alternatives from KISIP II Menu

The Project designs were prepared for each of the infrastructure priorities identified by the communities in the settlement during the socio-economic assessment and priority validation forums organized by the design consultants. Factors that determined the choice and design of the infrastructure were based on:

- i) Defining technical, social and environmental feasibility.
- ii) Detailing design standards for each infrastructure component.
- iii) Estimating quantities.
- iv) Preparing unit cost rates and a feasibility design cost estimate.
- v) Evaluating O&M issues and potential costs.
- vi) Revising the scope of the infrastructure components if required.

Table 3-1below presents the scoring of priority interventions in the settlement.

Table 3-1: Scoring of Priority Interventions in the Settlements

| Settlement | PRIORITY 1 | PRIORITY 2 | PRIORITY 3 |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Nakuru Town | | | |
| Lake View | Roads | Flood Masts/Street lighting | Sewer system |

*Source: Inception Report TCE/GA 2022

3.5. The "No" Project Alternative

The No Project Option in respect to the proposed Project implies that the status quo is maintained. The no Project option is the least preferred option from the socio-economic and environmental perspective due to the following factors under the components to be developed:

Roads and foot paths in the 4 settlements

If the roads and footpaths are not implemented in Lake view settlement, it will lead to the following;

- i) There will be no improved accessibility and mobility within the settlements of concern.
- ii) There will be no improved drainage system within the settlements.
- iii) There will be no improved living standard/well-being, employment and local economy in the target settlements.
- iv) There will be no creation of employment both during construction and operation phases of the projects.
- v) There will be no increased Land Value within the settlements.
- vi) Rising vehicle maintenance cost due to unpaved roads and risk of disease outbreaks due to poor waste discharge
- vii) There will be no improved Access to Social Services within the settlements.
- viii) The rating of the settlements shall be low in that they will continue being rated to be slums.

Flood Mast lighting in the Lake View settlement;

Street lighting are important in settlements due to providing lighting for both men and women who carry out business activities until late night. At the same time it provides security to them at night when carrying out their business.

If a No project alternative for street lighting happens, all the people in the settlement will lack the lighting for their businesses, limit time of their operation and at the same time will lead to increased insecurity in the settlements. This will also contribute to no improved Access to Social Services within the settlements.

From the analysis above, it becomes apparent that the No Project alternative is not preferred by the communities in all the Lake view settlements

The proposed works including the roads and floodlights supersede the No Project alternative. Without floodlights, nighttime insecurity will endanger those operating business at night. Unimproved roads will lead to a rise in vehicle maintenance cost due to unpaved roads. There will also be risk of disease outbreaks due to poor waste discharge because of unimproved drainage.

CHAPTER 4. BASELINE INFORMATION OF THE TARGET SETTLEMENT

4.1. General Information

The Project target upgrading of infrastructure in Lake View informal settlements in Nakuru County, the target settlement is summarized in table 3-1 below.

The county is divided into nine administrative Sub-Counties namely; Naivasha, Gilgil, Nakuru, Rongai, Nakuru North, Subukia, Njoro, Molo, and Kuresoi. Njoro and Kuresoi were hived off from Molo Sub-County, Gilgil from Naivasha, Rongai from Nakuru Town, and Subukia from Nakuru North. Lake View settlement specifically is within Nakuru East sub-county, Langalanga location in Lake view sub-location. The sub-location has a population of 16,133 people this is according to the Kenya Population and Household Census, 2019.

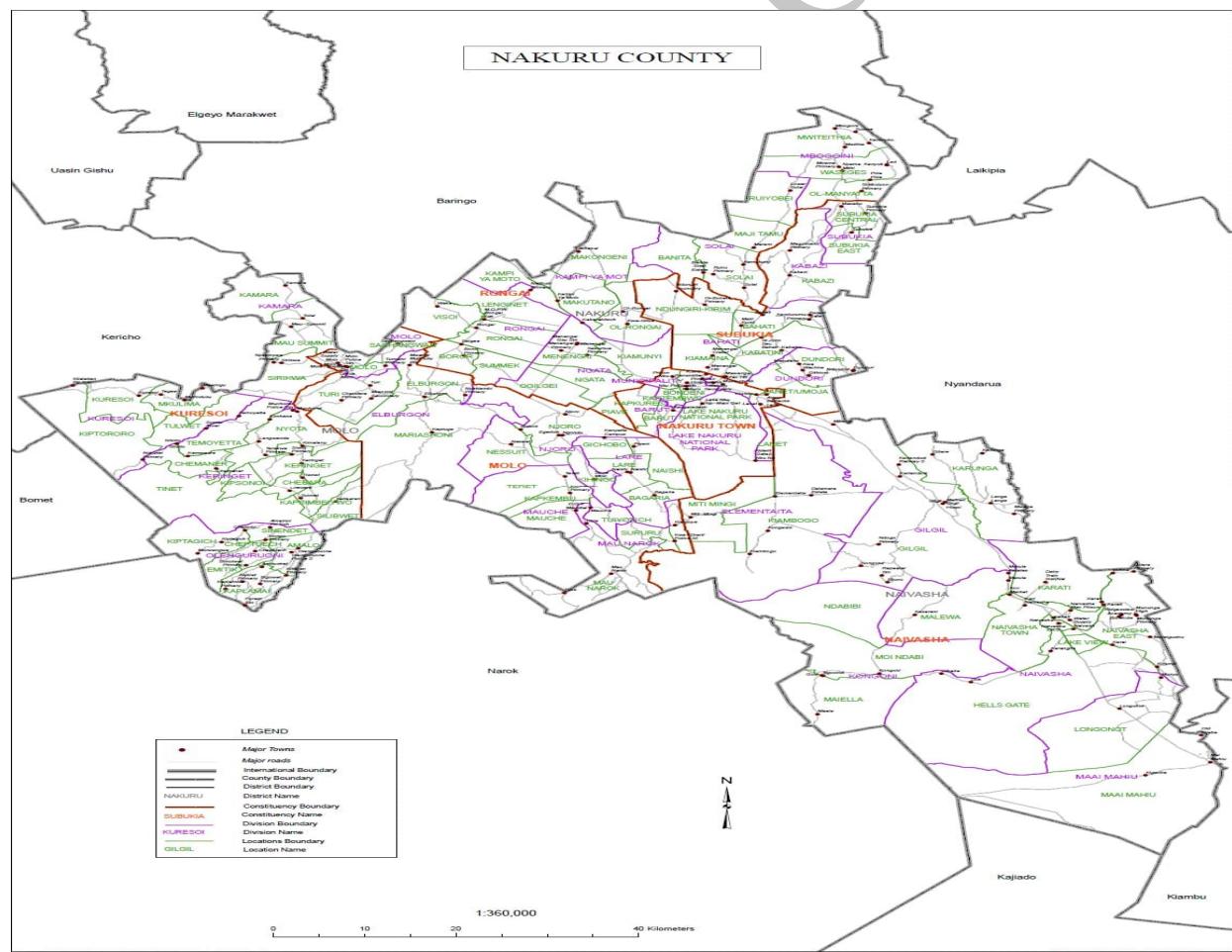


Figure 4-1: Nakuru County Administrative Boundaries

4.2. Physical Environment

4.2.1. Climate

Lake view settlement has predictable weather patterns with temperatures ranging between 10°C during the cold months (July and August) and 20°C during the hot months (January to March). Maximum daytime temperature: 25 degrees Celsius; Minimum nighttime temperature: 15 degrees Celsius. Maximum daytime temperature: 26 degrees Celsius; Minimum nighttime temperature: 14 degrees Celsius. The area receives between 700mm and 1200mm of rainfall annually, with average annual rainfall being an approximated 800mm. Nakuru has two rainy seasons; April, May and August (long rains) and October and December (short rains).

Climate Change Risks for Informal Settlements (Lakeview):

1. Increased Flooding: With climate change, there's an increased risk of heavy rainfall events leading to flooding, which can cause displacement, property damage, and health hazards. This is a likely risk for Lakeview settlement due to its low-lying area and proximity to a hill and Lake Nakuru.
2. Heatwaves: Informal settlements with inadequate access to shade, green spaces, and proper ventilation are more susceptible to extreme heat events, which can lead to heat-related illnesses and discomfort.
3. Water Scarcity: Climate change can affect water availability, making it harder for informal settlements to access clean and sufficient water for daily needs.
4. Landslides: Informal settlements often develop on slopes or unstable terrain, making them prone to landslides during heavy rainfall or other climate-related events.
5. Health Impacts: Climate change can exacerbate health issues in informal settlements due to increased exposure to disease vectors, inadequate sanitation, and limited access to healthcare.

4.2.2. Topography

Lakeview settlement borders Lake Nakuru with a flat terrain, the area is surrounded by high mountain ranges of geologically recent volcanic origin characterized by sharp topography and great altitude. The main topographic features near Lake view are the Mau Escarpment covering the Western part of the area, the Rift Valley floor, Ol Doinyo Eburru Volcano, Akira plains, Menengai Crater, elaborate drainage and relief systems.

4.2.3. Soils and Geology

The soil pattern in the area presents a complex distribution with three main classifications that have been influenced by climatic conditions, volcanic activities and underlying rock type. These main soil classifications include:

Latosolic soils; are the well-drained red volcanic soils and imperfectly drained loam with dark brown subsoil covers with fertility ranging from moderate to high. The main crops supported by these soils are wheat, Maize, pyrethrum, sunflower, finger millet, potatoes, pigeon peas, vegetables and beans and peas.

Planosolic Soils; these comprises of poorly drained dark brown clay soils with highly developed textured top soils as well as well drained humic lawns with dark brown sub soils. These soils are classified as fertile. The main agriculture activities in these areas include sheep rearing, dairy farming, wheat, barley, potatoes, pyrethrum and vegetables farming.

Alluvial and Lacustrine Deposits; these are shallow soils resulting from volcanic ash sediments as well as other sources. Their fertility ranges from low to moderate. Livestock keeping is the most notable social economic activity in these types of area.

4.2.4. Hydrology

The area is endowed by a bordering of numerous inland lakes on the floor of the Rift Valley where nearly all the permanent rivers and streams in the county drain into. These rivers include river Njoro, Makalia which drain into Lake Nakuru, Malewa which drains into Lake Naivasha and Molo River which drains into Lake Baringo among others.

4.3. Biological Environment

4.3.1. Vegetation and Flora

The main vegetation type in the Lake view is determined by altitude, soil type and rainfall received in the different parts of the area. However, anthropogenic and animal causes have modified the status significantly. Agricultural farming, charcoal burning, extraction of fuel wood, forest fires and quarrying activities are some of the leading causes of this trend. Ground cover in the area varies according to seasons while the canopy cover ranges from 1% on the densely populated areas to 20% on the rift escarpment table.

Presence of invader species to vegetation has been noticed in some parts. These species not only colonise the vegetation but also reduce the farming potential of the area.

The main vegetation types in the County comprise wooded grassland, open grassland, wooded bush land, bushed grassland and forest. Woody species include; *Acacia tortilis*, *Acacia xanthopholea*, *Acacia mellifera*, *Commiforaschemperi*, *Balnitesaegyptiaca*, *Balanitesgabra*, and *Salvadorapersica*. Grasses include: *Pennisetummezianum*, *Pennisetumstramineum*, *Chrorisroxburghiana* and *sporobulusangustifolia*, *Chlorisguyana* and *Cenchrusciliaris*.

4.3.2. Fauna

Depending on the location, informal settlements may host a degree of biodiversity. This may include reptiles and insects and to some extent mammals, however in the case of Lakeview, preliminary assessment indicated that there is no fauna that will be affected by the project directly. Notwithstanding the location of Lakeview close to Lake Nakuru that is a host of animal life this calls for proper waste management during construction stage to reduce pollution hence safeguarding animal life.

4.4. Socio – Economic Environment

The socio economic environment covers the social and economic conditions, factors and influences that collectively shape the wellbeing, and quality of life of individuals and the community at large. This section highlights the socio-economic characteristics of Lakeview settlement.

4.4.1. Household characteristics

From the respondents it was found that majority of the households are male headed at (68%) and the female headed homes are as at (32%). The marital status assessment; 71% of the respondents are married, 8% are single, 8% are widowed and 13% are separated. The average household size is 4 people per household with majority of the household heads (38%) aged between 18-30 years and those that are above 65years are the lowest at 10% as indicated in the figure below.

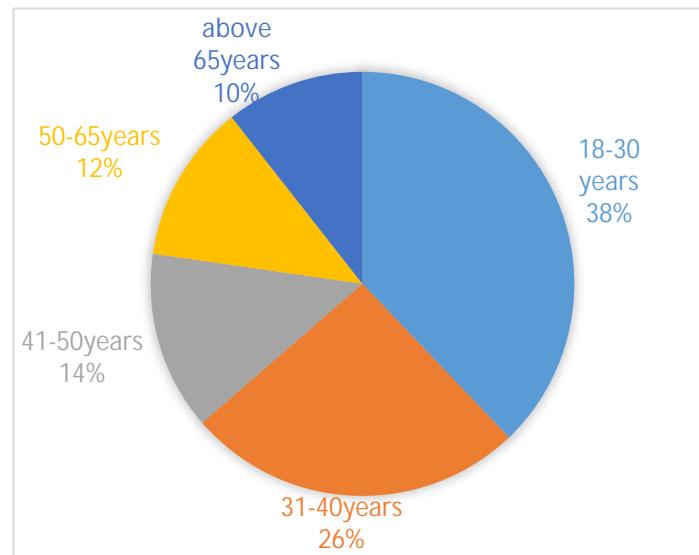


Figure 4-2 Household characteristics

4.4.2. Literacy levels

From the interviews it was established that a majority 35% of the respondents have attained secondary education, 21% have attained primary education, 10% have attained tertiary education, 32% university education and 2% vocational training with only 5% not having attained any form of education, this is indicated in the figure below.

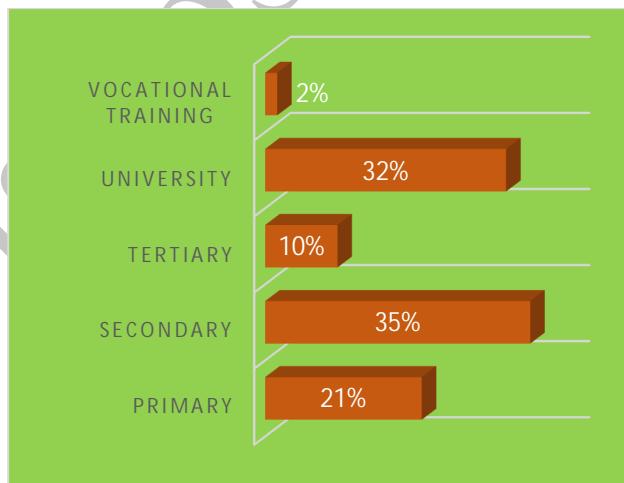


Figure 4-3 Literacy levels

4.4.3. Main Source of Income

A majority of the respondents (49%) rely on wages/salary from formal employment as their main source of income and (13%) of the respondents rely on trading and businesses and a

significant (4%) rely on rental income the other groups depend on areas such as; farming, pensions, NGOs etc. with 2, 5, and 3% respectively as shown in the figure below.



Figure 4-4 Main Source of Income

4.4.4. Average Monthly Income and Expenditure

Majority of the households surveyed earn income for wages and salaries; consequently (45%) of the respondents earn between KS 10,001-20,000 followed by those that earn between 5,001-10,000 at (37%) and (11%) of the respondents earn between 1000 -5000. As shown below.

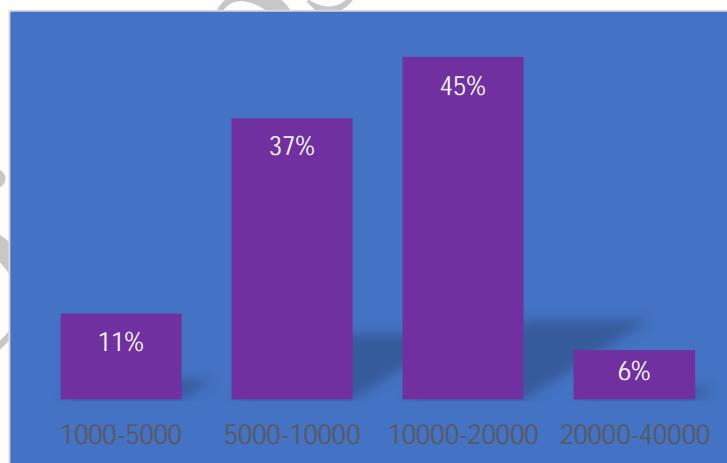


Figure 4-5 Average Monthly Income and Expenditure

The study looked into how much a household averagely spends on everyday basic items and items. The table below shows an average on expenditures on different items amongst the respondents in Lake View settlement

Table 4-1: Average Monthly Expenditure

| No. | Item | Average Amount (Kshs) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Food | 5,859 |
| 2 | Clothing | 907 |
| 3 | Transport | 1,178 |
| 4 | Medicare | 1,006 |
| 5 | School Fees | 7,566 |
| 6 | Rent | 3,795 |
| Total Average Monthly Expenditure | | 20,311 |

4.4.5. Land and Housing Infrastructure

Ownership Status

The land ownership and tenure regimes can vary widely based on the legal, historical, and socio-economic context of the specific settlement and the country in which it is located. In Lake View, land ownership is complex and informal, often lacking proper documentation and legal recognition. It's not uncommon for informal settlements to have issues related to land tenure, where residents might not have formal title deeds or legal ownership of the land they inhabit.

This study probed the type of tenure ship that is present among the residents of Lake View. The respondents provided that the majority are tenants at (87%), (2%) of the respondents provided that they are the owners of the houses they live in and (8%) provided that they live in houses that belong to friends and relatives and 3% provided by the employer.

Further, the study sought to find out if the respondents owned land within the area, 50% of the respondents provided that they owned ¼ acre of land each within Lake View and the remaining 50% owned 1acre each. The pieces of land owned were mainly used for residential homes and rental houses

The majority (48%) of the respondents have lived in the area for between 1-4years, (16%) have lived in the area between 5- 10yrs, 21% are between 11-20yrs, 23% are between 21-30yrs and 2% above 30 years, as indicated in the figure 4-6 below, they further stated that their reason for moving to Lake View was mainly in search for employment and business opportunities

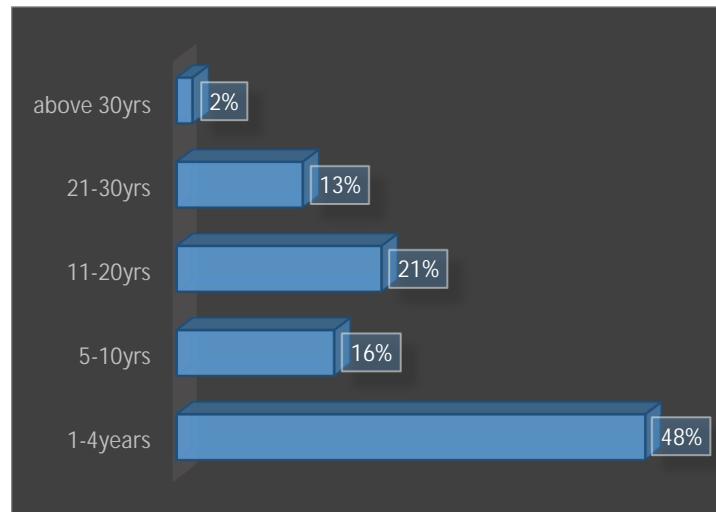


Figure 4-6: Duration lived in Lake View

4.4.6. Housing Infrastructure

Due to rapid urbanization and failure of the formal sector to supply adequate houses especially for the low-income segment of the society, there has been proliferation of informal settlements to meet the housing gap. This is manifested by the slums and squatter settlements and other form of shanty developments. The main roofing material is iron sheets at 53% and for the floors the major types of floors are those that are cemented at (53%). The figure below illustrates the building materials for walls, used in creating structures in the informal settlements. Bricks at 27 %, concrete at 13%, wooden at 42% and stone at 18 %.

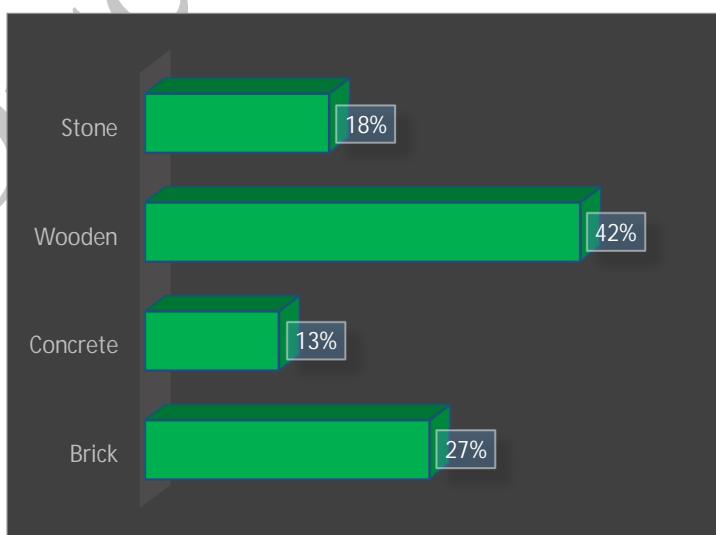


Figure 4-7 Housing Infrastructure

4.4.7. Energy Access

Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting in the settlement at 94% of the respondents stating that they have access to electricity, only 6% do not have electricity. Additionally, 15% indicated that they face challenges with electricity supply specifically with regards to having blackouts; the rest 85% had not experienced any challenges. The fuel mainly used for cooking was charcoal at 52%, followed by gas at 44%, wood fuel at 3% and biogas at 2 % as indicated in the figure below.

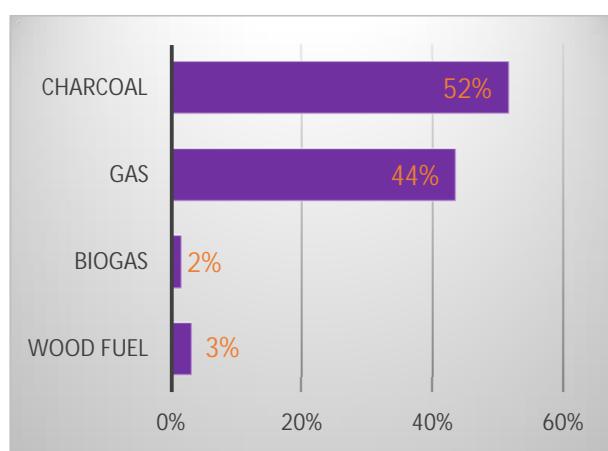


Figure 4-8 Energy Access

4.4.8. Water

The sources of water for domestic use in the area were found to be: 23% of households buy water from water vendors with only 5% getting water from interior taps, 48% get water from water pumps, 22% from exterior water taps and 2% from boreholes as shown in the figure below.

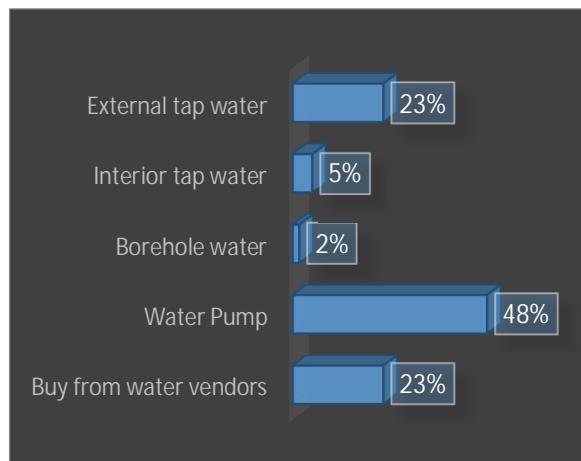


Figure 4-9 Water

The study findings show that 42% of the residents of Lakeview settlement experience the following water problems illustrated below; the main problem cited was difficult access at 38%, followed by low quality water at 35%, rationing at 15% and high cost at 12% as shown in the figure below.

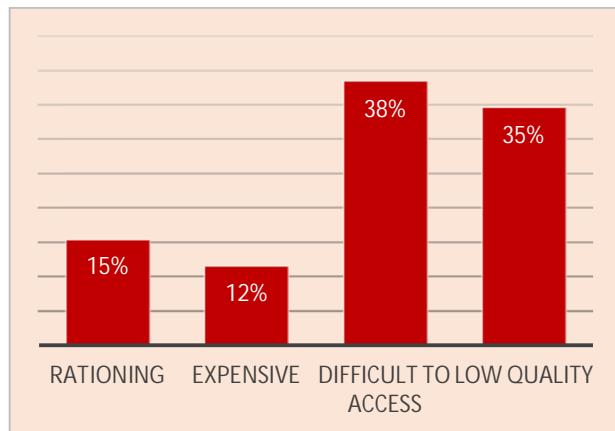


Figure 4-10 Water

4.4.9. Sanitation

The socio-economic survey findings show that the main type of sanitation facility used is pit latrine toilet at 34%, none of the households reported to be using open defecation. The other sanitation facilities used are as follows; Interior WC with toilet flush tank-10, Exterior WC with toilet flush tank-6%, Exterior toilet without flush tank-18% and Public WC-32% indicated in the figure below.

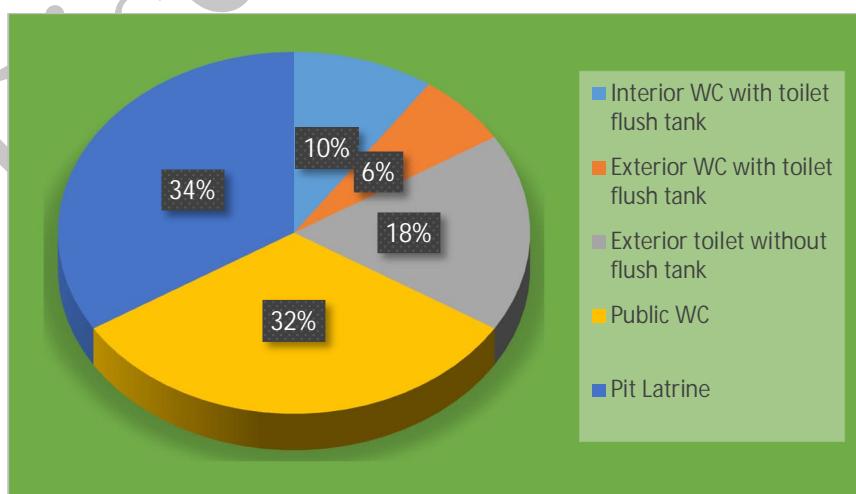


Figure 4-11 Sanitation

Within the settlement, the respondents stated that the % that mainly discharge their waste water directly into a river /land is at 11%, only 50% use the sewerage system, 11% use septic tank disposed regularly by themselves, 27% use septic tank disposed regularly by municipality as shown below.

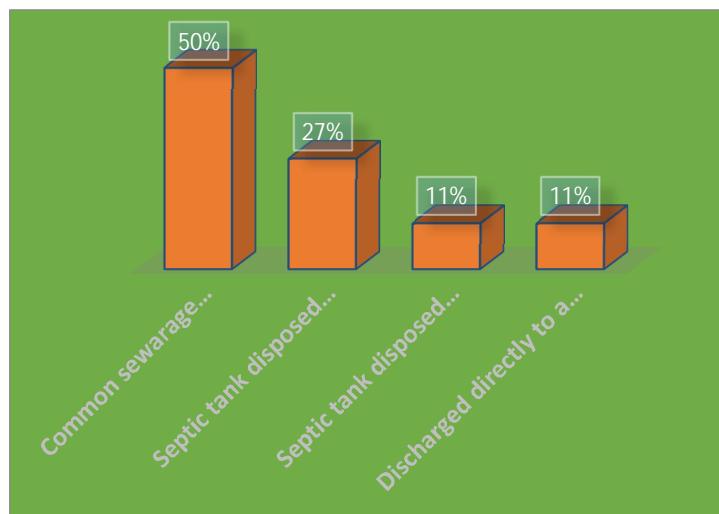


Figure 4-12 Sanitation

4.4.10. Healthcare Services

Health centers nearest to Lake view settlement are Nakuru Level 6 Hospital, Mercy Mission Hospital - Annex Nakuru, Nakuru Specialist Hospital and small private and public health centers within the settlement.

4.5. Target Settlements Assessment

KISIP II target upgrading of infrastructure in Lake View informal settlements in Nakuru County. Detailed assessment of the settlement is presented in sub chapters below.

4.5.1. Lake View Informal Settlement

Lake View is an informal settlement is located within Nakuru Town within Nakuru County. Photo Plate 3-1 below presents images of KKB informal Settlement.

Table 4-2 Lake View Informal Settlement in Nakuru Town



Road section in the area



Accessible roads



Energy access in the area



Types of housing structures.

CHAPTER 5. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1. Introduction

Kenya Government has a wide range of policy, institutional and legislative framework to address the major causes of environmental degradation on ecosystems emanating from industrial and economic development programmers. However, they are spread over several sectors. In spite of this, the Kenya legal and institutional framework is currently undergoing several changes to be aligned with the requirement of the new constitution. The literature reviewed in this section puts into consideration the anticipated changes and the current laws that govern natural resource sharing, management, utilization and protection. The review also covered policies that seeks to address social attributes in the society.

5.2. Legal framework

5.2.1. Kenyan Legislations

5.2.1.1. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

Environmental management and natural resources utilization is enshrined in the Kenya constitution 2010 under several articles. The constitution in article 42 emphasizes the need for a clean and healthy environment through management of substances that may pollute the environment or cause harm to human health. The right to a clean environment is further enforced by article 70. Article 186 and the fourth schedule allocate functions of natural resources management and environmental protection to both the national and county governments. In article 2 of the fourth schedule, the national government governs the use of international waters and water resources. The national government is required to protect the environment and natural resources with a view of establishing a durable and sustainable system as stated in article 22 of the fourth schedule.

The county government on the other hand shall Control air pollution, noise pollution and other public nuisances as stipulated in article 3 of the fourth schedule and in article 10, the county government shall implement specific National government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation. Some of the development impacts will be a concern to the County Government hence need for collaboration between Client, the contractor and the County government of Nakuru

The principles of land policy that ensure land is held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable is set out in article 60 of the constitution. MWS&I intend to relocate and upgrade the roads/sewer network within the project areas. Proper land management by regulating the use of any land, or any interest in or right over any land, in the interest of defending, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, or land use planning is ensured by the constitution in article 66.

In regard to environmental protection and natural resources management, article 62 sub-article 1 stipulates what constitutes public land. These include water courses and high flood areas that are common in the project area. The public land areas are held by the national government in trust for the people of Kenya and shall be administered on their behalf by the National Land Commission as stated in article 62 sub-article 3. The land commission shall also monitor and have oversight responsibilities over land use planning throughout the country regardless of the classification as stated in article 67-2(h).

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

Since this proposed project will utilize natural resources in the settlements and also enhance land use in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable, this framework duly applies.

5.2.1.2. Vision 2030

Vision 2030 is geared towards transformation of Kenya into an industrialized middle-income country by 2030. The blueprint recognizes that Kenya is a water scarce country and further that the economic and social development envisaged in the vision 2030 will require more ease of mobility, high quality water supplies and improved sanitation. The water and sanitation sector goal in line with the Vision 2030 is "to ensure that improved water and sanitation are available and accessible to all" while that of transportation is ease of mobility in all parts of Kenya.

It is based on the 3 pillars of political, social and economic advancement and it aims to transform the economy and achieve sustainable growth. Environmental considerations of development are contained within the social and economic pillar just like for Transportation, security and Agriculture. The vision aims at reducing poverty through creating opportunities for the poor by making institutions stronger.

It recognizes Agriculture as the mainstay of the country's economy with predominantly small-scale farmers who accounts for over 75% of agriculture output. The government on the other hand remains committed to improving agricultural productivity for food security, poverty reduction, employment and wealth creation. Vision 2030 further point out that food crop production makes significant contribution to food security and Gross Domestic Product. However, the levels of productivity are below potential and over-dependency on rain-fed agriculture was identified as being one of the causes and therefore intensification and expansion of irrigation is critical to increasing agricultural productivity in Kenya. One of the strategies proposed is to construct water and sanitation facilities to support industries and the growing urban population. Regarding environment, the Vision states that Kenya aims to be a nation living in a clean, secure and sustainable environment by 2030. The goals for 2012 are: (i) to increase forest cover from less than 3% at present to 4%; and (ii) to lessen by half all environment related diseases. Specific strategies involve: promoting environmental conservation for better support to the economic pillar flagship projects and for the purposes of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); improving pollution and waste management through the design and application of economic incentives; and the commissioning of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for improved efficiency in water and sanitation delivery.

The 2030 goal for urban areas is to achieve "a well-housed population living in an environmentally-secure urban environment." This will be achieved by bringing basic infrastructure and services namely roads, street lights, water and sanitation facilities, storm water drains, footpaths, and others.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations). The project is in line with Vision 2030 in that it is geared towards promoting accessibility, improved sanitation and environmental conservation for better support to the economic pillar flagship projects and for the purposes of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

5.2.1.3. Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2016– 2030)
The Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy 2016-2030 is the outcome of reviews to address limitations of the National Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy

published in 2007. The policy commits the Government of the Republic of Kenya at both National and County levels to pursuing a robust strategy that will not only enable all Kenyans to enjoy their right to highest attainable standards of sanitation but also to a clean and healthy environment as guaranteed by the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The policy therefore focuses on a range of complementary strategies devoted to ensuring universal access to improved sanitation and clean and healthy environment.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations). The KISIP II project falls into the agenda of this policy in the quest to provide improved sanitation facilities.

5.2.1.4. Gender Policy (2011)

This policy spells out an approach of Gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women and clearly states that it is the right of women, men, girls and boys to participate in and benefit equally from the development process. It provides a framework for mainstreaming gender in all policies, planning and programming in Kenya and puts in place institutional mechanisms to ensure effective implementation. The need for a national policy arose from the government's realisation that without a coherent and comprehensive overall framework for guiding gender mainstreaming within the different sectors and line ministries involved in development, enormous resources may continue to be misplaced.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

In implementing KISIP II, The Client is hereby mandated to ensure compliance to the requirements of this policy during labour force mobilization.

5.2.1.5. Factories and Other Places of Work (Noise Prevention and Control) Rules 2005

The rules stipulate that:

- A. No worker (a person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship, written or oral, express or implied, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise) shall be exposed to noise level in excess of the:
 - continuous equivalent of ninety dB (A) in eight hours within any twenty-four hours' duration.
 - one hundred and forty dB(A) peak sound level at any given time.

B. Where noise is intermittent, noise exposure shall not exceed the sum of the partial noise exposure equivalent continuous sound level of ninety dB (A) in eight hours' duration within any twenty-four hours' duration. (4) It shall be the duty of the occupier to ensure that noise transmitted from the workplace to the community shall not exceed fifty-five dB (A) during daytime and forty-five dB (A) at night time.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

In implementing KISIP II, The Client shall ensure that all contractors comply fully to the requirements of these rules as well as during Operation and Maintenance(O&M).

5.2.2. Environmental Legal Framework

5.2.2.1. Environment Management & Coordination Act, 1999 reviewed 2015). According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act [EMCA] 1999 Part VI Section 58(1), any person, being a proponent of a project, shall, before financing, commencing, proceeding with, carrying out, executing, conducting or causing to be financed, commenced, proceeded with, carried out, executed or conducted by another person any undertaking specified in the Second Schedule to this Act, submit a project report to the Authority, in the prescribed form, giving the prescribed information and which shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee. *This therefore justifies the reason why KISIP II has carried out ESIA process.*

In spite of this, Part III of EMCA, 1999 established subsidiary Regulations to guide proper management and utilization of natural resources in order to achieve sustainable development. Some of the regulations include but are not limited to the following.

I. The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) PART II Regulations, 2003.

The environmental impact assessment guidelines, Part II requires that a study be conducted in accordance with the issues and general guidelines spelt out in the second and third schedules of the regulations. These include coverage of the issues on schedule 2 (ecological, social, landscape, land use and water considerations) and general guidelines on schedule 3 (impacts and their sources, project details, national legislation, mitigation measures, a management plan and environmental auditing schedules and procedures. The Act further stipulates that No licensing authority under any law in force in Kenya shall issue a license for any development project for which an environmental impact assessment is required under

the Act unless the applicant produces to the licensing authority a license of environmental impact assessment issued by the NEMA.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations). It is in this spirit that the Client initiated the development of this Summary Project Report in order to acquire an EIA license before commencement of works on site.

II. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores and Sea Shore Management) Regulations, 2009

The regulations provide for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and their Resources. It further in part III provides for the sustainable utilization and conservation of resources on river banks, lake shores, and on the seashore by and for the benefit of the people and community living in such areas. To achieve the intended aim, the regulations enshrine community participation in the management of such designated riparian resources to prevent pollution and siltation. The wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores and Sea Shore Management Regulations in part II and III has set principles that should be adhered to, to manage wetlands and that EIA/EA is mandatory for all Activities that are likely to affect the wetlands.

The minister (now Cabinet secretary under the new constitution) for environment can declare an area a protected wetland depending on its significance. Therefore, Activities in such a protected area will be controlled in accordance to such wetland's management plan.

NEMA for that matter in consultation with other lead agencies is obligated to develop a wetland management inventory nationally. But regardless of the ownership of the wetland, the regulations stipulate that the land owner or users have an obligation to observe the integrity of the wetland. The regulations further in part III articulate that special measures should be taken to prevent soil erosion siltation and pollution for management of river banks, lake shores and sea shore.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

The regulations are relevant to the improvement project as it is anticipated that the roads and sewer networks within the project area may affect the rivers within the project and there is need to establish a balance between conservation and sustainable utilization.

III. Water Quality Management Regulations, 2006 (Legal Notice No. 120)

In accordance with the regulations, every person shall refrain from Acts that could directly or indirectly cause immediate or subsequent water pollution and no one should throw or cause to flow into water resources any materials such as to contaminate the water. The regulation also provides for protection of springs, streams and other water sources from pollution. The rules further provide standards for different water uses including domestic and agricultural water sources. The regulations were drawn from several articles of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999. Cap. 387 provide rules relative to the use and discharge of water for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes, make provision for the protection of water resources from pollution and define water quality standards whereas the Third Schedule of these Regulations provide standards for effluent discharge to the environment. Such article includes but not limited to; Part VIII article 72 of the Act prohibits discharging or applying poisonous, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter, radioactive or any other pollutants into aquatic environment. Article 73 states that operators of projects which discharges effluent or other pollutants into the environment to submit to NEMA accurate information about the quantity and quality of the effluent. Article 74 on the other hand stipulates that all effluent generated from point sources be discharged only into the existing sewerage system upon issuance of prescribed permit from the local authorities or from the licensee. Whereas article 75 requires that parties operating a waste water system obtain a discharge license from NEMA to discharge any effluent or pollutant into the environment.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

It is anticipated that the sub-projects will generate waste water construction and operation phase whose quality should be monitored by the relevant institutions in collaboration with the project proponent and local communities, the monitoring will be done depending on where the effluent shall be discharged or how it will be used.

IV. Waste Management Regulations, 2006 (Legal Notice No. 121)

In article 87 section 1 of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999, no person shall discharge or dispose of any wastes, whether generated within or outside Kenya, in such a manner as to cause pollution to the environment or ill health to any person. There is need for one to acquire a license for generation, transporting or operating waste disposal facility as is provided for in article 88. Article 90 through to 100 outlines more regulations on management of hazardous and toxic substances including oils, chemicals and pesticides. Under the regulations, a waste generator is defined as any person whose activities produces waste while waste management is the administration or operation used in handling, packaging, treatment, conditioning, storage and disposal of waste. The regulations require a waste generator to collect, segregate and dispose each category of waste in such manners and facilities as provided by relevant authorities. Regarding transportation, licensed persons shall operate transportation vehicles to be approved by NEMA and will collect waste from designated areas and deliver to designated disposal sites. Waste segregation facilities are approved by the Nairobi City County Government).

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

It is expected that waste generating Activities will result during project implementation, operation and decommissioning of the project under consideration and that such waste should be handled according to set regulations.

V. Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control Regulations, 2009

These regulations were published as legal Notice No. 61 being a subsidiary legislation to the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999. The regulations provide information on the following:

- Prohibition of excessive noise and vibration;
- Provisions relating to noise from certain sources;
- Provisions relating to licensing procedures for certain activities with a potential of emitting excessive noise and/or vibrations; and
- Noise and excessive vibrations mapping.

Regulation 4 prohibits any person to (a) make or cause to be made excessive vibrations that annoy, disturb, injure, or endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of others and the

environment; or (b) cause to be made excessive vibrations that exceed 0.5 centimetres per second beyond any source property boundary or 30 metres from any moving source.

Table 5-1: Noise Level Permitted.

| | Facility | Maximum Noise Level Permitted in Decibels | |
|----|--|---|-------|
| | | Day | Night |
| 1. | Health facilities, educational institutions, homes for disabled etc. | 60 | 35 |
| 2. | Residential areas | 60 | 35 |
| 3. | Areas other than 1 and 2 above | 75 | 65 |

Regulation 5 further makes it an offence for any person to make, continue or cause to be made or continued any noise in excess of the noise levels set in the First Schedule to these Regulations, unless such noise is reasonably necessary to the preservation of life, health, safety or property. The First and Second schedules of the regulations have set standards for maximum permissible noise levels at construction sites and intrusive noise levels respectively.

Part II section 3(1) of these Regulations states that: no person shall make or cause to be made any loud, unreasonable, unnecessary or unusual noise which annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others and the environment. Section 3(2) states that in determining whether noise is loud, unreasonable, unnecessary or unusual, the following factors may be considered;

- i) Time of the day,
- ii) Proximity to residential area,
- iii) Whether the noise is recurrent, intermittent or constant,
- iv) The level and intensity of the noise,
- v) Whether the noise has been enhanced in level or range by any type of electronic or mechanical means, and
- vi) Whether the noise can be controlled without much effort or expense to the person making the noise.

Part II Section 4 states that: except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, no person shall

- a) make or cause to be made excessive vibrations which annoy, disturb, injure or endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of others and the environment; or

cause to be made excessive vibrations which exceed 0.5 centimetres per second beyond any source property boundary or 30 metres from any moving source.

Part III, Section 11(1) states that any person wishing to (a) operate or repair any machinery, motor vehicle, construction equipment or other equipment, pump, fan, air-conditioning apparatus or similar mechanical device; or (b) engage in any commercial or industrial Activity, which is likely to emit noise or excessive vibrations shall carry out the Activity or Activities within the relevant levels prescribed in the First Schedule to these Regulations. Any person who contravenes this Regulation commits an offence.

Section 13(1) states that except for the purposes specified in sub-Regulation (2) hereunder, no person shall operate construction equipment (including but not limited to any pile driver, steam shovel, pneumatic hammer, derrick or steam or electric hoist) or perform any outside construction or repair work so as to emit noise in excess of the permissible levels as set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations. The second Schedule provides the standards for maximum permissible noise levels for constructions sites. These purposes include emergencies, those of a domestic nature and /or public utility construction.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations). It is expected that the regulations will be relevant to the project during implementation and constructions works or decommissioning phase where construction machinery and vehicles involved will lead to emission of noise and vibrations. The noise shall not go beyond the required noise levels set out by NEMA.

5.2.2.2. Land Act, 2012

Land in Kenya is classified as either public, private or community land. One can acquire certificate of title to land through allocation, adjudication, compulsory acquisition, transfers, transmission or lease exceeding twenty-one years. The Act further guarantees equal recognition and enforcement of land rights regardless of the type of tenure whether freehold or lease hold.

Access to land and use on the other hand plays a role in environmental management and sustainability. In recognition of this, the land commission has the obligation under the Act in section 19 to conserve land based natural resources. The commission is supposed to identify

ecologically sensitive area that has endangered or endemic species of flora and fauna, demarcate to prevent environmental degradation or climate change (section 11). In addition, the cabinet secretary ensures quality control through regulation of service providers. However, the Act is not clear on land use or management practices that are deleterious to the environment.

The commission can acquire land for public purpose or interests where need be as stipulated by the Act in part VIII. In the event of such acquisition, a just compensation is to be paid to persons with interest in the land. The Act further articulates the procedure to be followed by any party with interest in the land before compensation is paid. Any person with dispute over land matters or is not satisfied by the process of land acquisition can seek redress from the land and environment court. The court is constituted with exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine disputes, Actions and proceedings related to land issues.

If need be, the commission has a power to create public right of way under section 143 and any institution or person has a right to execute any works, installation or structure on such way leave. For such away leave to be granted, an application can be done by state department, county government, public authority or cooperate bodies as stipulated in section 144. Section 129 gives the commission or any authorized person aright of entry to any land whereas anyone who obstructs such an officer commits an offence under the Act as articulated in section 130. The courts have power to enforce public right of way as stipulated in section 149 of the Act. However, section one 148 stipulates that compensation should be paid for the use of such a land to the lawful owner or occupier. The compensation shall be paid from a land compensation fund established under section 153. It is prohibited under the Act in section 156 for a person to wrongfully obstruct or encroach on any public right of way. In the event of such a breach, the commission can seek redress from the court.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

The sites of this project mostly fall on the utilities way leaves which are majorly encroached by the locals and the Client will embark on the reclamation/displacement process on need basis.

5.2.2.3. Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019; Section 91 Part III (Miscellaneous Provisions)

This Act makes provision for development control. The Local governments (now County Governments) are empowered under section 29 of the Act to reserve and maintain all land planned for open spaces, parks, urban forests and green belts. The same section, therefore allows for the prohibition or control of the use and development of land and buildings in the interest of proper and orderly development of an area. In the development of any land, approval must be obtained from the relevant authority. Section 30 states that any person who carries out development without development permission will be required to restore the land to its original condition. It also states that no other licensing authority shall grant license for commercial or industrial use or occupation of any building without a development permission granted by the respective local authority.

Finally, section 36 states that if in connection with a development application, local authority is of the opinion that the proposed development Activity will have injurious impact on the environment, the application shall be required to submit together with the application an environment impact assessment EIA report. EMCA echoes the same by requiring that such an EIA is approved by NEMA and should be followed by annual environmental audits.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

In compliance to this regulation, the Client intuited this ESIA process.

5.2.2.4. The Physical and Land Use Planning (Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan) Regulations, 2021.

The Regulations provide for repurposing of land through “densification of use” which has been defined as a deliberate planning process to change and enhance the land carrying capacity in terms of population and user activities. This has been necessitated by the increase in population and consequent increase in demand for housing, utilities and services. Pursuant to this, old estates may be repurposed to high rise buildings to meet the ever increasing demand for housing especially in urban areas. By repurposing land, planning authorities may take a proactive role in meeting the objectives of development control such as promoting public health and safety.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations). Since KISIP II is an improvement project, these regulations duly apply to serve the areas that are planned to be mixed use i.e. commercial and residential areas.

5.2.3. County Government Act, 2012

The Kenya constitution 2010 provides for two tier government levels. Local area planning and development will be controlled at county government level. The county government Act provides local governance principles, guide planning and development process as well as community participation. Section 5 of the Act stipulates the functions of the county governments as provided for in the constitution.

The Act in part VIII on the other hand indicates the significance of community participation in decision making. It articulates how the local people can be involved in the management of the county government affairs and decision-making process. In Part IX and X, the Act compels the county governments to provide adequate information and public civic education as a way of capacity building to ensure meaningful participation.

To ensure integrated and sustainable development at both national and county government level, the Act in part XI states the principles of county planning and development process. Section 102 in particular outlines the principles of planning and development facilitation in the county. One of the objectives of county planning is to harmonize between national, county and sub-county spatial planning requirements as stated in section 103(a) of the Act. Section 104 in subsection 2 on the other hand states that such planning framework should integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning.

The county planning unit is responsible of coordinating all integrated development plans within the county. However, Counties are required to prepare a five-year integrated development plan as stipulated in section 108. Such plans will be informed by among other things, all known projects, plans and programs to be implemented within the county by any organ of state (Section 108, (2b) iii). Therefore, the project proponent should liaise with the county planning unit during project implementation process to ensure the project is in line with the goals and objectives of the integrated development plan.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

The Client shall ensure all designs and bills of quantities are reviewed and approved by the relevant county government's physical planning unit to ensure total compliance.

5.2.4. The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007

The Act applies to all workplaces whether temporarily or permanently with an aim of securing safety, health and welfare of persons at work and non-workers. During project implementation, operation and decommissioning stages, the safety of people who will be hired or in constant interaction within the working area need to be ensured. The project proponent and the contractors will guarantee safety within the project area at different stages of the project cycle. The project proponent in consultation with the contractors are required to prepare a safety and health policy statement with respect to safety and health at work places of workers and any other person in the vicinity (section 7). In the event that there will be more than twenty employees at site, the project proponent or contractor should establish a safety and health committee at the workplace. In spite of this, workers on the other hand are responsible of their own safety and should bring to the attention of the person in charge any dangerous situation. Regular auditing of the workplace should also be done annually to establish the state of health and safety at site.

The Act requires that all workplaces must be registered with the director. Occupational health and safety officer on notification has power at any time to enter examine or inspect a workplace. Safety of workers therefore should be ensured at all-time including using personal protective gears. People will be hired during project implementation, operation and decommissioning stages and their safety should be ensured according to the provisions of this Act. However, it is sometimes challenging to monitor implementation of safety at workplaces and most often steps are taken after an incident.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

The Client shall ensure the Contractor(s) on site acquire all necessary insurance policies and conduct all required EHS statutory trainings to curb related injuries, damages and losses.

5.2.5. The Water Act, 2016

This Act provides the guidelines for proper management of water, conservation and control of water resources to ensure the water resources are sustainable. Under this Act waste water,

storm water, sewage systems and drainages are supposed to be put in design drawings in the building plan of the project components; This Act also prohibits water pollution by a developer in his/her area of jurisdiction.

Since the project will involve construction of roads and sewer lines with diverse components, the proponent will ensure appropriate measures to prevent pollution of underground and surface water resources are implemented throughout the project cycle.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

The proponent shall also seek the necessary approvals of sources of water supply to the proposed project site throughout the project cycle.

5.2.6. The Children (Amendment) Bill 2020.

The Bill seeks to vest equal responsibility for parental care and protection of a child in both the mother and the father whether they are married to each other or not. The Bill further provides that neither the mother or the father has superior rights or claim against the other in the exercise of the parental responsibility.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

The Bill shall apply if by any chance an employee during the construction phase bares a child as a result of SH, SEA or any other form of relationship and tries to abscond the parental responsibility.

5.2.7. Kenya Roads Act,2007

The Act in section 9 and 10 mandates Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA),Kenya Rural Roads Authority(KeRRA) and Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA) to manage roads in Kenya with Kenya Wildlife Services(KWS) managing park roads. Currently, the county Governments are also mandated to maintain their roads. The roads to be implemented are all under the Nairobi City County Government and there was need for consultations with NCCG to ensure that the standards of the roads to be developed meet the requirements and also and during operation they will be managed by the same authority.

5.2.8. The Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014

The objective of this regulation is to prevent, control and abate air pollution to ensure clean and healthy ambient air. It provides for the establishment of emission standards for various sources, including mobile sources such as vehicles. Regulation 5 (1) prohibits the contractor from acting in a way that directly or indirectly causes or may cause air pollution to exceed levels set out in the Second Schedule to the Regulations. Regulation 11 provides that the contractor shall not cause pollution in a controlled area as listed under the Sixth Schedule to exceed the limits stipulated under the First Schedule. It provides guidelines on mobile emission control as stipulated in the twelfth schedule on "Acceptable Mobile Emission Control Technologies".

Relevance: The contractor shall limit the trips of vehicles on the road and ensure stockpiling or storage of material is done in a manner likely not to cause air pollution. Vehicles will also be well maintained to reduce emissions while water spraying while working in dry areas will reduce the dust menace.

5.2.9. Children Act, 2022

This Act of Parliament makes provision for parental responsibility, fostering, adoption, custody, maintenance, guardianship, care, and protection of children. It also makes provision for the administration of children's institutions and gives effect to the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

Relevance:

Contractors implementing the various Project will be required to comply with provisions of the Act during Project implementation. The contractor will develop and implement a Children Protection Strategy that will ensure minors are protected against negative impacts associated with the Project including SEA. All staff of the contractor must sign, committing themselves towards protecting children, which clearly defines what is and is not acceptable behaviour.

5.2.10. Eviction Wayleave and Rehabilitation Bill, 2014

The Bill though yet passed will provide for procedures for the evictions of unauthorized occupants from private or public land and the resettlement of displaced persons coerced or involuntary displaced. The Bill's main objective is to set out appropriate procedures

applicable to eviction and resettlement, the bill also has outlined principles that are intended to guide the resettlement and eviction procedures including:

- every person shall be protected from arbitrary eviction;
- the persons, affected by an eviction should not suffer detriment to their human rights; human dignity, equity, social justice, discrimination, or marginalization.
- every person has the right to administrative action that is expeditious, efficient, reasonable, and procedurally fair

The bill gives power to the cabinet secretary based on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report prepared, to prepare a plan for the resettlement of the affected persons after consultation with the representatives of the affected persons.

Relevance:

The Project route has been designed to entirely utilize road reserve which implies that no person shall claim ownership of land for the trunk sewer system and roads to be constructed.

The bill together with reference to OP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement, and Compensation, shall be used as a reference during the implementation of the project in case sources of livelihood are impacted.

5.2.11. Employment and Labour Relations Court Act, 2011

This is an Act of parliament that applies to all employees employed under a contract of service. It determines disputes relating to employment and labour relations and for connected purposes.

Relevance:

The Contractor will need to understand all the requirements of the Act during employment such as ensuring that employees are of the right age, entitlement to leave, and protection from discrimination and sexual harassment among others.

5.2.12. Energy Act, 2019

PART VIII provided for energy efficiency and Conservation of energy resources. the Act provides that factories and buildings and energy appliances by types, quantities of energy use, or methods of energy utilization for purposes of energy efficiency and conservation, as

provided by the act safe handling of petroleum used by plant and equipment on site will be emphasized. Requirements for dealing in energy handling including safety are enforced by the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory authority (EPRA). EPRA will be instrumental in licensing the bulk storage of petroleum on site where necessary.

Relevance: The contractor shall create awareness of energy conservation and management.

5.2.13. Climate Change Act, 2016

The Acts provide for a regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change; provide mechanisms and measures to achieve low carbon climate development, and for connected purposes.

Relevance: Mitigation measures to reduce the release of greenhouse gases shall be adhered to. The contractor shall ensure that the vehicles are well maintained to avoid air pollution.

5.2.14. The Employment (Amendments) Act, 2022

The Act declares and defines the fundamental rights of employees, provides basic conditions of employment for employees, and regulates the employment of children. The act provides the basic minimum conditions for employment to include hours of work, water (for use at the place of work), food, and medical attention. It promotes equality of opportunity in employment to eliminate discrimination in employment.

Relevance: At the construction stage, the project contractor will hire both full-time and casual staff and the prevailing basic minimum conditions of employment will have to be observed. The contractor will ensure that persons of age are employed to prevent child labour.

5.2.15. Sustainable Waste Management Act (No. 31 of 2022)

This Act provides for the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for the sustainable management of waste; for ensuring the realization of the constitutional provision on the right to a clean and healthy environment and for connected purposes.

The Act identifies the following objectives: sustainable waste management promotion; improving the health of all Kenyans by ensuring a clean and healthy environment; reduction of air, land, fresh water and marine pollution; ensuring the delivery of waste service; creating

an enabling environment for employment in the green economy in waste management, recycling and recovery; circular economy practices promotion; mainstreaming resource efficiency principles in sustainable consumption; improving responsible public behavior on waste and environment.

This act of Parliament is very relevant to the project since it echoes the project objective of ensuring clean and healthy environment to all. It will also provide guidance to the project by ensuring that all wastes generated during the project implementation phase is properly management.

5.2.16. Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013.

It is an Act of Parliament to provide for the protection, conservation, sustainable use and management of wildlife in Kenya and for connected purposes. The Act applies to all wildlife resources on public, community and private land, and Kenya territorial waters.

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013, primarily focuses on the conservation and management of Kenya's wildlife and their habitats. While its main purpose is not directly related to the improvement of informal settlements, The Act requires environmental impact assessments for projects near wildlife areas. This requirement ensures that the potential environmental impact of informal settlement improvement projects is thoroughly evaluated and mitigated, contributing to more sustainable development. The act is also meant to influence land-use planning in and around informal settlements, especially if they are located in areas with wildlife corridors or habitats.

5.2.17. Work Injury Benefits Act (WIBA), 2007

This is an ACT of Parliament to provide for compensation to employees for work related injuries and diseases contracted in the course of their employment and for connected purposes.

Part 11 section 7 of the Act states that Every employer shall obtain and maintain an insurance policy, with an insurer approved by the Minister/Cabinet secretary in respect of any liability that the employer may incur under this Act to any of his employees.

Part III section 10 of the Act states that;

1. An employee who is involved in an accident resulting in the employee's disablement or death is subject to the provisions of this Act, and entitled to the benefits provided for under this Act
2. An employer is liable to pay compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act to an employee injured while at work.
3. An employee is not entitled to compensation if an accident, not resulting in serious disablement or death, is The Work Injury Benefits Act, 2007 11 caused by the deliberate and wilful misconduct of the employee.

Part III section 18 of the Act state that any person who threatens an employee or in any manner compels or influences an employee to do something resulting in or directed at the deprivation of that employee's right to benefits in terms accordance with this Act commits an offence.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

This Act is relevant in the project in that the contractor shall require to insure his employees. Also the employees shall be entitled to compensation in case they get injuries at the sites or in case of death while on duty at work.

5.2.18. National Construction Authority Act, 2011

The National Construction Authority Act, 2011, in Kenya establishes the National Construction Authority (NCA) and provides a regulatory framework for the construction industry in the country.

The National Construction Authority Act, 2011, in Kenya is primarily focused on regulating the construction industry in the country. While its main purpose is not directly related to informal settlement improvement projects, it does have several relevant aspects and implications for such projects.

While the National Construction Authority Act, 2011, primarily governs the construction industry in Kenya, its provisions related to quality control, standards, licensing, and oversight will have a significant impact on the quality and safety of construction work in informal settlement improvement projects. Ensuring compliance with NCA regulations will help

enhance the overall effectiveness and sustainability of these projects and improve the living conditions of residents in informal settlements.

5.2.19. Nakuru County Waste Management Policy, 2019

The Nakuru County Waste Management Policy, 2019 sets out the protocols and strategies for sustainable waste management in the county. It operationalizes the provisions of the Sustainable Waste Management Act (No. 31 of 2022) that provides for the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for the sustainable management of waste; for ensuring the realization of the constitutional provision on the right to a clean and healthy environment and for connected purposes.

The Nakuru County Waste Management Policy, 2019, is directly applicable and highly relevant to the improvement of informal settlements in Nakuru. It offers a comprehensive framework for addressing waste management issues, which are often acute in informal settlements. By aligning informal settlement improvement projects with the principles and strategies outlined in the policy, Nakuru County can significantly improve the living conditions and environmental sustainability of these settlements. It's essential to ensure that the policy's provisions are adapted to the specific needs and contexts of the informal settlements within the county.

5.2.20. Nakuru Countywide Strategic Sanitation Plan, 2019

The Nakuru Countywide Inclusive Sanitation Strategy includes all aspects of sanitation (sewered and on-site sanitation, drainage and solid waste) and applies to the entire geographic area of the county from rural to urban and including peri-urban; formal and informal areas. The concept of Countywide Inclusive Sanitation builds on the principles of Citywide Inclusive Sanitation as defined by the World Bank and partners in their Call to Action.

The strategy provides guidance on how to achieve an end and helps us deal with uncertainty and changing conditions. It provides a sound framework for the development of a sanitation strategic investment plan and future projects with the aim of achieving sustainable and inclusive sanitation services for the whole county. The strategy applies to the whole sanitation

sector in Nakuru, including all relevant departments and entities of the Nakuru County government.

KISIP II project in Nakuru is directly aligned to the Nakuru Countywide Inclusive Sanitation Strategy as it seeks to improve sanitation in the selected informal settlements within Nakuru by improving sewerage connection as well as provision of water.

5.3. Legislations to Address Social Risks on the Project

The Table below summarises the legislations that address the social risks on the project.

Table 5-2: Legislations to address social risks

| Name of Act | Application | Remarks/Applicability |
|--|--|--|
| The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act, 2012 | Development projects are listed as one of the causes of displacement and are dependent on the public's interest in the development project. The act provides for the full identification of PAPs and their socio-economic background. | KISIP II is a development project that will displace people. The act provides for their input and feedback as well as facilitating them to protect them against loss of livelihood during the time of project implementation. |
| The HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act, 2006 | This is an Act of Parliament to provide measures for the prevention, management, and control of HIV and AIDS, provide for the protection and promotion of public health and the appropriate treatment, counseling, support, and care of persons infected or at risk of HIV and AIDS infection, and for connected purposes. | The Contractor will make provision for Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) services for employees and locals, as well as conduct training on HIV/AIDS awareness. This will go a long way in ensuring the reduced risk of a new infection, and stigmatization of those already infected as well as management during the construction period. |
| The Sexual Offences Act, 2006 | The Act applies in the: | Provision of substantial and extensive openings to deal with |

| Name of Act | Application | Remarks/Applicability |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of vulnerable individuals. • Confidentiality and Privacy of reported cases of Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Assault (SA) in the project's duration. • Access to support services through the formation of committees that deal with issues of SH and SA. • Sensitization and training • Creation of secure reporting mechanisms for SH and SA. | matters surrounding SH and SA or related offences, in the duration of the project and in the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. |
| Matrimonial Property Act, 2022 | Applies when a couple is due for compensation that there is fair and equitable distribution of this resources with the rights and interests of parties involved. | The PAP list does include married couples and the matrimonial property act is applicable. |
| Children's Act No. 29, 2022. | The act focuses on the rights, welfare and protection of children in Kenya. It also applies in the safety of children as it advocates for the protection of children from exploitation and abuse. | The act ensures that the rights and welfare of children are protected and taken into consideration all through the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. |

5.4. Institutional Arrangement

The proposed investments will be implemented in liaison with various government institutions mandated to provide various services to the public under various Acts of parliament. Relevant government institutions and their role is presented in table 5-3 below.

Table 5-3: Institutional Arrangement

| No | Institution | Relevance |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | MLPWHUD | Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development (MLPWHUD), is the government ministry responsible for policy formations and implementation in matters related to Land, Public Works, Housing and Urban development. The ministry has established KISIP implementing unit which is responsible for planning and implementing KISIP Projects across the county. KISIP is headed by a National Coordinator who is support by various team of experts in the field of Engineering, Procurement, Sociology, Environment, Monitoring and Evaluation. |
| 2 | County Government of Nakuru | The County Government assists KISIP implementing unit to implement the Project, County Governments has also established a County Government KISIP implementation unit. The role of developing and approving of the Physical Development Plans (PDPs) is the function of the County Government through the assistance of KISIP component 2 which deals with planning and land tenure. In KISIP II, the county government is the proponent and the contractor procuring entity. The county government is also responsible Resettlement Action Plans implementation. |
| 3 | NAWASSCO | Nakuru Water and Sanitation Services Company (NAWASSCO) is a Water Service Provider (WSP) is a private company that assists in developing water and sewerage designs as well as operating water and sewerage infrastructure after Project completion. |
| 4 | Kenya Power | This is a government company charged with responsibility of destruction and managing electric power with the city. During implementation of the Project Kenya Power will be consulted regularly in areas where power installations require relocation. |
| 5 | WRA | Water Resources Authority (WRA) is a government parastatal under the Ministry of Water mandated to manage water resources including rivers. WRA will be consulted regularly in situations where river crossing will be required |
| 6 | KURA | KURA will be consulted regularly where KISIP II projects will require crossing, maintaining and road works within the informal settlement areas. |
| 7 | NEMA | National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is a government parastatal under Ministry of Environment mandated to Manage Environment. NEMA will be responsible to approve and license the projects and conduct inspections during project implementation to ensure compliance to provisions of Environment license. |

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5.5. The World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards

5.5.1. OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment)

The World Bank has well-established environmental assessment procedures, which apply to its lending activities and to the projects undertaken by borrowing countries, in order to ensure that development projects are sustainable and environmentally sound. Although its operational policies and requirements vary in certain respects, the World Bank follows a relatively standard procedure for the preparation and approval of an environmental assessment study, which:

- i) Identifies and assesses potential risks and benefits based on proposed activities, relevant site features, consideration of natural/human environment, social and trans-boundary issues
- ii) Compares environmental pros and cons of feasible alternatives
- iii) Recommends measures to eliminate, offset, or reduce adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels (siting, design, technology offsets)
- iv) Proposes monitoring indicators to implement mitigation measures
- v) Describes institutional framework for environmental management and proposes relevant capacity building needs.

The environmental assessment evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The assessment takes into consideration: the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and physical cultural resources); and trans-boundary and global environmental aspects. Preventive measures are favoured over mitigation or compensatory measures, whenever feasible. This approach is universally applied in many institutional projects.

The World Bank considers environmental impact assessment (EIA) as one among a range of instruments for environmental assessment. Other instruments used by the World Bank include regional or sectoral environmental assessment, strategic environmental and social

assessment (SESA), environmental audit, hazard or risk assessment, environmental management plan (EMP) and environmental and social management framework (ESMF). The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment. Proposed projects are classified into one of three categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts:

- Category A: the proposed project is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. For a Category A project, the Proponent is responsible for preparing an EIA report.
- Category B: the proposed project has potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas such as wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats - but these are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases, mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. Like in Category A, the environmental assessment examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance.
- Category C: the proposed project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further environmental assessment action is required for a Category C project.

Environmental Assessment is used in the World Bank to identify, avoid, and mitigate the potential negative environmental associated with Bank lending operations. The purpose of Environmental Assessment is to improve decision making, to ensure that project options under consideration are sound and sustainable and that potentially affected people have been properly consulted. The magnitude of the proposed construction falls under category B and hence full ESIA and RAP is required. There has been an implementation of a RAP in three settlements (Kahawa Soweto, Embakasi Village and Kambi Moto). Under this consultancy a RAP has been prepared for Kayole Soweto and is well advanced in the preparation stage. (The RAP component was already done and compensation completed)

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

The magnitude of the proposed construction falls under category B and hence full ESIA and RAP is Required.

Table 5-5: O.P 4.01: Environmental Assessment

| Objectives | Operational Principles |
|---|--|
| To help ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of investment projects. Also referred to as scoping. | Apply the screening process for each proposed project, as early as possible, to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment (EA) so that appropriate studies are undertaken proportional to potential risks and to direct, and, as relevant, indirect, cumulative, and associated impacts. Use sectoral or regional environmental assessment when appropriate. |
| To support integration of environmental and social aspects of projects into the decision making process. | Assess potential impacts of the proposed project on physical, biological, socio-economic and physical cultural resources, including trans-boundary and global concerns, and potential impacts on human health and safety |
| | Assess the adequacy of the applicable legal and institutional framework, including applicable international environmental agreements, and confirm that they provide that the cooperating government does not finance project activities that would contravene such international obligations. |
| | Provide for assessment of feasible investment, technical, and siting alternatives, including the "no action" alternative, potential impacts, feasibility of mitigating these impacts, their capital and recurrent costs, their suitability under local conditions, and their institutional, training and monitoring requirements associated with them |
| | Where applicable to the type of project being supported, normally apply the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook. Justify deviations when alternatives to measures set forth in the handbook are selected |

| Objectives | Operational Principles |
|------------|--|
| | Prevent, minimize, or compensate for adverse project impacts and enhance positive impacts through environmental management and planning that includes the proposed mitigation measures, monitoring, institutional capacity development and training measures, an implementation schedule, and cost estimates. |
| | Involve stakeholders, including project-affected groups and local non-governmental organizations, as early as possible, in the preparation process and ensure that their views and concerns are made known to decision makers and taken into account. Continue consultations throughout project implementation as necessary to address EA-related issues that affect them. |
| | Use independent expertise in the preparation of EA where appropriate. Use independent advisory panels during preparation and implementation of projects that are highly risky or contentious or that involve serious and multi-dimensional environmental and/or social concerns. |
| | Provide measures to link the environmental assessment process and findings with studies of economic, financial, institutional, social and technical analyses of a proposed project. |
| | Provide for application of the principles in this Table to subprojects under investment and financial intermediary activities. |
| | Disclose draft EA in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, in an accessible place and in a form and language understandable to key stakeholders. |

5.5.2. OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement)

The policy states that "Where large-scale of population displacement is unavoidable, a detailed resettlement plan, timetable, and budget are required. Resettlement plans should be built around a development strategy and package aimed at improving or at least restoring the

economic base for those relocated. Experience indicates that cash compensation alone is normally inadequate. Voluntary settlement may form part of a resettlement plan, provided measures to address the special circumstances of involuntary resettles are included. Preference should be given to land based resettlement strategies for people dislocated from agricultural settings. If suitable land is unavailable, non-land-based strategies built around opportunities for employment or self-employment may be used". Involuntary resettlement is triggered in situations involving involuntary taking of land and involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The objective of this policy is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement, though participation in resettlement planning and implementation and, where this is not feasible, to assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. The policy prescribes compensation and other resettlement measures to achieve its objectives and requires that borrowers prepare adequate resettlement planning instruments prior to Bank appraisal of proposed projects.

The relevance/applicability of this reviewed frameworks (policies, Acts and regulations).

There are potential displacements by sub-projects of roads and sewerlines in Kahawa Soweto. Also, some business people along the wayleaves might be affected that will lead to loss of income. RAP reports have been prepared for the project settlements.

5.5.3. Activities Triggering World Bank Safeguards

The assessment adopted the standard guideline of the World Bank Safeguard policies in environmental and social screening for the project. The schedule below justifies the extent to which the World Bank safeguards apply to the implementation of the proposed project implementation

Table 5-4 : Analysis of potential triggers to World Bank Safeguards Policies

| World Bank Operation Policy | Applicability to the Project |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Environmental Assessment OP 4.01 | <p><i>Applicable.</i></p> <p>This policy is triggered due to proposed KISIP project interaction with natural and human environment. Also KISIP Projects have been categorized as Category B which implies that the project impacts are less adverse but require</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| | Environment Assessment which defines appropriate mitigation measures. |
| Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12 | <p><i>Applicable.</i></p> <p>The proposed KISIP project will result to minor impacts to people's assets and sources of livelihood due to population density in the informal settlements. RAP be prepared and implemented prior to commencement of proposed works.</p> |
| World Bank World Bank Access to Information Policy 2015 | <p><i>Applicable</i></p> <p>The ESIA will be prepared with meaningful stakeholder engagement with the aim of complying with the provision of the policy which requires; Maximizing access to information, setting out a clear list of exceptions, Safeguarding the deliberative process and Providing clear procedures for making information available.</p> |
| World Bank Group Environment, General Health and Safety Guidelines | <p><i>Applicable</i></p> <p>The ESIA will be prepared within provisions of general Health and Safety Guidelines</p> |
| World Bank Group Environment Health and Safety Guidelines on Water and Sanitation | <p><i>Applicable</i></p> <p>The ESIA will be prepared within provisions of water and sanitation Health and Safety Guidelines</p> |

5.6. International Framework/Conventions/Treaties

5.6.1. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. Relevant SDGs: SDG 1: No Poverty: The construction project can create job opportunities for residents, helping to alleviate poverty and improve livelihoods within the informal settlement. SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being: Improved infrastructure, such as sanitation facilities and clean water sources, can significantly enhance the health and well-being of residents, reducing the spread of diseases. SDG 4: Quality Education: Construction projects that include the

development of schools or community centers can contribute to providing better access to education for children in the informal settlement. SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation: The project can provide access to clean and safe water sources, as well as upgraded sanitation facilities, thereby improving hygiene and reducing waterborne diseases. SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth: The project can create jobs and economic opportunities within the informal settlement, supporting sustainable economic growth and reducing unemployment. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities: By improving infrastructure and housing, the project can contribute to the development of more sustainable and resilient communities within the informal settlement. SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production: Implementing sustainable construction practices, such as using recycled materials and minimizing waste, can promote responsible consumption and production. SDG 13: Climate Action: The construction project can incorporate climate-resilient design elements and technologies that mitigate the impact of climate change on the informal settlement. SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: The project can contribute to the improvement of living conditions, social cohesion, and access to justice within the informal settlement. SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals: Collaborating with local communities, NGOs, and governmental organizations can help ensure the project's success and alignment with the broader development goals.

Other several international conventions and treaties emphasize the importance of environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) to ensure that development projects take into account their potential effects on the environment and local communities. Here are some key international agreements that address ESIA:

1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): The UNFCCC promotes environmental impact assessment as a means to address climate change impacts. It emphasizes the assessment of climate-related impacts of projects, policies, and programs.
2. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): The CBD emphasizes the need for impact assessment to consider biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The Nagoya Protocol under the CBD also addresses the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.
3. Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters: This convention provides a

framework for public involvement in environmental impact assessment processes, ensuring transparency, public participation, and access to justice.

4. World Heritage Convention: The World Heritage Convention focuses on the protection of cultural and natural heritage sites. Impact assessments are required for projects that could potentially impact these designated sites.
5. International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards: While not a treaty, the IFC Performance Standards are widely recognized international standards for social and environmental risk management. They require financial institutions to conduct ESIA for projects they fund.
6. Equator Principles: Similar to the IFC Performance Standards, the Equator Principles provide a framework for assessing social and environmental risks in project financing. They apply to financial institutions and projects with significant environmental and social risks.
7. International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169: This convention focuses on the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples and requires consultation and participation in decision-making processes that may affect them.
8. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands: The Ramsar Convention emphasizes the importance of wetlands and requires impact assessments for projects that could affect these ecosystems.
9. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention): This convention focuses on transboundary impacts of projects and requires notification and consultation between countries potentially affected by a project's impacts.
10. United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Although not focused solely on impact assessment, these principles emphasize the need for businesses to respect human rights and assess potential social impacts of their operations.

These international agreements highlight the importance of considering environmental and social impacts in development projects, promoting sustainability, transparency, and community involvement. It's important to note that the specific requirements and implementation mechanisms may vary among these agreements, and countries may also have their own national regulations for ESIA processes.

CHAPTER 6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The assessment involved consultations with relevant stakeholders in target settlement within Nakuru County. The aim of stakeholder consultations was to give a platform for information sharing and opinion gathering in relation to the proposed Project. Consultations were done in form of public meetings and key informant interviews. The issues were then analyzed and presented to design team for finalization of Project designs and planning on how best to implement the Project. The main meeting was on 14th February 2023; attendance of the meetings was from diverse sectors of the society.

6.1. Key Stakeholder Consultations

As such a cross-section of persons were consulted in Nakuru County as indicated by the following consultation registers in the following table.

Table 6-1: Key Stakeholders met during the initial ESIA preparation

| No. | Name | Office | Designation |
|------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------|
| Secondary Stakeholders | | | |
| | Arch. Kamau Kuria | Ministry of urban planning, Nakuru County Government | CO |
| 1 | | Office of the chief Lake view | chief |

6.1.1. Overview from the CO, Ministry of urban planning

The CO sort clarity on the emerging priorities at the moment in all the settlements and what was the remaining scope of works under KISIP. He acknowledged the focus on the remaining priorities within the review. He however stressed on the need to fast track the projects for the sake of the people of Nakuru and emphasized the need of incorporation of the regeneration agenda in the designs where regeneration means infrastructure with NMT designs, road furniture, disabled people facilities, lighting and improvement of public spaces.

Overview from the chiefs

All the chiefs from the settlements had the same concern a plea, which was to fast track the projects which were already long overdue. They were all welcoming and expressed utmost appreciation for the proposed projects in the settlements. They noted that it would be also a

form of employment to the Young unemployed people from the settlements emphasizing that priority on employment opportunities should be given to the locals from the settlements.

6.2. Focused group discussions

A Focused group discussion was conducted in the premises of the Ministry of urban planning, Nakuru County Government. In attendance were the following: See attached attendance list:

The main agenda of discussion was on the emerging priorities at the moment in all the settlements and what was the remaining scope of works under KISIP. The project coordinator from the consultant enumerated to all in detail, the remaining scope of work for KISIP II and emphasized on the scope of the design review. The other major concern during the discussion was the urgency of getting the contractor on the ground for the implementation of the works. All in the meeting agreed that the project was long overdue but the project coordinator stressed that that was the reason the consultant was on site to fast track the design review, ESIA and RAP so as to facilitate procurement of the contractor. Speaking of the Contractor, the CO suggested multiple contracting to speed the work and spread the risk.

6.3. Public consultations

6.3.1. Schedule of Public Consultations

The assessment involved consultations with relevant stakeholders in target settlement within Nakuru town. The aim of stakeholder consultations was to give a platform for information sharing and opinion gathering in relation to the proposed Project. Consultations were done in form of public meetings and key informant interviews. The issues were than analyzed and presented to design team for finalization of Project designs and planning on how best to implement the Project. The main meeting was held on 14th February 2023; attendance of the meetings was from diverse sectors of the society as summarized in table 6-2 below

Table 6-2: Schedule of Public Consultation

| Date | Settlement | Stakeholder Consulted | Meeting Attendance | Venue: Honeymoon Hill Resort |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Primary stakeholders | | | | |
| 14 th February 2023 | Lake View | ✓ Community members ✓ SEC representatives ✓ Youth representatives | Total: 31 Male: 19 Female: 12 | |

| Date | Settlement | Stakeholder Consulted | Meeting Attendance | Venue: Honeymoon Hill Resort |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | | ✓ People with Disabilities (PWD) | | |
| Secondary stakeholders | | | | |
| 14th February 2023 | Lake View | ✓ County officials | | |

Detailed Review of Issues discussed during public Participation forums is presented in table 6-3 below.

Table 6-3: Detailed Issues Discussed during Public Consultations

| NO | ISSUE | RESPONSE |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | Remaining allocated Funds after completion of KISIP 2. | The team informed residents that the objective of world bank was to improve the quality of life in the settlement and if such objectives have been met then only the remaining needs can be addressed. Thus, the remaining funds, if any, would be discussed by the financier and implementing agency for KISIP for proper relocation. |
| 2 | Details of design review and incorporation of link roads. | The consultant was to focus on the scope that remained from KISIP I for the works that remained incomplete from the previous priorities and hence no new priority would be introduced in the design. |
| 3 | Clarity on remaining priorities detailed in KISIP 2. | ✓ Members of Lake View Settlement were informed that one road would be done; Machakos road and three floodlights would be constructed. |
| 4 | Labour and Workforce from the Settlements | EIA team informed residents that during construction the contractor will source some responsible youth from the area as casuals to supplement his permanent staff. Residents with relevant skills and training can also present their certificates through the SEC to be considered for employment opportunities if need arises |
| 6 | Clarity on remaining priorities in the settlements that aren't | The team informed residents that KISIP is continuous and the remaining needs would still be considered in subsequent KISIP phases. It was stressed that the objective at the time was to finish the remaining works from KISIP I first. |

| NO | ISSUE | RESPONSE |
|----|---|--|
| | incorporated in the design. | |
| 7 | Possibility of a meeting with KISIP Head Office to discuss reallocation of funds. | The team informed residents that as far as public participation was concerned, the team that was on the ground from the consultant was sufficient to collect and report the views of the community regarding the project and that every concern would be raised and reported for action. |

6.4. Projects prioritization during community consultation

Table 6-4 below presents a summary of Project prioritization presented by Community following Community Consultation Forums.

Table 6-4: Lake View Infrastructural Prioritization

| | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| PRIORITY 1 | Sewer system |
| PRIORITY 2 | Roads |
| PRIORITY 3 | Flood Masts/Street lighting |

6.5. Inclusion of Outcomes of Stakeholder Engagement in the Design of the Project

Employment Opportunities for the Public

The Stakeholder Engagement identified the need to provide employment opportunities to the local community members during project implementation period as the main concern from the community.

The project will provide employment opportunities for the estimated number of people in the fields of Casual Labourers, Skilled Staff, Plant Operators / Drivers, Managerial Staff, approximately 50 job opportunities will be created. The opportunities will be shared equally throughout the Project Areas and as provide by Gender Policy 2011 discussed in chapter 5.

6.6. Public Disclosure of ESIA, and Annual Monitoring Reports

This ESIA provides for the below listed provisions with regards to public disclosure

- I. In accordance with EMCA 1999 Cap 387 and World Bank OP 4.01, the Project Proponent will ensure that the Results of Public Consultations including ESIA area disclosed on Judiciary website.

- II. The Reports will also be made available at Chiefs' Offices in the affected Settlements in Nakuru town for ease of access by the project interested parties at location level and Project site office,
- III. The Reports and information will also be disclosed at the ESIA Stage by NEMA and during the sector ail ESIA review by NEMA.
- IV. At completion of the Project civil works EIA/EA Audit Regulations of 2003 requires the project proponent to undertake a closeout audit after completion of the project and also undertake and initial Environment Audit (EA) immediately after commissioning of the project in the 1st year, these audits are essential in determining the performance of the project in addressing issues related to environment and social safeguards, gaps identified are corrected through implementation of recommendation of the Environment and Social Audit Action Plan (ESAAP).

6.7. Construction, Operation and Decommissioning Phase Consultations

Topics / Issues for consultations during Construction, Operation and Decommissioning Phase

- a. Employment opportunities
- b. Training opportunities
- c. Education opportunities
- d. Health and safety
- e. Land acquisition and resettlement / loss of livelihood
- f. Local economic stimulation and business development
- g. Environmental / nuisance impacts
- h. Access to water / water quality
- i. Biodiversity and protected areas
- j. Protection of cultural heritage

Stakeholder groups that may be affected by and/or interested in the implementation of the Project, as well as proposed communication methods and media for each group, have been identified and are presented in Table 6-5 below.

Table 6-5: Stakeholder Consultations during Project Construction and Operation Phase

| Stakeholder/s | Type of communication | Responsibility | Timing |
|---|--|--------------------|---|
| External Stakeholders | | | |
| Local administration representatives and Ward Representatives | Public meetings and monthly progress updates | Contractor/MLPWHUD | Throughout project implementation phase |

| Stakeholder/s | Type of communication | Responsibility | Timing |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| Interested NGOs and other civil societies | Local media (newspapers) published | Contractor/ESIA, MLPWHUD | Throughout the implementation of the Project |
| Relevant National Government and County Government Authorities | Official correspondence and meetings, progress reports | Contractor/MLPWHUD | During project design, construction and implementation |
| Kenya Museums due to chance find OP 4.11 on physical cultural resources | Official correspondence and meetings, clause of meetings | Contractor/MLPWHUD | During project Construction phase |
| <i>Internal Stakeholders</i> | | | |
| Employees (Contractor,) | Notice boards, email, Grievance Redress Mechanism, meetings | Contractor | Throughout project implementation phase |
| Casual workers and temporary staff | Notice boards, email, Grievance Redress | Contractor | Throughout project implementation phase |

6.8. Community Relations in Construction Phase

This section set outs the proposed objectives, mechanisms and responsibilities for liaison with Project beneficiaries during the construction phase. It identifies the approach to, and frequency of, consultation with Project beneficiaries.

The primary responsibility for liaison will be borne by the contractor who will develop own plan and more detailed proposals for community liaison. This will build on the approach outlined in this section. All potential contractors will be required to draw up this plan as part of the tender process. The objectives of the Community Relations Program will be to:

- i) Provide local residents with regular information on the progress of work.
- ii) Inform the project/contractor of any community related issues that may impact construction.
- iii) Monitor implementation of mitigation measures and the impact of construction via direct monitoring and feedback from Project area.
- iv) Identify any significant new issues that may arise during the construction period; and

- v) Manage any complaints against the project/contractors and local residents (i.e., provide a grievance mechanism).

6.8.1. Construction Contractor's Role in Community Liaison

The Contractor will be required to adhere to the requirements of the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) that sets out how the contractor will meet and monitor the mitigation measures recommended by the Plan. The role and responsibilities of the Contractors Community liaison include:

- i) Provide primary interface between project and affected or interested persons;
- ii) Coordinate and implement required pre-construction activities, namely;
- iii) Produce management plans for community relations, construction camps and transport train staff with community relations responsibilities; and
- iv) implement induction training workshops for all construction staff;
- v) Assist in local recruitment process; and
- vi) Ensure on-going communication with project and affected or interested persons

6.8.2. Community Relations in Operational Phase

The objective of the Community Relations Program in this Phase will be to:

1. Maintain constructive relationships between local residents to assist in the operation of the facilities;
2. Maintain awareness of safety issues among local residents in the project areas;
3. Ensure compliance with land use constraints among land owners in the project areas;

6.8.3. Decommissioning

In the event of decommissioning of the Project, liaison will continue to take place between MLPWHUD with Project Affected or Interested Persons prior to de-commissioning. This role will complement work carried out by the proponent and social investment team to reduce the negative impact of the project decommissioning.

6.9. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed herein is a Four Tier Grievance Redress Mechanism that provides for an appeal avenue in the instance the first level of grievance resolution fails to give a desirable outcome to either of the parties involved.

The four-tier grievance mechanism is - at the community, County, national and resolution through courts of law. It is desirable to resolve all the grievances at the community level to the greatest extent possible. To achieve the community or settlement level grievance mechanism must be credible and generally acceptable. The grievance redress mechanisms will aim to solve disputes at the earliest possible time in the interest of all parties concerned.

The first level in addressing grievances will be at the settlement. The settlement will form a Settlement Grievance Redress Committee comprising of two members from SEC, and three other respected community members who are not PAPs. The committee shall be elected by the community in a transparent manner and after sensitisation by KISIP PCT.

The second level of grievance mechanism will involve the County Resettlement Implementation Committee (CRICs). The CRICs will consider grievance reports forwarded to it from the community grievance committee and make a determination. The CRIC will comprise of the County Coordinator, Environment Officer, Social/Community Officer, Component Heads for Infrastructure, and Land tenure, Assistant Deputy County Commissioners, and Ward Administrator.

The third level of grievance mechanism will involve the National PCT, (NRIC) which will comprise of the National Project Coordinator, Heads of Components, Environment and Social Safeguard heads, and a designated Grievance Redress Officer who will be the Secretary. It will handle grievances referred to it by the CGRCs and monitor the performance of the whole GRM for the project. The NRIC will also provide overall coordination of the implementation of this Project complain activities.

In the Fourth Level, if complainants are not satisfied by the decisions of the grievance's committees, they can seek redress from the High court.

Mode of receipt and recording of Complaints

The complaints can be made in writing, verbally, over the phone, or emails. The officer receiving the complaints should try to obtain relevant basic information regarding the grievance. It is anticipated that at this level, most complaints will be made verbally. The

mediation process shall be confidential, transparent and objective, as well as accountable, easy, fast, accurate and participative.

Table 6-6: Grievance Redress Mechanism

| Step | Process | Description | Time frame | Responsibility |
|------|---|---|------------|---|
| 1 | Grievance receipt and registration/ logging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face to face; phone; letter, recorded during public/community meetings; WhatsApp etc. Significance assessed and grievance recorded or logged using the model complaint form and filed. | 1-2 days | An aggrieved party or PAPs. GRCs |
| 2 | Development and implementation of response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRC meets or takes a decision on the grievance Grievance assigned to appropriate party for resolution if necessary. Response development with input from relevant stakeholders Redress response/action approved by GRC and logged Redress response/update of progress on resolution communicated to the complainant Start implementing redress action | 5-10 days | GRC |
| 3 | Verifying the implementation of redress action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redress action implemented and verified by GRC. GRC satisfied with implementation of redress action Complainant duly signed the grievance resolution form | 10-15 Days | Environmental (Social) Officer/Safeguard Specialist at County |
| 4 | Close grievance or refer grievance to 2nd tier resolution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of redress action recorded or logged Confirm with complainant that grievance can be closed | 15-25 Days | Environmental (Social) Officer/Safeguard |

| Step | Process | Description | Time frame | Responsibility |
|------|--|---|------------|---|
| | | <p>or determine what follow up is necessary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record final sign off of grievance If grievance cannot be closed, return to step 2 or recommend to the next tier- County, National | | Specialist at County/ Grievance Office |
| 5 | Court of law | If 2nd and third level settlement does not address dispute, complainant can resort to court of law | Unknown | Safeguard Specialist at KISIP |
| 6 | Monitoring and evaluation, and reporting | Grievance Redress Mechanism Process is documented and monitored | | Safeguard Specialist at KISIP |

The Grievance Officers at County and National level will establish a register of resettlement/compensation related grievances and disputes. The receipt of complaints will include its logging and registration as this will help with monitoring the status of the grievances and ease reporting on them. The existence and conditions of access to this register (where, when, how) will be widely disseminated within the project community/town as part of the consultation undertaken for the project in general. The person designated to receive complaints shall receive all complaints and shall officially register these complaints using the first section of the proposed complaint registration and resolution form.

CHAPTER 7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1. Anticipated Project Positive Impacts

The Project will result in both direct and indirect benefits to the residents of the targeted informal settlement as summarized below;

7.1.1. Benefits of Roads and Drainage Projects

Preconstruction phase

- (i) Creation of employment to people living within the informal settlements through involvement in planning and design activities such as data collection.

During project construction

- (i) Creation of direct employment to people living within the informal settlements during the construction activities

During operation and decommissioning phases.

- (i) Creation of employment to people living within the informal settlements through improved access.
- (ii) Improved living standard of people within the settlement through improved road infrastructure
- (iii) Providing a linkage of the settlement to other parts of the city.
- (iv) Provides alternative route to access the settlement, could be used during disaster times example by ambulances and fire engines.
- (v) Enhanced access to social amenities like schools and health facilities within the settlement.
- (vi) Improved road side drainage hence reduced risks of flooding.
- (vii) The Project will improve the living standard and well-being of the local economy through provision of road and street lighting within the settlements.

7.1.2. Benefits of Flood Lights

Preconstruction phase

- (i) Creation of employment to people living within the informal settlements through involvement in planning and design activities such as data collection.

During project construction

- (i) Creation of direct employment to people living within the informal settlements during the construction activities

During operation and decommissioning phases.

- (i) The flood lights will lead to Improved Security within the settlement due to provision of floods within the settlement.
- (ii) Improving the roads and street lighting infrastructure within the settlement will result to development of associate social services for example health facilities, learning institutions and recreational centre's which will eventually benefit the community.

7.2. General project Risks on Biophysical Environment during construction

The preliminary ESIA identified that the project will have less adverse risks to bio physical environment. The Projects will involve improvement of access roads, drainage, Water Supply, Sewerage and installation of security lighting system in the informal settlements.

These activities will not be out of character with the existing environment baseline situation identified in the informal settlements. Biophysical attributes discussed under this sub chapter will include;

- (i) Impacts on Biodiversity
- (ii) Impacts on Water Resources
- (iii) Impacts on Soil Resources

Tables 7-5 to 7-8 below similar negative impacts that are applicable to all the project activities including road and drainage and Flood lights. The assessment under section 7.9 presents specific project Impacts per each category of project activities during operation.

7.2.1. Impacts on Water Resources

The assessment identified that the main water resources within the settlements are shallow wells and boreholes. Also the estate drainage goes to Lake Nakuru that might be affected. Therefore, the assessment also identified that less significance impacts are anticipated on Water resource as discussed in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Impacts on Water Resources

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|------|
| Impact Sources | Terrestrial and aquatic Ecosystem Pollution by effluents caused by construction activities and water losses through over abstraction, infiltration and evaporation | Mitigation Efficiency | High |
| Nature of impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced availability of safe domestic water, water wastage, infiltration, and evaporation• pollution of existing water resources including aquifers by construction effluents• Increase water borne related illness due to consumption of unsafe water | | |
| Reversibility of impact | Yes | | |
| Mitigation | As summarized in table 7-7 below | | |
| Affected | Aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--|-----|
| stakeholders /areas | | | |
| Magnitude | Extent | Site – 2 | |
| | Intensity | Medium-3 | |
| | Duration | Medium term-3 | |
| | Probability | Likely – 3 | |
| Significance | Weighting | (Extent+ Intensity +Duration + Probability)x WF(2+3+3+3) x1=11 (Low) | Low |

7.2.2. Impacts on Soil Resources

The impacts that are likely to be triggered by the project activities in the settlements include;

- i) Destruction of Soil Structure due to blasting or rock breaking
- ii) Soil contamination caused by oils and fuel leaks from construction equipment
- iii) Soil Erosion and mud slides due to clearing of vegetation cover and trenching activities.

The assessment also identified that less significance impacts are anticipated on Soil resource as discussed in table 7-2below.

Table 7-2: Impacts on Soil Resources

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------|--|--|
| Impact Sources | Construction activities which could lead to soil compacting and interference with soil structure hence making top soils loose and susceptible to agents of erosion. | Mitigation Efficiency | High | | |
| Nature of impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of Soil Structure due to blasting or rock breaking leading to reduced soil aeration • Movement of plant and equipment could result to soil compacting which inhibits soil aeration leading to death of soil micro-organisms. • Soil contamination caused by oils and fuel leaks from construction equipment's leading to Oil Acidity increase • Soil Erosion due to clearing of vegetation cover and trenching activities which results to death of soil microorganism and reduced soil productivity | | | | |
| Reversibility of impact | Yes | | | | |
| Mitigation | As discussed in table 7-7 below | | | | |
| Affected stakeholders /areas | Terrestrial ecosystems | | | | |

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--|-----|
| Magnitude | Extent | Site – 2 | |
| | Intensity | Medium-3 | |
| | Duration | Medium term-3 | |
| | Probability | Likely – 3 | |
| Significance | Weighting | (Extent+ Intensity +Duration + Probability)x WF(2+3+3+3) x1=11 (Low) | Low |

7.2.3. Biophysical Environment Risk Mitigation Measures

The preliminary Environment and Social Screening report proposes the below listed mitigation measures to identified biophysical environment setting as summarized in table 7-3 below.

Table 7-3: Mitigation of Biophysical Environment Impacts

| Impacts | Proposed Mitigation Measures |
|---|--|
| Destruction of Vegetation in the Project Areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Clearance and Construction activities will be limited to available reserves within the settlements, Projects will be implemented within existing reserves and wayleaves minimize destruction to vegetation cover Reinstatement of the project sites to their original state to be carried out once construction works are completed to allow growth of vegetation. Replant eco-friendly grass and trees along the projects after completion of the civil works. |
| Contamination of Surface Water Sources by Effluents from Construction Plant and Equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure Construction Equipment is well maintained and serviced according to manufacturers' specifications to prevent oil leaks. Cleaning / repair of Construction Plant and Equipment to be carried out at designated yards Contractor to have designated storage areas for oils, fuels etc. that is protected from rain water and away from nearby surface water courses |
| Soil Erosion resulting to loss of top soil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk of Soil Erosion will be lowered through provision of soil Erosion prevention structures i.e. gabions in areas susceptible to Soil Erosion |
| Solid Wastes Generation from Construction Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction wastes (residual earth, debris and scrap materials) to be collected at designated points and Contractor to dispose to designated Solid Waste Dumping Sites approved by the Nakuru County Government Contractor's Camps and Construction Sites to have designated waste collection points, |

| Impacts | Proposed Mitigation Measures |
|---------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Environmental Management, Health and Safety Training Programmes to be conducted for Contractor's Staff to create awareness on proper solid wastes management |

7.3. Workers, Community Health and Safety Risks

Workers, Community Health and Safety risks are often triggered by project activities during project construction phase. These risks often affect both workers on site as well as general community in close proximity to the work site.

Management of these risks is required to be as provided for by the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA 2007) and World Bank Environment Health and Safety Guidelines discussed in chapter 3 of this assessment. This assessment identified potential Environment, Health and Safety in the below listed context.

- I. Excessive noise and vibrations
- II. Air Pollution and Dust Generation.
- III. Risk of Accidents at Work Sites

7.3.1. Excessive noise and vibrations

This risk often affects both workers on site and community at large, common sources noise and excessive vibrations are as a result of use of un-serviced plant and equipment as well as activities associated with blasting and rock breaking. As required by OSHA 2007 and EMC (Noise and Excessive Vibration) (Control) Regulations 2009 as well as World Bank EHS Guidelines.

Mitigating the potential seismic hazards resulting from rock blasting near a geologically unstable area requires careful planning and engineering to ensure the safety of residential structures. Here are some mitigation measures that can be considered:

1. Seismic Hazard Assessment:

- Conduct a detailed seismic hazard assessment to understand the potential impact of rock blasting on the geologically unstable area and nearby residential structures.
- Collaborate with geologists and seismic experts to determine the potential for ground shaking and other seismic effects.

2. Blasting Design and Timing:

- Modify the blasting design to minimize ground vibrations and seismic effects. This might involve adjusting the blast parameters, such as timing, frequency, and charge size.
- Schedule blasting during periods of low human activity to reduce the risk to residents.

3. Monitoring and Early Warning Systems:

- Implement a robust monitoring system to continuously track ground vibrations and seismic activity during blasting.
- Install early warning systems that alert workers and residents in the event of increased seismic activity.

4. Setback Distances:

- Maintain safe setback distances between blasting areas and residential structures to reduce the potential impact of ground vibrations.
- Determine setback distances based on the results of the seismic hazard assessment and engineering recommendations.

5. Community Awareness and Education:

- Educate residents about the potential seismic hazards, the mitigation measures in place, and emergency response protocols.
- Conduct drills to ensure that residents know how to respond in case of a seismic event.

6. Emergency Response Plan:

- Develop a comprehensive emergency response plan that outlines evacuation routes, safe assembly points, and communication procedures in the event of a seismic event.

7. Public Consultation:

- Engage with the affected community to address their concerns and gather input on the mitigation measures.
- Incorporate community feedback into the planning and implementation of mitigation strategies.

7.3.2. Air Pollution and Dust Generation.

The risk of air pollution often affects both workers on site and community at large, common sources air pollution include use of un serviced plant and equipment which emit hydro carbons through equipment exhaust system. Poor workmanship example failure to use water sprays during dry season could also result to air pollution. As required by OSHA 2007 and EMC (Air Quality) Regulations 2014 as well as World Bank EHS Guidelines.

7.3.3. Risk of Accidents at Work Sites

The risk of accidents at worksites often affects both workers on site and community at large, these risks at times can be fatal as they could lead to death or permanent disability of victims.

The risks are commonly caused by failure to observe safety requirements as provided for by as required by OSHA 2007 and the World Bank EHS Guidelines

Table 7-4 presents Environment, Health and Safety Impact Identification and Ranking assessment while table 7-5 presents a summary of mitigation of potential EHS risks.

Table 7-4: Impacts identification on Workers, Community Health and Safety Impact Sources

| Impacts on Workers, Community Health and Safety Impact Sources | Failure to comply to provisions of OSHA 2007 and World Bank EHS Guidelines | | Mitigation Efficiency | High |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|------|
| Nature of impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - noise and excessive vibrations due to un-serviced plant and equipment and Activities associated with blasting and rock breaking - Open trenches within the settlement which pose health hazards to workers and community. - Failure to use required correct signage and safety marshal on site - Un-serviced plant and equipment which emit hydro carbons through equipment exhaust system. - Poor workmanship & failure to use water sprays during dry season could also result to air pollution. - Failure to observe safe work environment requirements like use of PPEs, Warning Taps, site labelling. - Hearing impairment and respiratory related illness - Can cause death or permanent disability of victims | | | |
| Reversibility of impact | Yes | | | |
| Affected stakeholders /areas | Workers and Community | | | |
| Magnitude | Extent | Site – 2 | | |
| | Intensity | Medium-5 | | |
| | Duration | Medium term-4 | | |
| | Probability | Likely – 4 | | |
| Significance | Weighting | (Extent+ Intensity +Duration + Probability) x WF(2+5+4+4) x4=60 (Medium to High) | Medium to high | |

7.3.4. Environment Health and Safety Risk Mitigation Measures

The Environment and Social Screening report proposes the below listed mitigation measures to identified workers, Community Health and Safety risks as summarized in table 7-6 below.

Table 7-5: Mitigation Measure to Workers, Community Health and Safety Risks

| Impact | Proposed Mitigation Measures |
|--|---|
| Noise and Excessive Vibrations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will comply with provisions of EMC (Noise and Excessive Vibrations) (Control) Regulations of 2009 The Contractor will keep noise level within acceptable limits (60 Decibels during the day and 35 Decibels during the night) and construction activities shall, where possible, be confined to normal working hours in the residential areas Hospitals and other noise sensitive areas such as schools shall be notified by the Contractor at least 5 days before construction is due to commence in their vicinity |
| Air Pollution and Dust Generation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will comply to the provisions of EMCA 2015 (Air Quality Regulations 2014) Workers shall be trained on management of air pollution from vehicles and machinery. All construction machinery shall be maintained and serviced in accordance with the contractor's specifications Water sprays shall be used on all earthwork areas within 200 metres of human settlement especially during the dry season. |
| Risk of Accidents at Work Sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor to provide a Healthy and Safety Plan prior to the commencement of works to be approved by the Supervising Engineer. Provide Personal Protective Equipment including gloves, gum boots, overalls and helmets to workers. Use of PPE to be enforced by the Supervising Engineer. Fully stocked First Aid Kits to be provided within the Sites, Camps and in all Project Vehicles |
| Risk of Traffic Accidents along the Pipeline Route | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict use of warning signage and tapes where the trenches are open and at other active construction sites Contractor to Employ and train Road Safety Marshalls who will be responsible for management of traffic on site Contractor to provide a Traffic Management Plan during construction to be approved by the Supervising Engineer |

7.4. Traffic Management Plan

On average, each year, about 7 workers die as a result of accidents involving vehicles or mobile plant on construction sites. A further 93 are seriously injured. OSHA 2007 provides for site traffic organization so that vehicles and pedestrians using site routes can move around safely. The routes need to be suitable for the persons or vehicles using them, in suitable positions and sufficient in number and size.

The term 'vehicles' includes: cars, vans, lorries, low-loaders and mobile plant such as excavators, lift trucks and site dumpers etc. Construction site vehicle incidents can and should be prevented by the effective management of transport operations throughout the construction process.

This ESIA provides for the below listed key management principles that will be complied by the Contractor when dealing with traffic on Site during the construction of the identified infrastructure Project in the Informal Settlements with the understanding that the Works will be constructed within Informal Settlements which are densely populated and roads encroached.

- i) Keeping Pedestrians and Vehicles Apart
- ii) Minimizing vehicles movement
- iii) People on Site
- iv) Turning of Vehicles
- v) Visibility
- vi) Signs and Instructions.

Table 7-6 below provides details on how traffic will be managed on site under the above discussed principles

Table 7-6: Traffic Management Plan

| TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN |
|---|
| Keeping Pedestrians and Vehicles Apart on Site |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Entrances and exits- provide separate entry and exit gateways for pedestrians and vehicles;- Walkways- provide firm, level, well-drained pedestrian walkways that take a direct route where possible;- Crossings- where walkways cross roadways, provide a clearly signed and lit crossing point where drivers and pedestrians can see each other clearly;- Visibility- make sure drivers driving out onto public roads can see both ways along the footway before they move on to it;- Obstructions- do not block walkways so that pedestrians have to step onto the vehicle route; and- Barriers- think about installing a barrier between the roadway and walkway |
| Minimizing vehicles movement |

- Limit the number of vehicles on site
- Provide car and van parking for the workforce and visitors away from the work area;
- Control entry to the work area; and
- Plan storage areas so that delivery vehicles do not have to cross the site.

People on Site

- Contractor will take steps to make sure that all workers are fit and competent to operate the vehicles, machines and attachments they use on site by, for example:
- checks when recruiting drivers/operators or hiring contractors;
- training drivers and operators;
- managing the activities of visiting drivers
- Accidents can also occur when untrained or inexperienced workers drive construction vehicles without authority.
- Access to vehicles will be managed and people alerted to the risk

Turning of Vehicles

The need for vehicles to reverse will be avoided where possible as reversing is a major cause of fatal accidents.

- One-way systems will be adopted by the contractor as this can reduce the risk, especially in storage areas.
- A turning circle could be installed so that vehicles can turn without reversing

Visibility

If vehicles reverse in areas where pedestrians cannot be excluded the risk is elevated and visibility becomes a vital consideration.

This ESIA provides for:

- Aids for drivers- mirrors, CCTV cameras or reversing alarms that can help drivers can see movement all-round the vehicle;
- Signallers- who can be appointed to control manoeuvres and who are trained in the task;
- Lighting- so that drivers and pedestrians on shared routes can see each other easily. Lighting may be needed after sunset or in bad weather;
- Clothing- pedestrians on site should wear high-visibility clothing.

Signs and Instructions

- Make sure that all drivers and pedestrians know and understand the routes and traffic rules on site. Use standard road signs where appropriate including the Heavy Vehicles turning sign

- Provide induction training for drivers, workers and visitors and send instructions out to visitors before their visit

7.5. Social Risks

The Project activities as described in the report have the potential of triggering various social risks both at both Project construction phase and operation phase. This assessment has identified potential social risks associated with the Project as listed below

- i) Loss of Temporal Assets and disruption of sources of Livelihood
- ii) Disruption of Public Utilities like cables, access culverts,
- iii) Labour Influx and sexual offences including minor abuse
- iv) Human Rights and gender inclusivity
- v) Increased Transmission of communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS
- vi) Increased Crime and Insecurity

7.5.1. Loss of Temporal Assets and Disruption of Sources of Livelihood

This impact is likely to be triggered during Project construction phase, this assessment identified that proposed road reserves, water and sewerage wayleaves in the informal settlement are encroached by either extension of residential and or business structures.

These structures will be demolished to provide required space for implementation of the Project as illustrated in sample photos below. This implies that OP 4.12 will be triggered by the Project and therefore a detailed RAP will be prepared. However, the Project will impact on people's assets and sources of livelihoods which encroach into the road reserves as summarized below from the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) prepared for the Project;

Table 7-7: RAP Breakdown

| No | PAP Category | Settlement |
|----|------------------|------------|
| | | Lakeview |
| 1 | Structure owners | 17 |
| 2 | Tenants | 0 |

| No | PAP Category | Settlement |
|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Lakeview |
| 3 | Number of female PAPs | 11 |
| 4 | Number of males PAPs | 6 |
| | Total | 17 |
| Settlement | PAPs | Implementation Budget (Kshs) |
| Lake View | 17 | 392,500.00 |

7.5.2. Disruption of Public Utilities

This impact is likely to be triggered during Project construction phase whereby contractors often damage infrastructure installations such as access culverts to homes, drainage channels, communication cables and power lines power lines. Disruptions of public utility infrastructure often trigger grievances from the users if not promptly mitigated. Table 7-8 provides Social Impact Identification and ranking while table 7-9 presents possible mitigation measures of the identified social risks

7.5.3. Labour Influx Effects

This impact is triggered during Project construction phase due to the Project attracting various categories of workers from local, national and international markets. This therefore leads to concentration of people in one area drawn from diverse social and cultural background often results to a number of issues as listed below;

- I. Strain on various resources (example water, sewerage and accommodation services)
- II. Grievances from local community members over job opportunities.
- III. Sexual Offences
- IV. Teenage Pregnancies

7.5.4. Human Right and Gender Inclusivity

This impact is triggered during Project construction phase due to the potential of the contractor failure to comply with the following provisions;

- i) Gender Inclusivity requirements in hiring of workers and entire Project Management as required by Gender Policy 2011 and 2/3 gender rule.

ii) Failure to protect Human Risk Areas Associated with, Disadvantaged Groups, interfering with Participation Rights, and interfering with Labour Rights

7.5.5. Increase in prevalence of communicable diseases

This impact is triggered during Project construction phase due to the Project attracting various categories of workers from local, national and international markets. This therefore leads to concentration of people in one area drawn from diverse social and cultural background often results to people engaging in risky sexual activities.

Table 7-8: Impacts on Social Setting

| Impact Sources | Project Impacts to peoples' assets and sources of livelihood and concentration of people with diverse cultural and social background in one location | Mitigation Efficiency | High |
|-------------------------|---|--|------|
| Nature of impact | (i) Loss land Assets and Sources of Livelihood including trees and crops (ii) Disruption of Public Utilities like cables, access culverts, (iii) Labour Influx and sexual offences including minor abuse (iv) Human Rights and gender inclusivity (v) Increased Transmission of communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases | | |
| Reversibility of impact | Yes | | |
| Mitigation Measures | As detailed in table 7-11 below | | |
| Affected stakeholders | Workers and Community | | |
| Magnitude | Extent | Site – 2 | |
| | Intensity | Medium-5 | |
| | Duration | Medium term-4 | |
| | Probability | Likely – 4 | |
| Significance | Weighting | (Extent+ Intensity +Duration + Probability)x WF(2+3+3+3) x1=11 (Low) | Low |

7.5.6. Social Risks Mitigation Measures

The Environment and Social Screening report proposes the below listed mitigation measures to identified Social risks as summarized in Table 7-9 below.

Table 7-9: Mitigation of Social Impacts

| Impacts | Proposed Mitigation Measures |
|---|--|
| Loss of Temporal Assets and Sources of Livelihood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a detailed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) report which documents the nature and magnitude of project impact to people's assets and sources of livelihood, the report should also propose adequate compensation and livelihood restoration measures to affected Project Persons. |
| Disruption of Public Utilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor to carry out piloting to locate services such as pipes and cables along the Pipeline Route before commencing excavation works. • The relevant Services Providers and Agencies to be notified prior to commencement of Works so that any relocation works can be carried out before the Pipeline Construction Works begin. • Length of excavation to be restricted to sections that can be reinstated within the shortest period possible to minimize time of disruption of services |
| Increased Transmission of HIV/AIDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS Awareness Program to be instituted and implemented as part of the Contractor's Health and Safety Management Plan to be enforced by the Supervising. This will involve periodic HIV/AIDS Awareness Workshops for Contractor's Staff • Access to Contractor's Workforce Camps by outsiders to be controlled • Contractor to provide standard quality condoms to personnel on site |
| Labour Influx and sexual offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective community engagement and strong grievance mechanisms on matters related to labour. • Effective contractual obligations for the contractor to adhere to the mitigation of risks against labour influx • Proper records of labour force on site while avoiding child and forced labour • Fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of workers. • Comply to provisions of WIBA 2007 and IFC PS 2 on labour and Working Conditions, and ILO Conventions 87, 98, 29,105,138,182,100,111 • Develop and implement a children Protection Strategy |
| Human Rights and gender inclusivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream Gender Inclusivity in hiring of workers and entire Project Management as required by Gender Policy 2011 and 2/3 gender rule. |

| Impacts | Proposed Mitigation Measures |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting Human Risk Areas Associated with, Disadvantaged Groups, Interfering with Participation Rights, and interfering with Labour Rights |
| Increased Crime and Insecurity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor and Supervision Team to liaise regularly with the Local Administration and Police Service to address any security and crime arising during project implementation. • Contractor to provide 24 hours security to Workforce Camps, Yards, Stores and to the Supervising Team's Offices |

7.6. Specific Project Risks during Operation

This sub chapter discusses specific Project risks associated with the Projects during operation phase as summarized below in accordance with the proposed projects for Hill view project

Table 7-10 Operation Impacts and Mitigation for Roads and Drainage Projects

| Impact | Proposed mitigation measure |
|--|--|
| Increased Accidents associated with motor cycles over speeding within the settlement due to good roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate signage should be put up on the roads to warn drivers especially in areas where there are children or people crossing the road to reduce accidents • The County Government to enlighten motorists and cyclists on importance of obeying traffic rules especially in residential areas. • The County Government to enlighten residents and school children on the importance of adhering to provisions of road safety rules • Regular inspection and maintenance of the road by County Government of Nakuru to ensure the speed control parameters and signage are in good condition. • Regular crackdown, arrest and prosecution of motorists and cyclists who disobey road safety directions. |
| Pollution from fossil fuels from vehicles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage locals to use fuel efficient vehicles and other types such as those that run on electricity • Encourage people to drive less and learn to use public means of transport and bicycles |
| Flooding due to poor drainage channels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of the drainage channels to ensure that there is no blockage of the channels |
| Loss of business associated with poor road condition during operation phase | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance and repair of the road by County Government, this should be through regular road marking, sealing of potholes, ensure road signage is in place among other operations |

Table 7-11 Operation Impacts and Mitigation for Floodlights Projects

| Impact | Mitigation measure |
|--|--|
| Risk of electrocution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that all the wires are appropriately insulated and are safe from causing harm to humans. Creation of awareness to the locals to avoid getting into contact with dangerous electrical current |
| May cause eye problem when there is bad lighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the lighting system is proper to avoid flipping that can result to eye problems for people |

Impacts as a result of decommissioning phase

The decommissioning phase of the infrastructure will involve the process of bringing these systems into operation after their construction is completed. This phase involves testing, verification, and ensuring that the infrastructure is fully functional and ready for use. The decommissioning phase has several impacts on various aspects of the environment, economy, and society. Here are some potential impacts associated with the decommissioning phase of the infrastructure:

1. Operational Benefits:

- Improved Transportation: Commissioned roads enhance connectivity, reduce travel times, and promote the movement of goods and people, contributing to economic growth and improved quality of life.
- Effective Drainage: Commissioned drainage systems help prevent flooding, erosion, and waterlogging, reducing property damage and health risks to residents.

2. Enhanced Safety and Security:

- Floodlights: Commissioned floodlights improve visibility during nighttime, enhancing safety for pedestrians and drivers and reducing the risk of accidents and crime.

3. Environmental Impacts:

- Sustainable Drainage: Properly commissioned drainage systems can reduce the impact of storm water runoff on natural water bodies and ecosystems, helping to mitigate water pollution and habitat disruption.
- Energy Efficiency: decommissioning energy-efficient floodlights can help reduce energy consumption and minimize light pollution, benefiting both the environment and surrounding communities.

4. Economic Impacts:

- Job Creation: The decommissioning phase requires various skilled workers for testing, fine-tuning, and maintenance activities, providing employment opportunities in the local community.

- Property Value: Improved infrastructure often leads to increased property values in the surrounding area, benefiting property owners and local governments.

5. Social Impacts:

- Access to Services: Commissioned infrastructure improves access to essential services such as sanitation and transportation, particularly benefiting marginalized communities in need.
- Community Well-being: Functional infrastructure contributes to better quality of life, reducing health risks associated with poor drainage and enhancing safety through proper lighting.

6. Public Services:

- Sanitation and Sewer Systems: Commissioned sewer systems ensure proper waste disposal, reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and environmental contamination.

7. Quality of Life:

- Recreation and Public Spaces: Commissioned infrastructure like roads and drainage systems can lead to the creation or improvement of public spaces, enhancing residents' opportunities for recreation and community interaction.

8. Urban Planning and Development:

- Facilitated Development: Properly commissioned infrastructure can unlock development potential in previously underdeveloped areas, attracting businesses, residences, and investments.
- Urban Growth: Commissioned infrastructure can encourage urban expansion and planned development, contributing to well-organized and sustainable urbanization.

9. Community Engagement:

- Stakeholder Satisfaction: A successful decommissioning phase leads to positive feedback from local residents, fostering community trust and satisfaction in the construction project and the governing authorities.

10. Long-Term Sustainability:

- Maintenance Planning: decommissioning often involves establishing maintenance protocols, ensuring the longevity and continued functionality of the infrastructure over time.

CHAPTER 8. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

8.1. Management Plan Principles

This Project is geared towards enhancing social and economic benefits to the people living in the Project area who will directly improving infrastructure in the settlements.

However; the project should also observe environmental protection requirements in accordance to the established laws and regulations to ensure sustainability. To realize this goal, acceptability by a majority of the beneficiaries and minimal effects to the physical environment will require to be integrated in the Project through constant consultations, evaluations and review of the design aspects throughout the Project coverage. Among the factors that need to be considered in this particular project implementation will include:

- i) The contractor will hire qualified community liaison officers who will be act as an inter-phase between the contractor and community. The community liaison person will be responsible for implementing components of the Stakeholder engagement requirements which require continuous engagement of the community.
- ii) Enhance integration of environmental, social and economic functions in the project implementation.
- iii) Consider preventive measures towards possible social and economic disruptions that may arise from the project implementation in accordance with the laid down guidelines.
- iv) The contractors and other players in the project activities be prevailed upon to implement the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) through a sustained supervision and continuous consultations.

8.2. Specific Management Issues

8.2.1. Management Responsibilities

In order to implement the management plan, it is recommended that a supervisor is identified to oversee environment and management aspects during construction of the project. The supervisor would also be expected to co-ordinate and monitor environmental management during construction and provide monitoring schedules during operations.

The contractor will be required to submit, under due consideration of the ESMMP as part of the ESIA the below listed management plans.

Project Specific Sub Plans to be developed by the Contractor

- ✓ Occupational health and safety plan
- ✓ Traffic management plan
- ✓ Public health and safety management plan
- ✓ The provisions for the worker's grievance mechanism
- ✓ Environmental and social monitoring plan (with further detail to the outline of monitoring indicators as presented in the ESMMP) below.

8.2.2. Environmental Management Guidelines

Upon completion and commissioning the Project, it will be necessary to establish appropriate operational guidelines on environmental conservation and social linkages to enable the operations' management identify critical environmental and social issues and institute appropriate actions towards minimizing associated conflicts.

Basically, the guidelines should cover among other areas

- ✓ Environmental management programs
- ✓ Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) Environment, Health and Safety
- ✓ Compliance monitoring schedule provided in the ESMMP
- ✓ Initial and Self Environmental audit schedules as required by EIA/EA Regulation of 2003
- ✓ Continued stakeholder engagement as discussed in chapter 6 of this assessment.

8.2.3. Environmental Education and Awareness Rising

The Nakuru Government field staff and the other beneficiaries will understand the basic environmental principles associated with the projects. In this regard, therefore, the following steps will be considered:

Environmental Education and Awareness Rising

- ✓ Creation of liaisons on all matters related to environment management of the facilities once commissioned
- ✓ Encourage contribution of improvement ideas from the beneficiaries on specific issues related to the management of the facilities
- ✓ Establish initiatives that would instil a sense of ownership of the facilities and related components to all beneficiaries,

8.2.4. Decommissioning Process

Due to the long-term life of the intervention facilities and related components, a decommissioning audit will be undertaken at least 1 year before the process for any of the components commences, following a notice to decommission. The decommissioning process will be guided by a comprehensive decommissioning plan developed through the decommissioning audit process. However, the following features will be decommissioned upon completion of the works:

- Contractor's camp and installations that will be removed without compromising on the safety and general welfare of the immediate residents. Special care to be given to associated wastes and dust emitted in the process,
- Materials stores that will comprise fresh materials and used items. Each category will be moved safely out of site ensuring minimal or no impacts to the related environment and social setting,
- Wastes and debris holding sites will be cleared with maximum re-use of the debris either on surfacing the passageways or other grounds such as schools and church compounds.

Table 8-1: General ESMP for Construction Phase: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|--|--|---------------|---|--|--|--------------|--|
| Seeking approvals from NEMA for ESIA, approval of campsite by Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety (DOSH) | Delay in implementation of the Project due to objections and stop orders | Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Contractor shall ensure that all pertinent permits, certificates and licences have been obtained prior to any activities commencing on site and are strictly enforced/ adhered to; ▪ The Contractor shall maintain a database of all pertinent permits and licences required for the contract as a whole and for pertinent activities for the duration of the contract | All the Project components <u>Responsibility</u> MoTIH & UD & Contractor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of approvals / permits issued | ~KShs.50,000 | Contractor |
| construction campsites | Environmental degradation risks | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isolate through fencing the camp sites from access by the public for their safety. ▪ Preferably to be located on land already cleared land wherever possible ▪ The Contractor's Camp layout shall take into account availability | Campsites <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public outcry due to accidents | ~KShs.50,000 | Contractor |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|---|--|---------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| | | | of access for deliveries and services and any future works | | | | |
| Access to campsites and construction sites | Environmental degradation risks | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize to the extent possible the existing public roads to avoid social and economic disruption Ensure road safety measures for the construction vehicles to the extent possible by observing all traffic regulations | Access Roads <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases of private land required Accidents occurrence incidences | No direct cost associated | Contractor |
| Environmental and Social Training and Awareness | Risks of Environmental and Social degradation risks and occupational health and safety related accidents | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor and sub-contractors shall be aware of the environmental requirements and constraints on construction activities contained in the provisions of the ESMMMP The Contractor will be required to provide for the appropriate Environmental Training and awareness as described in this ESMMMP in his costs and programming | All Workers <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Trainings Held Availability of Training reports Attendance list of participants during the training's sessions | ~KShs.50,000 | Contractor's environmental and social safeguards expert |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|--|--|---------------|---|---|--|--------------|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial environmental awareness training session shall be held prior to any work commencing on site, with the target audience being all project. | | | | |
| HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaign | Risks of Increased HIV and Aids transmission in the area | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor shall institute HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaign amongst his workers for the duration of the contract, contracting and implementing organisation, with preference for an organisation already working on this issue in the Project area; The campaign shall include the training of facilitators within the workers, information posters in more frequented areas in the campsite and public areas, availability of promotional material (T-shirts and caps), | All Workers <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Trainings Held Availability of Training reports Attendance list of participants during the training sessions | KShs. 25,000 | Contractor's occupational health and safety officer |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|--|--|---------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | availability of condoms (free), and theatre groups | | | | |
| Local Labour / Employment | Delay in Project implementation due to opposition from aggrieved community members | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wherever possible, the Contractor shall use local labour, and women must be encouraged to be involved in construction work The contractor shall ensure compliance to the gender balance as required by the 2/3 gender rule | All the Project Lots <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workforces employed from the local community Number of females employed | No direct costs associated | Contractor |
| Setting out and clearance of project routes and site | Delay in project implementation due to opposition from PAPs | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) recommendations before commencement of civil works In the event that the contractor requires additional land, the contractor will apply the provisions of the RAP. if the respective land setting is not reflected in the RAP, to comply with WB OP 4.12; prior to the | All the settlements <u>Responsibility</u> MLPWHUD – Implement RAP Contractor – extra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of satisfied PAPS Extend of route opened to the contractor | Kshs. 392,500.0 as provided for in the RAP report | County Government of Nakuru |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|---|--|---------------|---|--|---|----------------|--|
| | | | acquisition of any additional land, the contractor shall submit the respective plan for compensation and this plan has to be approved by the relevant authorities as well as by the PEA. | compensation on site | | | |
| Earth moving, excavations (Vegetation clearance, channeling and site preparation s) | Vegetation Cover destruction | Low to medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction activities will be limited to Project sites / routes which already exist therefore limited destruction to vegetation cover, Compensatory planting of trees i.e., plant at least twice the number of trees | All work areas <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil erosion extend and intensity on site | No direct cost | Contractor |
| | Impacts on Water Resources water pollution | Low to medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No grey water runoff or uncontrolled discharges from the site/working areas (including wash down areas) to adjacent storm water shall be permitted; | All work areas <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality flowing through storm | No direct cost | Contractor |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|----------------|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water containing such pollutants as cements, concrete, lime, chemicals and fuels shall be discharged into a conservancy tank for removal from site where applicable The Contractor shall also prevent runoff loaded with sediment and other suspended materials from the site/working areas from discharging to storm water channels | | | | |
| | Siltation and Sedimentation Control | low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any work along storm water channels will be isolated to prevent silt propagating downstream; Debris and other material will be prevented from entering Storm water | <p>civil works areas</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u></p> <p>Contractor(s)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silt load in storm water channels | No direct cost | Contractor |

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|----------|----------------------|---------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | | <p>channels; contamination by other pollutants);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand/silt traps should be used so as to prevent silt and any other sediments from getting into storm water channels • Site compounds and stockpiles will be located away from shallow wells and storm water channels | | | | |
| | Soil Erosion Impacts | low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks should be controlled so that land that is not required for the Project works is not disturbed; • Wherever possible, earthworks should be carried out during the dry season to prevent soil from being washed away by the rain. | <p>civil works areas</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u></p> <p>Contractor(s)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend of soil erosion on site | <p>No direct cost</p> | Contractor |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|-------------|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavated materials and excess earth should be kept at appropriate sites approved by the Supervising Engineer. The contractor should adhere to specified cut and fill gradients and planting embankments with shrubs and grass to reduce erosion | | | | |
| Site Safety, Management of Liquid / Solid Wastes and general management of sanitation and Hygiene | Risk of Accidents at Work Sites | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor to provide a Healthy and Safety Plan (HSP) prior to the commencement of works to be approved by the Supervising Engineer. Provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including gloves, gum boots, overalls and helmets to workers. Use of PPE to be enforced by the Supervising Engineer. | civil works areas <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of fatalities and accidents recorded in the incidence book | KShs.125,00 | Contractor's occupational health and safety office |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|----------|----------------------|---------------|---|--|---|-------------|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fully stocked First Aid Kits to be provided within the Sites, Camps and in all Project Vehicles ▪ Strict use of warning signage and tapes where the trenches are open and at other active construction sites ▪ Contractor to Employ and train Road Safety Marshalls who will be responsible for management of traffic on site | | | | |
| | Solid Wastes impacts | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The contractor shall develop a comprehensive Waste Management Plan (WMP) prior to commencement of works ▪ Properly labelled and strategically placed waste disposal containers shall be provided at all places of work ▪ Litter bins should have secured lids to prevent animals and birds from scavenging | <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>civil works areas</u> <u>Responsibility</u> <u>Contractor(s)</u> <u>Supervision</u> </p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of solid Wastes Generated and appropriately disposed | ~KShs.25,00 | Contractor's occupational health and safety office |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All personnel shall be instructed to dispose of all waste in a proper manner ▪ Recycling of construction material shall be practiced where feasible e.g., containers and cartons ▪ Earth spoils shall be disposed of in pre identified sites | | | | |
| | Liquid Wastes Impacts | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water containing pollutants such as concrete or chemicals should be directed to a conservancy tank for removal from the site where applicable ▪ Potential pollutants of any kind and form shall be kept, stored and used in such a manner that any escape can be contained ▪ In case of any form of pollution the contractor should notify the Resident Engineer (RE) ▪ Wash areas shall be placed and constructed in such a manner so as | <p style="text-align: center;">Civil works areas</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Responsibility</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Contractor(s)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Supervision</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of liquid Wastes Generated and appropriately disposed | <p style="text-align: center;">KShs.25,000</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Contractor's occupational health and safety office</p> |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|----------|---|---------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | <p>to ensure that the surrounding areas including groundwater are not polluted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No grey water runoff or uncontrolled discharges from the site or working areas to any adjacent Storm water channels. | | | | |
| | <p>Sanitation issues resulting from both solid and liquid wastes on site</p> <p>Risks associated with water borne diseases exposed to community and workforce</p> | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Contractor shall -laws relating to public health and sanitation ▪ All temporary/ portable toilets or pit latrines shall be secured to the ground to the satisfaction of the RE to prevent them from toppling over ▪ A wash basin with adequate clean water and soap shall be provided alongside each toilet. Staff shall be encouraged to wash their hands after use of the toilet, in order to minimise the spread of possible disease | <p>All work areas</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u></p> <p>Contractor(s)</p> <p>Supervision</p> | <p>Incidence of reported cases of water related diseases among the workforce and neighbor community</p> | <p>No direct cost associated</p> | <p>Contractor's occupational health and safety office</p> |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| Storage of fuels / noise and excessive vibration management | Fuels, Oils and other hydro-carbons | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall ensure that the machines and equipment are in good condition when on site. Ensure proper handling of lubricants, fuels and solvents while maintaining the plant and equipment. Any chemical or fuel spills shall be cleaned up immediately. The spilt liquid and clean-up material shall be removed, treated and transported to an appropriate site licensed for its disposal. | <p>civil works areas</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u></p> <p>Contractor(s)</p> <p>Supervision</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of waste fuels and oils appropriately disposed | KShs.150,000 | Contractor's occupational health and safety office |
| | Storage of fuel oils, lubricants, chemicals and flammable materials Hazards of fire outbreak, oil and chemical spills. | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow specifications of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2007, EMCA 2015 and others in the development and operation of stores. | <p>All work areas</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u></p> <p>Contractor(s)</p> <p>Supervision</p> | <p>Incidence of reported cases of fuel leaks and fire incidences</p> | No direct cost associated | Contractor's occupational health and safety office |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | Noise and Vibration control from plant and equipment Risk to health and safety of community and workers | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor shall keep noise level within acceptable limits and construction activities shall, where possible, be confined to normal working hours in the residential areas hospitals and other noise sensitive areas shall be notified by the Contractor at least 5 days before construction is due to commence in their vicinity Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise will be recorded and communicated to the RE The Contractor must adhere to Noise Prevention and Control Rules of April 2005 | <p>civil works areas and access roads</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision engineer</p> | <p>Reported complaints from neighbor community and institutions</p> | No direct cost associated | Contractor's occupational health and safety office |
| Air pollution control | Air Quality Control Air pollution causing | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers shall be trained on management of air pollution from vehicles and machinery. All construction machinery shall be | All work areas | Cases of respiratory complication | No direct costs (Integrated in the | Contractor's occupational health |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|---|-------------------------|--------------|--|
| | respiratory disorders to human | | <p>maintained and serviced in accordance with the contractor's specifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The removal of vegetation shall be avoided until such time as clearance is required and exposed surfaces shall be re-vegetated or stabilised as soon as practically possible ▪ The contractor shall not carry out dust generating activities (excavation, handling and transport of soils) during times of strong winds ▪ Vehicles delivering soil materials shall be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust ▪ Water sprays shall be used on all earthwork areas within 200metres of human settlement. | <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision | at nearby health centre | works costs) | and safety office |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|--|---|----------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Traffic management on site | Risks of Accidents, Injuries or death of workers or community member | high | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict use of warning signage and tapes where the trenches are open and active sites Employ and train road safety Marshalls who will be responsible for management of traffic on site Contractor to provide a traffic management plan during construction to be approved by the resident engineer | <p>Civil work areas and access roads</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u></p> <p>Contractor(s)</p> <p>Supervision engineer</p> | <p>Accidents occurrence incidences</p> | No direct cost | Contractor's occupational health and safety office and Community Liaison officer |
| Materials sourcing, from burrow pits and quarries delivery and storage | Environmental and Safety risks associated with burrowing and opening up of new quarry sites | Medium to High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that appropriate authorization to use the proposed borrows pits and quarries has been obtained before commencing, This should be achieved through preparation of specific Environment and Social Impact Assessment for identified quarries and burrow pits to be inspected and approved by NEMA. | <p>Burrow Pits and Quarry Site</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u></p> <p>Contractor(s)</p> <p>Supervision</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmenta l Status of reinstated burrow pits Compl ains from the | Cost to be identified once the burrow areas are determined | Contractor's occupational health and safety office and Community Liaison officer |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------------|---|----------------|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out inspection of each of the site's soil stability before excavation; Borrow pits and quarries shall be located more than 20 meters from watercourses in a position that will facilitate the prevention of storm water runoff from the site from entering the watercourse; The Contractor shall give a 14-day notice to nearby communities of his intention to begin excavation in the borrow pits or quarries; | | community on burrow pits and material transportation | | |
| Management of Social Issues on site | Labour Influx to Project settlements | Medium to High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor awarded the Project will develop a labour Management Plan (LMP) in consultation with local leaders. | Project Corridor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of grievances recorded | No direct cost | Contractor's social safeguards expert |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|----------|--------------------|---------------|--|---|---|--------|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will ensure effective community engagement and strong grievance mechanisms on matters related to labour Effective contractual obligations for the contractor to adhere to the mitigation of risks against labour influx, the contractor should engage a local community liaison person. The contractor will ensure proper records of labour force on site while avoiding child and forced labour The contractor will ensure comply to provisions of Work Place Injuries and Benefits Act (WIBA) 2007 | <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision | d by disgru ntled works force and commu nity | | |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|----------|--|---------------|---|--|---|----------------|--|
| | Gender Inclusivity in Project activities | Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will mainstream Gender Inclusivity in hiring of workers and entire Project Management as required by Gender Policy 2011 and 2/3 Gender Rule. The existing community structures headed by location chiefs should be involved in local labour hire, emphasize the requirement of hiring women, youth and people with disability and VMGs Protecting Human Risk areas Associated with, Disadvantaged Groups, Interfering with Participation Rights and interfering with Labour Rights | Project Corridor <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women and Men employed by the Project | No direct cost | Contractor's social safeguards expert |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|-------------------|--|
| | Children abuse impacts | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will develop and implement a Children Protection Strategy that will ensure minors are protected against negative impacts associated by the Project. All staff of the contractor must sign, committing themselves towards protecting children, which clearly defines what is and is not acceptable behaviour Children under the age of 18 years should be hired on site as provided by Child Rights Act (Amendment Bill) 2014 | Project Corridor <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision | Number of cases reported involving abuse of children | No direct cost | Contractor's social safeguards expert |
| | Increase of communicable diseases | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS Awareness Program and other communicable diseases to | All Workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of | Budgeted above in | Contractor's social |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|-----------------------|--|
| | including HIV and Aids | | <p>be instituted and implemented as part of the Contractor's Health and Safety Management Plan to be enforced by the Supervising Engineer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will involve periodic HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases Awareness Workshops for Contractor's Staff • Access to Contractor's Workforce Camps by outsiders to be controlled • Contractor to provide standard quality condoms to personnel on site | <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings Held • Availability of Training reports • Attendance list of participants during the training session | row (5) on page 8.5 | safeguards expert |
| Contractor demobilization and site | Associated risks of environmental degradation | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The site is to be cleared of all construction materials, including litter prior to hand over | All work areas | Closeout audit report findings | No direct anticipated | Contractor |

| Activity | Associated Impacts | Impact Levels | Management Actions | Target Areas& Responsibilities | Monitoring Indicator | Budget | Proposed Personnel/ Entity in charge of Activity |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--|---|----------------------|--------|--|
| reinstatement | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fences, barriers and demarcations associated with the construction phase must be removed from the site ▪ Fences, barriers and demarcations associated with the construction phase must be removed from the site ▪ Rehabilitation Activities of Environmental Cases identified must continue throughout the defect liability period | <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision | | | |
| Total Estimated Cost for ESMMP | | | | EMP | Khs 500,000.00 | | |
| RAP Cost | | | | RAP | Khs 392,500.00 | | |
| Total Cost of ESMMP | | | | | Khs 892,500.00 | | |

8.2.5. Summary of proposed contractor's personnel implementing the (ESMMP)

1. Environmental safeguards expert
2. Social safeguards expert
3. Community liaison officer

Table 8-2: Operational Phase: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Roads and Drainage

| No. | Issue | Action required | Responsibility | Provisional Budget |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Loss of business associated with poor road condition during operation phase | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a capacity building plan or program for road maintenance team who are mandated to operate and maintain the road Regular maintenance and repair of the road by County Government, this should be through regular road marking, sealing of pot holes, ensure road signage is in place among other operations | Nakuru County Government | To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the Projects |
| 2 | Loss of business associated with breakdown of flood lights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a capacity building plan or program for flood lights maintenance team who are mandated to operate and maintain the flood lights Regular maintenance of the flood lights by County Government, this should be through regular replacement of bulbs | Nakuru County Government | To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the Projects |
| 2 | Increased Accidents associated with motor cycles over speeding within the settlement due to good roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a capacity building plan or program on road safety campaign that targets road users. The County Government to enlighten motorists and cyclists on importance of obeying traffic rules especially in residential areas. The County Government to enlighten residents and school children on the importance of adhering to provisions of road safety rules Regular inspection and maintenance of the road by County Government of Nakuru to ensure the speed control parameters and signage are in good condition. | Nakuru County Government | To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the Projects |

| No. | Issue | Action required | Responsibility | Provisional Budget |
|-----|-------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular crackdown, arrest and prosecution of motorists and cyclist who disobey road safety directions. | | |

Flood Mast

| No. | Issue | Action required | Responsibility | Monitoring Indicator | Provisional Budget |
|-----|---|--|----------------|---|--|
| 1 | Risk of encroachment and construction of Flood Mast | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping and installation of beacons to which illustrate the width and extent of land for Flood mast Conduct public sensitization programs on importance not interfering with way leaves and public reserve land | Nakuru County | Number of encroachment cases reported | To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the projects |
| 2 | Risk of Flood mast falling due to heavy wind | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular check, repair and maintenance of the Flood mast Proper designs and construction of the base Activate a community watch group for information sharing on the status of the pipeline | Nakuru County | Properly build Base Number of inspections on the flood mast | To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the projects |
| 3 | Risk of illegal power connection to the flood mast | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will require constant inspection by Nakuru County Conduct public sensitization programs on importance not interfering with power for flood mast | Nakuru County | Number of illegal connection cases reported | To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the projects |
| 4 | Interference with sleep on locals at night | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular inspections, repair and maintenance of the required lights | Nakuru County | Number of complains | To be established at operation phase |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| No. | Issue | Action required | Responsibility | Monitoring Indicator | Provisional Budget |
|-----|-------------------|---|----------------|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use lights that are not too bright to affect the locals | | recorded over lighting | and included in the operation of the projects |
| 5 | Improved business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Flood lights to work effectively the moment the darkness comes in and switch off in the morning | Nakuru County | Number of business operating till late night Number Reported security issues in the area | To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the projects |
| 6 | Energy use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed and scheduled time for on and off of the flood mast | Nakuru County | Amount of bills paid to Kenya power monthly | Operation budget for the County. |

8.3. Decommissioning Flow Chart

The project has been designed to operate effectively for over 20 years. In the event that the infrastructure will be required to be overhauled, then the following steps should be considered in order to undertake the procedure in a structured manner with minimum impact to both human and natural environment.

Table 8-3: Decommissioning Flow Chart

| | Action | Actor |
|--------|---|------------|
| Step 1 | Initiation Development of an Objective Worksheet and checklist incorporating references, legal, stakeholder engagement and policies Undertake decommissioning audit | Proponent |
| Step 2 | Prepare Road Map for Decommissioning Design Conduct design review to validate elements of the design and ensure design features are incorporated in the decommissioning design. Public consultations | Proponent |
| Step 3 | Prepare and Award Contract Prepare a contract that incorporates validated project information and award to a contractor as per the Procurement rules. | Proponent |
| Step 4 | Execute Decommission Works Implement design elements and criteria on the Project in accordance with specifications and drawings. Inspect during decommissioning and at Project completion to ensure that all design elements are implemented according to design specifications. | Contractor |
| Step 5 | Non-Conformance, Corrective/Preventive Action Determine root cause Propose corrective measures Propose future preventive measures | Proponent |

CHAPTER 9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1. Conclusion

Key findings of the Environment and Social Impact assessment of the proposed KISIP investments Nakuru County Informal Settlement of *Lake View* are as follows:

- i) The Project has an overall positive impact on the informal settlements as it will improve the living conditions of people living and working in the informal settlements, through improving accessibility, drainage, waste, and security.
- ii) The Project does not have significant and potentially irreversible negative impacts on the environment and people. The few identified negative impacts associated with construction Projects can easily be mitigated, and an Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan has been prepared as part of this report, whose implementation will be monitored to ensure compliance and protection of the environment. A monitoring plan to ensure this happens has also been developed.
- iii) The Project will not lead to displacement of people as the roads are designed to follow the designated road reserves on the physical development plans (PDPs). However, there are encroachments on the road reserves mostly of temporal structures for informal traders. A RAP has been prepared to mitigate against this to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted upon.

However, the Project will impact on people's assets and sources of livelihoods which encroach into the road reserves as summarized below from the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) prepared for the Project.

Table 9-1: RAP Breakdown

| No | PAP Category | Settlement |
|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Lakeview |
| 1 | Structure owners | 17 |
| 2 | Tenants | 0 |
| 3 | Number of female PAPs | 11 |
| 4 | Number of males PAPs | 6 |
| | Total | 17 |
| Settlement | PAPs | Implementation Budget (Kshs) |
| Lake View | 17 | 392,500.00 |

- i) The EMP should be fully implemented and should form part of the contract with the selected contractors who will undertake the works. The implementation of the EMP should be monitored in accordance with the monitoring plan in this report. The Resident engineer should supervise and report on the implementation regularly as provided.
- ii) The RAP will be fully implemented before the commencement of the Project civil works
- iii) Provisional Budget of Kenya Shilling Two million should be included in the bidding documents for implementation of mitigation measures of potential negative impacts.

9.2. Recommendations

As has been alluded to in this report, the following can be said in summary.

The implementation of the design of the Project as an immediate and long-term measure to cater especially for the needs of the community will be a major step in improving the infrastructure in the settlement.

The negative impacts identified in this ESIA during all the phases of the project including waste generation, air pollution, noise pollution, occupational health and safety impacts, community health and safety impacts, traffic, labour influx and gender impacts will be limited to the specific project location and can be mitigated through the measures proposed in the ESMP as well as the preparation and implementation of safeguard policies including but not limited to:

- Waste Management Plan
- Labour influx strategy
- Gender-based violence plan
- Child protection strategy
- Employment plans
- Occupational Health and Safety Plan
- Decommissioning Plan

Hazard Material Management Plan

Other plans to aid the implementation of the safe project implementation can be included as the project continues.

In addition, the recommendations of the public consultation and participation were incorporated into the findings of this report.

The ESIA recognizes that the short-term benefits of the project will be realized once the project is fully implemented according to plan.

The adverse impacts on the physical and natural environment will be "in sum total," not significant, and can be handled through the recommended mitigation measures. There are incremental costs required to achieve these. Compensation for demolition of structures and livelihoods will be done through a Resettlement Action Plan which is provided under a separate report.

9.2.1. Future recommendations for design

Designing infrastructure for informal settlements requires a thoughtful and context-specific approach to address the unique challenges and needs of these communities. Here are some future recommendations for the design of roads, drainage, floodlights, sewer lines, and water pipelines in informal settlements:

1. **Community Engagement:** Involve residents in the design process to understand their needs and preferences. Engage in participatory planning to ensure that the infrastructure meets the actual requirements of the community.
2. **Adaptability and Flexibility:** Design infrastructure that can adapt to the changing needs and growth of the settlement. Flexibility in design allows for expansion, upgrades, and modifications over time.
3. **Sustainable Materials and Techniques:** Use locally sourced and sustainable materials that are affordable and environmentally friendly. Incorporate green infrastructure elements for drainage, such as rain gardens and permeable surfaces.
4. **Inclusive Design:** Ensure that infrastructure is accessible to all, including people with disabilities and vulnerable groups. Design roads and walkways with ramps and proper lighting for safety.
5. **Multi-Functionality:** Integrate infrastructure elements to serve multiple purposes. For example, green spaces can serve as recreational areas, drainage solutions, and community gathering spaces.
6. **Smart Technologies:** Incorporate technology for efficient management and monitoring of infrastructure. Smart meters for water and energy can help manage resources effectively.

7. Decentralized Systems: Consider decentralized systems for sewage treatment and water supply, reducing the strain on centralized infrastructure. This can include small-scale wastewater treatment and rainwater harvesting systems.
8. Resilience to Climate Change: Design infrastructure to withstand the impacts of climate change, such as increased rainfall and flooding. Implement flood-resistant design and consider elevating infrastructure where necessary.
9. Safety and Security: Provide proper lighting through solar-powered floodlights and ensure that roads and public spaces are well-lit for safety and security, particularly at night.
10. Local Workforce and Skills Development: Use the construction of infrastructure as an opportunity for skill development and employment for local residents. This can also enhance community ownership and pride.
11. Regular Maintenance Plans: Develop plans for ongoing maintenance and repair of infrastructure. Engage the community in the maintenance process to ensure the longevity of the infrastructure.
12. Legal Recognition and Tenure Security: Advocate for legal recognition of informal settlements to provide residents with tenure security, enabling them to invest in and maintain their living spaces.
13. Partnerships and Collaboration: Collaborate with NGOs, community-based organizations, government agencies, and private sector entities to pool resources, expertise, and support for holistic development.

Remember that each informal settlement is unique, so solutions should be tailored to the specific context and needs of the community. It's crucial to involve local stakeholders, experts, and the community itself throughout the design and implementation process.

CHAPTER 10. REFERENCES

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ANNEXES

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ANNEX 1 ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SCREENING MATRIX

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Annex 1: Environment and Social Screening Matrix

| Criteria | Yes/No | Comments | Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable | Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment |
|---|--------|--|--|--|
| Part A: Triggers to EMCA | | | | |
| Applicability of Second Schedule of EMCA | Yes | Project activities fall within provisions of EMCA schedule 2 | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4, 7.5 and 7.6) |
| Part B: Details of Site location | Yes/No | Description | GoK/ WB Policies applicable | Proposed Mitigations or Enhancements |
| Site of ecological importance as described in environment screening checklist | No | Sites located within human urban settlements | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |
| Are there vulnerable or endangered species (terrestrial or aquatic) in the area? | No | Sites located within human urban settlements | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |
| Are there natural habitats in the site? Or in its proximity | No | Sites located within human urban settlements | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |
| If there are natural habitats, are they fragile, unique, limited in size? Are these world heritage / Ramsar sites | No | Sites located within human urban settlements | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |
| Are there wetlands, areas of saturated soils (permanent or temporary), or evidence of ponding (cracks, high clay content in soils, dead vegetation, water marks)? | No | Sites located within human urban settlements | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4, 7.5 and 7.6) |

LAKEVIEW SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

| Criteria | Yes/No | Comments | Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable | Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment |
|--|--------|---|--|---|
| Is the site already degraded (low groundwater, poor soil quality)? | No | Sites located within human urban settlements | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |
| Are there steep slopes in the proximity of the investment site? | No | Sites located within human urban settlements | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |
| Do people live on the proposed site? | Yes | Sites located within human urban settlements | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |
| List existing land uses (ranching, farming)? | Yes | Human Urban Settlement | N/A | N/A |
| Is there existing site access (roads)? | Yes | Human Urban Settlement | N/A | N/A |
| Is the site vulnerable to natural hazards (in floodplain, near volcano, on seismic fault, near coastline in hurricane zone)? | No | Sites located within human urban settlements | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |
| Are there land title conflicts? | No | No conflict - KISIP 2 has addressed land tenure issues | N/A | N/A |
| Are there known archaeological, historical or other cultural property? Are any of these world heritage/ UNESCO designated etc. | No | Sites located within human urban settlements no archeological site identified | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |

| Criteria | Yes/No | Comments | Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable | Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment |
|--|--------|---|--|---|
| Do indigenous peoples live on or near the site? | No | No indigenous people identified on site | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |
| Part C: Analysis of likely physical Impacts | | | | |
| (i) Scope of proposed activities | | | | |
| Will the investment generate an increase in solid wastes or machine wastes (oil, etc.)? | Yes | Wastes from construction activities including plant and equipment and materials on site | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |
| (ii) Water Resource Impacts | | | | |
| Could the investment result in a modification of groundwater levels by altering flows, paving surfaces or increasing water extraction? | No | Nature of anticipated project activities are small and less adverse to ground water resources | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |
| Could it affect groundwater quality? | No | Nature of anticipated project activities small and less adverse to ground water resources | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |
| Could it affect quality (through sediment, wastewater, storm discharge or solid waste) of nearby surface waters (lake, rivers, streams)? | No | There are no notable nearby surface waters. | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |

| Criteria | Yes/No | Comments | Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable | Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment |
|---|--------|---|--|---|
| Will it affect water quantity in nearby water bodies (lake, river, stream)? | No | There are no notable nearby water bodies | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |
| Are there nearby potable water sources that need to be protected? | No | Settlements located in humans' settlements with no natural habitat | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |
| (iii) Ecosystem Impacts | | | | |
| Could the investment affect natural habitats or areas of high ecological value? | No | Settlements located in humans' settlements with no natural habitat. | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |
| Could it affect natural characteristics of adjacent or nearby sites? | No | Settlements located in humans' settlements with no natural habitat, | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |
| Could it affect wildlife or natural vegetation? | No | No game parks and reserves in the settlements | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |
| (iv) Drainage Impacts | | | | |
| Will the investment in storm water drainage affect existing drainage patterns? | Yes | The settlements have challenges in storm water as discussed in chapter 2, investing in storm water drainage | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |

| Criteria | Yes/No | Comments | Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable | Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment |
|---|--------|--|--|---|
| | | will resolve the problem. However, during construction minor impacts on existing storm water drainage will be experienced | | |
| Will it cause standing water, which could cause public health risks? | Yes | Storm water drainage will help drain stagnant water existing in the settlements However, during construction minor impacts on existing storm water drainage will be experienced | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |
| Will erosion result in sediment discharge to nearby water bodies? | No | No nearby water bodies present | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |
| Will surface drainage patterns be affected in borrow pits and quarries? | Yes | Project activities will not directly lead to burrow pits and quarries within the | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |

| Criteria | Yes/No | Comments | Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable | Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment |
|---|--------|---|---|---|
| | | settlement, however on the areas where burrow pits will be opened, drainage patterns of likely to be impacted. | | |
| Will infiltration patterns be affected? | No | The settlement pattern is dense, less impact is anticipated on infiltration patterns | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |
| Socio-economic impacts | | | | |
| Will the project entail resettlement of population? | No | No persons will be physically resettled; however, the project will trigger partial impacts to structures encroaching into road reserves, business and other sources of livelihood encroaching on the reserve will be affected | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4)) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5) |

| Criteria | Yes/No | Comments | Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable | Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment |
|---|--------|---|--|---|
| Will the project affect indigenous peoples? | No | No indigenous people identified on site | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |
| Will it limit access to natural resources to local populations? | No | No natural resources were identified with the target settlements | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.4) |
| Will it have an impact on land use? | Yes) | Once upgrading of infrastructure in the settlements is completed, the land use in the settlements will improve with better housing, attraction of other social amenities such as schools, hospitals, shops. | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.6) |
| Will it induce further encroachment of nearby areas? | No | The projects will in fact help to clear road reserves and water / sewerage wayleaves in the settlement which are encroached | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.6) |

| Criteria | Yes/No | Comments | Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable | Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment |
|---|--------|--|--|---|
| Will it cause any health impacts? | No | Minor construction activities related impacts will be mitigated as discussed in sub chapter 4.5 | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.5) |
| Will it disturb nearby communities during construction? | Yes | Minor disturbance during construction which can be mitigated | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.5) |
| Could cultural resources be affected? | No | No cultural resources were identified | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.5) |
| Could it affect nearby properties? | Yes | Less significant impacts to people's assets and sources of livelihood as discussed above which will be appropriately compensated as presented in the RAP assessments for the Project | Applicable as discussed in chapter (4) | As discussed in sub chapter (7.5) |

ANNEX 2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MINUTES AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Lake View Public Participation

KENYA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT II (KISIP II) | 4 NO. SETTLEMENTS THE COUNTIES OF NAIROBI AND NAKURU [CONTRACT. NO.: KE-MOTI-214833-CS-QCBS]

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING FOR LAKE VIEW SETTLEMENT

VENUE: HONEYMOON HILL RESORT -LAKE VIEW

TIME: 10.00 AM -12.00 PM

IN ATTENDANCE

AREA CHIEF

CONSULTANT - TCE_GA

| | NAME | DESIGNATION |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Dr. Eng. Oonge Isaboke | Project Environmentalist |
| 2 | Eng. Harun Mamboleo | Project Assistant Sociologist |
| 3 | Ms Annastanzia Kimbio | Project coordinator |
| 4. | Mr David Oindo | Assistant Project coordinator |

COUNTY OFFICIALS

| | | |
|----|---------------|------------------------------|
| 5. | Simon Kariuki | County Engineer |
| 6. | Jane Muriuki | County Planner |
| 7. | Robert Otiti | County Surveyor |
| 8. | Mary Muiruri | County Community Coordinator |

SETTLEMENT OFFICIALS AND SETTLEMENT RESIDENTS

| | NAME | DESIGNATION |
|----|---------------------|-------------|
| 9. | See Attendance List | |

1. INTRODUCTION

The participants of the meeting assembled at Honeymoon at 10.00 am and the meeting commenced with a word of prayer and introductions from the members present.

The chairman thanked all the members present for attending the meeting and welcomed the team from the Consultant.

2. PRESENTATION

a) Project coordinator

The Project coordinator appreciated the members for attending the meeting and explained to the members that the main objective of the meeting was to conduct a public participation meeting and discuss more on the KISIP II Project. She noted that it was of importance for the project team to note the positive and negative opinions from the community at large concerning the KISIP II Project. She clarified that the discussion agenda was to be within the scope that remained from KISIP I for the works that remained undone from the previous priorities.

b) Project Environmentalist

The project environmentalist remarked that the project construction phase was long overdue and that the public participation exercise was to facilitate the design review, preparation of ESIA and RAP which it would be accorded cooperation will see the funds for the project released for implementation.

3. QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

Question 1: The chairman asked about what would happen to the remaining funds after the implementation of the remaining scope of works seeing that some of the previous priorities were already done by other parties other than KISIP.

Response: It was highlighted that the objective of world bank was to improve the quality of life in the settlement and if such objectives have been met then only the remaining needs can be addressed. Thus, the remaining funds, if any, would be discussed by the financier and implementing agency for KISIP for proper relocation.

Question 2: The county Engineer sort clarification on what entailed design review observing that it was important that the design review should incorporate link roads.

Response: It was highlighted that the instructions from KISIP head office was for the consultant to focus on the scope that remained from KISIP I for the works that remained undone from the previous priorities

Question 3: Clarity was sort on the remaining priorities that were to be considered for implementation.

Response: Members were informed that one road would be done i.e., Machakos road and three floodlights would be constructed.

All community members: All the community members agreed that the design review, ESIA and RAP be fast tracked so that the money for implementation of the project may be released so that the priorities for this phase may begin as soon as possible. They raised no concerns except for the call to fast track the construction phase.

The members however requested their concern for the remaining funds, if any, to be considered for reinjection back into the settlement for other development priorities.

The Chief: The Chief thanked all the members for attending the meeting and appreciated the KISIP II Project terming it a very much anticipated and welcomed project.

4. CLOSING REMARKS

The Consultant Project coordinator noted that the project team had taken note of all points discussed and would make all efforts to discuss with the KISIP Head office and the County Government to the best of its ability. She thanked all for attending the meeting.

There being no other business, the Chief thanked the project team and appreciated all the members for attending the meeting. The meeting ended at 12.00 pm by a word of prayer from one of the members.

Attendance List

Disclosure Copy

Disclosure Copy

Disclosure Copy

Photo Plate

| | |
|--|---|
|  |  |
| Consultant addressing the meeting to Lake View settlement members | Lake View Residents following proceedings of the meeting |
|  |  |
| Residents taking notes during the meeting | Residents following proceedings of the meeting |

ANNEX 3 CHANCE FIND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Copy

CHANCE FIND PROCEDURES

KENYA INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) REPORT

Policy and Legal Provision

World Bank OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resource and National Museums and Heritage Act 2006 laws of Kenya provides for; *'if you believe that you may have encountered any archaeological materials or any material national importance stop work in the area and follow the procedure box below'*

Chance Find Procedures

- (i) All construction activity in the vicinity of the remains is to cease immediately.
- (ii) The Supervising engineer or Environment Officer shall contact Kenya National Museums Immediately

Public relations:

E-mail: publicrelations@museums.or.ke

Director General: -

Email: dg@museums.or.ke

Fax: +254 -20-3741424

Tel: +254-20-8164134/35/36

- (iii) The find location will be recorded and all remains will be left in place.
- (iv) Potential significance of the remains will be assessed and mitigated options will be identified.
- (v) If the significance of the remains is judged to be sufficient to warrant further action and they cannot be avoided, then the Director of Kenya National Museums will determine the appropriate course of action
- (vi) In the case of human remains, if the remains are assessed to be archaeological, then Director of Kenya National Museums will determine how to handle them.
- (vii) Options could include avoidance or respectful removal and reburial.
- (viii) If human remains are encountered and they are not archaeological, then Nakuru County Government will be contacted immediately for appropriate reburial.

ANNEX 4: COMPANY & LEAD EXPERT 2023 LICENSE

FORM 7



(r.15(2))

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY(NEMA)**
THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/AUDIT (EIA/EA) PRACTICING
LICENSE**

License No : NEMA/EIA/ERPL/18790

Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/24750

M/S TERTIARY CONSULTING ENGINEERS LTD

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P.O. Box 46439 - 00100 NAIROBI

is licensed to practice in the
capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Firm of Experts**
registration number **3049**

in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management and Coordination
Act Cap 387.

Issued Date: 2/2/2023

Expiry Date: 12/31/2023

Signature.....

(Seal)
Director General
The National Environment Management Authority

P.T.O.



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