



MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

*State Department for Housing and Urban Development*

KENYA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

(KISIP 2)

**FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED  
INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON / HILTON 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



SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT – LONDON/HILTON  
(NAKURU COUNTY)



Tertiary Consulting  
Engineers Limited

In JV with



GA CONSULTANTS LTD

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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

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## Final Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report: Nakuru County Informal Settlements (LONDON/HILTON SETTLEMENT)



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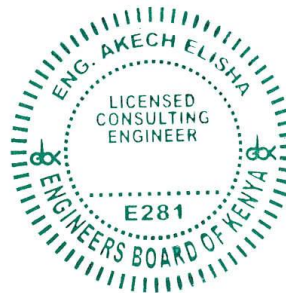
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EHS	Environment Health and Safety
EMCA	Environmental Management & Coordination Act
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
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
MLPWHUD	Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development
MOALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries
MWS&I	Ministry of Water, Sanitation 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
NRIC	National Resettlement Implementation Committee
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

SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
WB	World Bank
WIBA	Workplace Injuries and Benefits Act
WRA	Water Resources Authority

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### E1: 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. Hilton/London 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 London/Hilton 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 London/Hillew 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 2: Scope of ESIA

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report has been prepared for the proposed infrastructure upgrading of London/Hilton 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 ESIAs, 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.

### E3: Project Description

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

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.
3. Water supply & Sewerage: Evaluating the need to reinforce the existing network and improving household connections.

The proposed project in Hilton London informal settlement in Nakuru town, Nakuru County is as summarized in the table below;

Table 0-1 Summary of proposed projects in Hilton/London settlement

Settlement	Scope of Works	Area
London/Hilton Settlement		8746.7 square meters
3.1	R2: 201 – 453 m Ghuba road drainage construction R2: 202 - 419m Geko road drainage construction R2: 203 - 420 m Roho Safi road drainage construction	

3.2	S: Ø300mm uPVC pipe, 279m long sewer along ghuba road	
3.3	FL: 30m high, at the jtn. of Siaya Rd. & Kabarnet Rd	
	FL: 30m high, along Ghuba Rd	
	FL: 30m high, at the 2nd jtn. of Ghuba Rd. & Siaya Rd	
	FL: 30m high, close to Milimani Primary School	

## E4: 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 Project Summary Report inform of ESIA.

## E5: Project Cost;

In total the Hilton/London Settlement project will cost a total of Ksh 197,570,243.91 (Kenyan shillings One Hundred and Ninety Seven Million, Five Hundred and Seventy Thousands, Two Hundred and Forty Three Shillings and Ninety One Cents). The Tables 0-2 bellow shows the bills in summary.

Table 0-2 Summary of proposed projects cost in London/Hilton settlement

Settlement	Bill 1 Share	Roads, Footpath & Drainage	Sewer Works	Electrical Works	Bill 28 Share (E&S)	Total
London/Hilton	13,916,467.53	133,500,794.96	27,861,460.00	19,361,794.32	2,929,727.11	197,570,243.91

## E 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 197,570.24 (Kenyan shillings One Hundred and Ninety Seven Thousands, Five Hundred and Seventy Shillings and Twenty Four Cents only) shall be paid to NEMA by the proponent for NEMA Licensing process.

## E 7: Analysis of Alternatives

The alternative on roads was evaluated and tarmacking 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.

The Alternatives for pipes to be utilized for the project on sewer line was carried the choice of uPVC pipes was based on availability and durability and also putting into consideration the cost effectiveness as compared to steel pipes or concrete pipes. 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, high mast lighting and sewerline to London/Hilton Settlement was considered to offer the services that the settlement require.

#### E8: Baseline information of the settlement

Detailed description of the baseline information of London/Hilton settlement; biological, physical environment and the results of a socioeconomic survey undertaken in the area indicates that; casual employment, formal employment and business are the main income generating activities for the residents. The settlement has relatively higher education levels as over 50% of household heads having attained secondary education and above. Being an informal settlement, majority of residents do not own the land where they stay. 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.

#### E9: 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, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development(MLPWHUD),

Nakuru Water and Sanitation Services Company (NAWASSCO), Water Resources Authority (WRA) and Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA).

#### E10: 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 water, county government of Nakuru, interest groups in the area, local administrators as well as the community with the informal settlement.

Table 0-3 Summary of consultations in London/Hilton 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 London/Hilton Settlement were informed that three roads including Guba, Roho Safi and Geko would be done; four floodlights would be constructed and one sewer line would be done.
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.



NO	ISSUE	RESPONSE
		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 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.

## E11: Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment and Mitigation Measures

### E11-1: 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 sewerage Project will lead to improved status of drainage system within the settlement, this will reduce incidences of flooding and stagnant water normally experienced during rain seasons.
- Reduced Water and Sanitation Burden to Women
- The water projects will lead to Improved Accessibility to Clean and Reliable Water Supply
- Water and sewerage will Improve Hygiene and Sanitation in the Project Areas
- 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.

#### E11-2: 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 Hilton/London Settlement.

Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Destruction of Vegetation in the Project Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinstatement of the project sites to their original state to be carried out once construction works are completed to allow growth of vegetation.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>
Contamination of Surface Water Sources by Effluents from Construction Plant and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure Construction Equipment is well maintained and serviced according to manufacturers' specifications to prevent oil leaks.</li> <li>Cleaning / repair of Construction Plant and Equipment to be carried out at designated yards</li> <li>Contractor to have designated storage areas for oils, fuels etc. that is protected from rain water and away from nearby surface water courses</li> </ul>
Soil Erosion resulting to loss of top soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Solid Wastes Generation from Construction Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Contractor's Camps and Construction Sites to have designated waste collection points,</li> <li>Environmental Management, Health and Safety Training Programmes to be conducted for Contractor's Staff to create awareness on proper solid wastes management</li> </ul>
Noise and Excessive Vibrations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor will comply with provisions of EMCA 2015 (Noise and Excessive Vibrations Regulations of 2009)</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
Air Pollution and Dust Generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contractor will comply to the provisions of EMCA 2015 (Air Quality Regulations 2014)</li> </ul>

Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Water sprays shall be used on all earthworks areas within 200 metres of human settlement especially during the dry season.</li> </ul>
Risk of Accidents at Work Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to provide a Healthy and Safety Plan prior to the commencement of works to be approved by the Supervising Engineer.</li> <li>Provide Personal Protective Equipment including gloves, gum boots, overalls and helmets to workers. Use of PPE to be enforced by the Supervising Engineer.</li> <li>Fully stocked First Aid Kits to be provided within the Sites, Camps and in all Project Vehicles</li> <li>Proper anchoring of sides to prevent collapse</li> <li>Safety tapes to protect excavated areas</li> <li>Excavated areas to be backfilled immediately through working on small sections.</li> </ul>
Risk of Traffic Accidents along the Pipeline Route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict use of warning signage and tapes where the trenches are open and at other active construction sites</li> <li>Contractor to Employ and train Road Safety Marshalls who will be responsible for management of traffic on site</li> <li>Contractor to provide a Traffic Management Plan during construction to be approved by the Supervising Engineer</li> </ul>
Loss of Temporal Assets and Sources of Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Disruption of Public Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to carry out piloting to locate services such as pipes and cables along the Pipeline Route before commencing excavation works.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Length of excavation to be restricted to sections that can be reinstated within the shortest period possible to minimize time of disruption of services</li> </ul>

Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Increased Transmission of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Access to Contractor's Workforce Camps by outsiders to be controlled</li> <li>• Contractor to provide standard quality condoms to personnel on site and within public places in the project sites.</li> </ul>
Labour Influx and sexual offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective community engagement and strong grievance mechanisms on matters related to labour.</li> <li>• Effective contractual obligations for the contractor to adhere to the mitigation of risks against labour influx</li> <li>• Proper records of labour force on site while avoiding child and forced labour</li> <li>• Fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of workers.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Develop and implement a children Protection Strategy</li> </ul>
Human Rights and gender inclusivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream Gender Inclusivity in hiring of workers and entire Project Management as required by Gender Policy 2011 and 2/3 gender rule.</li> <li>• Protecting Human Risk areas Associated with, Disadvantaged Groups, Interfering with Participation Rights, and interfering with Labour Rights</li> </ul>
Increased Crime and Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor and Supervision Team to liaise regularly with the Local Administration and Police Service to address any security and crime arising during project implementation.</li> <li>• Contractor to provide 24 hours security to Workforce Camps, Yards, Stores and to the Supervising Team's Offices</li> </ul>
Local Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritize hire of locals for all unskilled labour.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Adhere to labour laws, and labour management practices (timely remuneration, equitable compensation for both genders for equal work etc.)</li> </ul>

Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness to workers and the community on worker and project grievance redress mechanisms.</li> </ul>
Local Sourcing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source materials from local businesses/communities.</li> <li>• As applicable, give opportunities to businesses owned or operated by vulnerable individuals.</li> </ul>
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</li> </ul>
Exclusion of Gender, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</li> <li>• Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</li> <li>• Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</li> <li>• Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan</li> </ul>
Child Exploitation and Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</li> <li>• Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</li> <li>• Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive.</li> <li>• Ensure all those with physical presence on site sign and understand the Code of Conduct.</li> <li>• Put in place measures for monitoring GBV/sexual harassment.</li> </ul>
Gender-Based Violence Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</li> <li>• Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</li> <li>• Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive.</li> <li>• Ensure all those with physical presence on site sign and understand the Code of Conduct.</li> <li>• Put in place measures for monitoring GBV/sexual harassment.</li> </ul>
Ineffective Grievance Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitute a Local Grievances Committee in consultation with all community segments and incorporate the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms.</li> <li>• Implement a workers grievances mechanism.</li> <li>• Create awareness on the culturally appropriate and accessible GRM to all community segments including vulnerable individuals and households and CSOs .</li> <li>• Log, date, process, resolve, and close-out all reported grievances in a timely manner.</li> </ul>



Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure proportionate representation of disadvantaged persons in the local grievances committee.</li> <li>Enable the GRM to provide for confidential reporting of particularly sensitive social aspects such as GBV, as well as anonymity.</li> </ul>

## E11-3: RAP Implementation

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. As presented in the table below;

Table 0-5: Summary of RAP for London Hilton Settlement.

No	PAP Category	Settlement
		London Hilton
1	Structure owners	10
2	Tenants	1
3	Number of Female PAPs	7
4	Number of Male PAPs	3
	Total	11
Settlement	PAPs	Implementation Budget (Kshs)
London/Hilton	11	327,000.00

## E 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, 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.
- 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.

## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. General Information

The Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP) was initiated by the Government of Kenya supported by Development Partner that is the World Bank, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) in 2011. It complements the national Kenya Slum Upgrading Program, established in 2003, and led by the State Department of Housing and Urban Development. The project's key development objective is to improve living conditions and strengthen security of tenure in informal settlements in selected towns in Kenya. KISIP I became effective from 2011 and November 2019 was implemented in selected towns across 14 counties in Kenya. Among the municipalities targeted included Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Naivasha, Machakos, Malindi-Kilifi, Kakamega, Nyeri, Thika, Kericho, Kitui, Garissa and Embu.

In order to consolidate the gains made under KISIP I and enhance the benefits of the project to more people in informal settlements, the second phase of the KISIP programs, dubbed KISIP II was initiated by the Government of Kenya in conjunction with the World Bank. KISIP II has been structured to build on the successes and lessons learnt from KISIP I, and introduce new interventions to deepen its overall impact. It aims to support the interventions that have been successful under KISIP I, namely: tenure regularisation, infrastructure upgrading, and institutional strengthening. Unlike KISIP I, however, the new project also aims to include new approaches and new activities to strengthen its impact on the participating communities.

KISIP II is open to all Counties participation, based on select criterion. Among its opening activities include the implementation of the upgrading plans for 39 settlements in six counties (Nairobi, Kilifi, Kakamega, Kisumu, Nakuru, Mombasa) which had detailed designs and bidding documents prepared under the KISIP I umbrella.

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.

To ensure that environmental and social issues are adequately identified and addressed in all its project interventions, an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) and Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF) were prepared. They were approved and disclosed at the Ministry and WB websites prior to the commencement of the

project and formed part of the financing agreement. The ESMF provided guidance on the identification, integration, and management of environmental issues throughout the project design cycle; while the RPF provided guidance on mitigating the likely impacts associated with land acquisition and displacement.

This ESIA has been prepared for the proposed infrastructure upgrading of London/Hilton informal settlement 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), Environmental 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. Scope of the ESIA Study

The NEMA regulations requires that all new projects, programs or activities be subjected to an environmental and social impact assessment at the planning stages of the proposed undertaking to ensure that significant impacts on the environment are taken into consideration during the design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.

The scope of this ESIA study covered:

- Literature Review of relevant reports related to the Project.
- Project Description and baseline environmental information of the Project area
- Institutional and public consultation through public meetings, interviews and administration of questionnaires with a view of gathering and in cooperating Project concerns into design of the Project

- Analysed the environmental and social costs and benefits associated with the proposed project thorough analysis of alternatives
- Reviewed relevant environmental legislation and policies that are triggered by the Project and ensure compliance including Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006; (Waste Management Regulations, 2006; Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2006; Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution (Control) Regulations, 2009
- Assed and evaluated environmental and social impacts that may arise as a consequence of implementing the project based on the engineering design.
- Proposed mitigation measures for the impacts that may arise.
- Developed Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMP) for the water supply project.

### 1.3. Objectives of the EIA 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: EIA 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 Summary Project Report (SPR), 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. It requires Summary Project Report to be submitted to NEMA for approval and ESIA Licensing before project is implemented.

#### 1.4. 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;

##### 1.4.1. 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.

##### 1.4.2. Desk Reviews

A desktop review was conducted prior to site visit. Documents reviewed are illustrated in Box 1-2 below

#### Box 1-2: Literature Review Documents

- (i) Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA 1999) amended 2015.
- (ii) Project Appraisal Document PAD for KISIP Updated, November 2019

- (iii) Environmental Management and Social Framework (EMSF) Updated, November 2019
- (iv) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) revised Updated November, 2019
- (v) Project Inception Report (TCE/GA December 2022)
- (vi) KISIP I RAP Report (IPE/GA September 2015).
- (vii) 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

#### 1.4.3. 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

#### 1.4.4. 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.

### 1.5. 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.

### 1.6. 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.

Details of stakeholder consultations are presented in Chapter 6 of this Report and evidence of minutes and attendance list annexed.

#### 1.6.1. 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 done to help in charting the various aspects related to land use and command areas, water bodies, rivers, drainage and health *\*A detailed Socio-Economic Survey Report is presented as a separate*

*report to this Project*

#### 1.6.2. Secondary Socio-Economic Data

This information was largely drawn from the 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.

#### 1.7. Environment and Social Screening Findings

The screening process was applied to determine whether a full study was required and what level of assessment was necessary in accordance with Legal Notice number 31 of 2019 amendment of the second schedule. This was also done in reference to the requirements of the principal environmental legislation; specifically, the guidance notes on Summary project report By NEMA. Issues considered included the physical location, sensitive issues and nature of the anticipated impacts of the proposed project

Annex 1 of this report provides summary of the Environmental and Social Screening findings for London/Hilton settlement

#### 1.8. 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.

### 1.9. 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 2 below 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

## 1.10. Project justification

### 1.10.1. Justification for choice of Hilton/London Settlement in Nakuru

The decision to prioritize Nakuru, specifically the London/Hilton Informal Settlement, within the context of the KISIP II (Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project Phase II) is rooted in a comprehensive analysis of various factors. These factors encompass social, economic, environmental, and developmental considerations. Here's an outline of the discernible decisions and project justifications that drove this preference:

1. **Comprehensive Needs Assessment:** A comprehensive needs assessment conducted in London/Hilton Informal Settlement revealed that the settlement is facing substantial challenges in terms of infrastructure, housing, basic services, and overall living standards.
2. **Vulnerability of the Population:** The priority given to London/Hilton is attributed to the vulnerability of its residents. As it is a case for all the informal settlements in Kenya, most residents in London informal settlement are marginalized and economically disadvantaged. Addressing the needs of these vulnerable groups aligns

with the social objectives of KISIP II.

3. **Urbanization and Development Challenges:** The choice to focus on London/Hilton is aligned to the Nakuru's broader urbanization dynamics. This decision acknowledges the pressures that rapid urbanization of Nakuru has placed on informal settlements; London included. Improving conditions in London/Hilton will contribute to more sustainable urban development.
4. **Detailed Environmental and Social Assessment:** The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process delved into the specific characteristics of the London/Hilton settlement. This analysis highlighted the settlement's distinct environmental vulnerabilities, social dynamics, and specific infrastructure deficiencies. Some of these vulnerabilities have been discussed in details under the likely project impacts in London/Hilton informal settlement.
5. **Alignment with National Development Goals:** The decision to emphasize London/Hilton within KISIP II aligns with broader national development objectives. Enhancing informal settlements supports overarching strategies for poverty reduction, equitable urban growth, and improved quality of life.
6. **Demonstration of Feasibility and Impact:** London/Hilton's selection was driven by its potential to serve as a model for the project's effectiveness. Successful interventions in London informal settlement and other selected settlements could serve as an example of KISIP II's impact and inspire similar efforts in other informal settlements.
7. **Community Engagement and Participation:** The preference for London/Hilton informal settlement was shaped by community engagement efforts. Engaging local residents provided insights into settlement-specific needs hence helping in tailoring of the interventions to align with community priorities.
8. **Infrastructure and Service Enhancement Potential:** The feasibility of implementing infrastructure improvements and basic services in London/Hilton proved a determining factor in the selection of the settlement as well as the interventions to be implemented. The settlement's existing infrastructure and the potential for enhancements to a greater extent influenced the decision.
9. **Local Government and Stakeholder Support:** The decision to concentrate on London/Hilton is buoyed by the support of local authorities and stakeholders; an indication of conducive implementation environment.

To recap, the decision to focus on the London/Hilton Informal Settlement as part of KISIP II is grounded in a range of factors. These factors encompass the settlement's distinct challenges, alignment with national development goals, social and environmental considerations, and the potential for meaningful impact. The ESIA process has looked at the specific challenges in London and recommended some mitigation measures for specific project impacts.

#### 1.10.2. Justification of Specific interventions for Hilton/London Settlement

Currently, Hilton/London settlement is served with marram roads with no drainage that impact on the drain ability of the settlement apart from dust generation that is a nuisance to the locals. This has necessitated to upgrade the existing chosen roads to bitumen standard.

The areas of the settlement especially in London lack sewerage collection line making the area unsightly due to grey water that is discharged on the roads. This has an impact on health being of the young ones that play along the roads. This necessitated the need to propose a sewer line of nominal diameter 300mm PVC to serve the area.

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 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 London/Hilton.

#### 1.11. 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.

#### 1.12. Organization of the Report

The report is organized into Ten 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 forms the Chapter 10 and annexes come at the end of the report.

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## CHAPTER 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1. Project Context

This chapter presents Project Interventions in the target Informal Settlement of London/Hilton 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 London/Hilton 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.

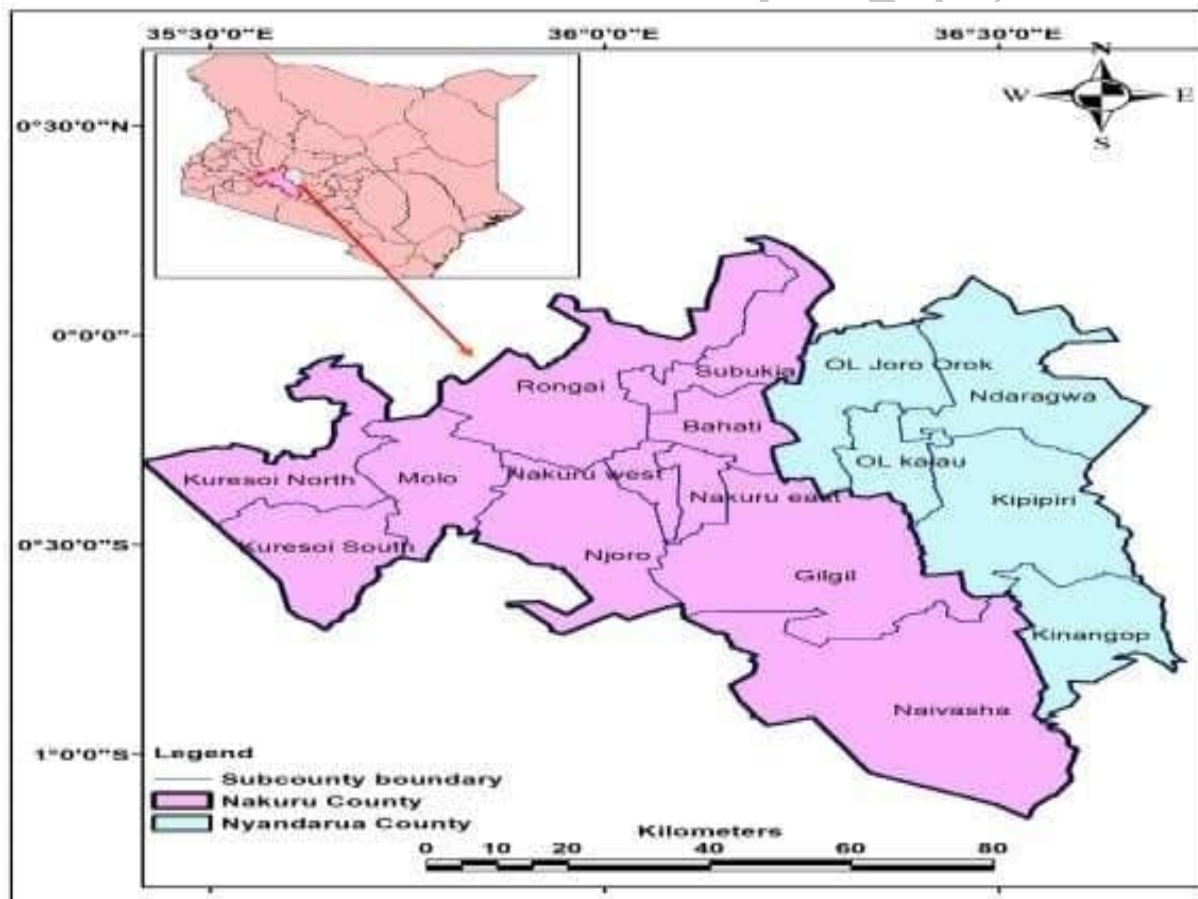


Figure 2-1: Nakuru County Elective and Administrative Boundaries



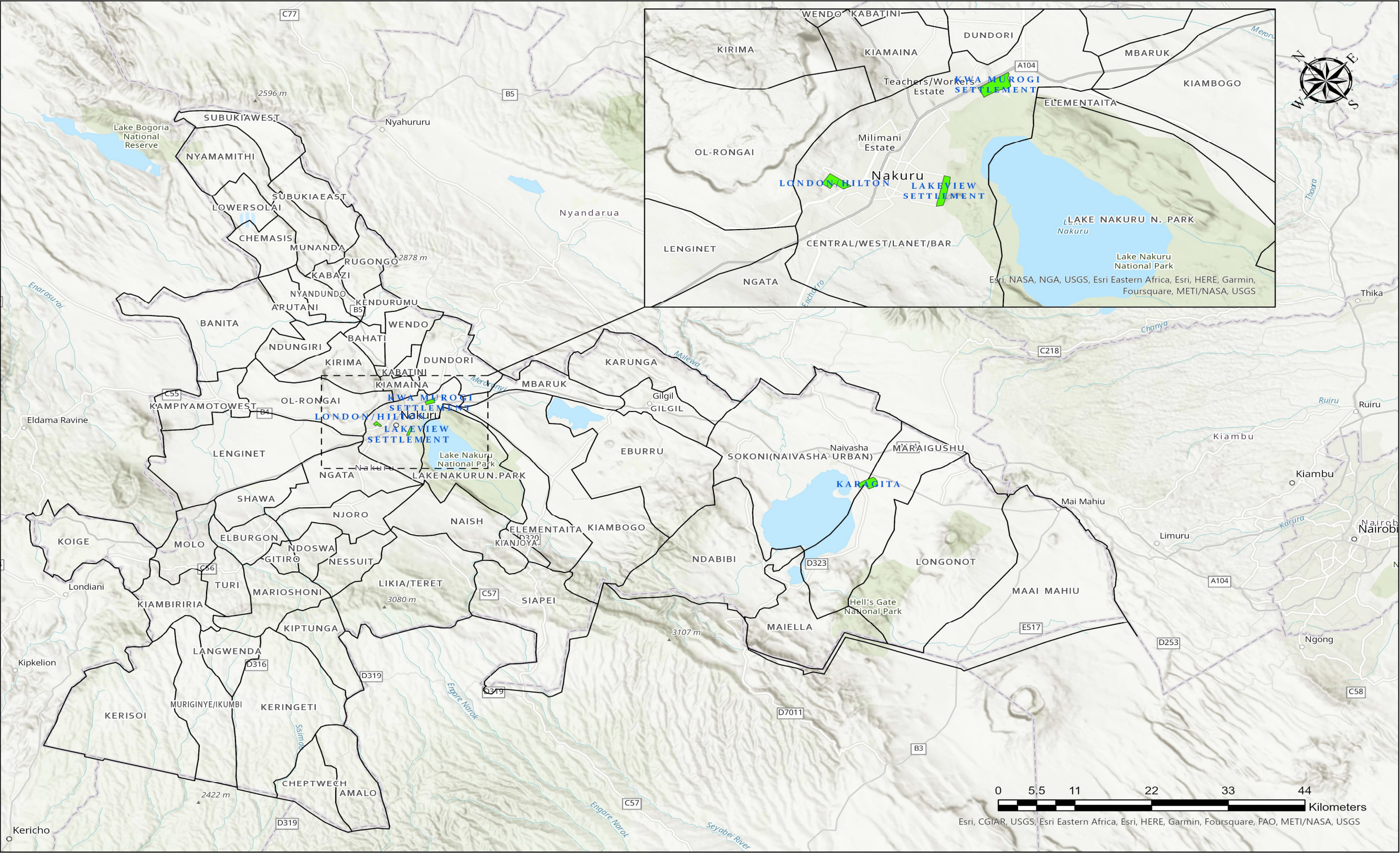


Figure 2-2: Location of Lake View Settlement in Nakuru Central/West/Lanet sub-location.



2.3. The Location Map for London Settlement;

The Ground Positioning System and Location Map for London settlement is 0°16'22.78"S 36° 3'3.23"E and as provided in figure 2-2 below respectively.

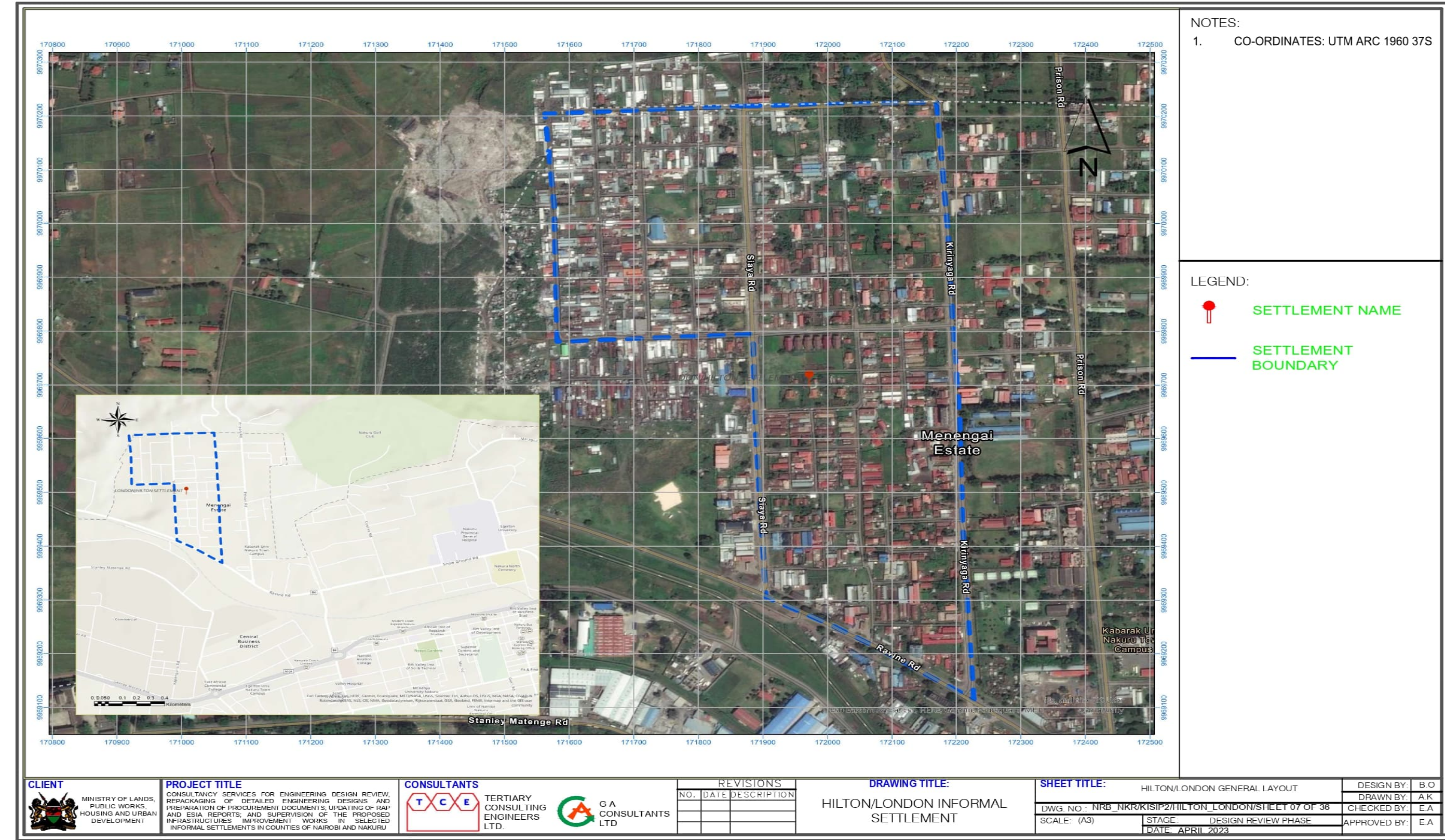


Figure 2-3: London/Hilton General Location Map



## 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:

4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Sewerage: Evaluating the need to reinforce the existing network and improving household connections.

The Project scope 2.2.1 London/Hilton Informal Settlement in Nakuru town as presented in the Project Design Report is summarized in Table 2.1 below while layout plans are presented in the next page.

Table 2-1: Project Scope of Works for London/Hilton Informal Settlement

Settlement	Proposed Infrastructure	Code on Map	Infrastructure Details	Length (metres)	Area (square metres)
London /Hilton	Ghuba Road	R2 201	6 m vehicular carriageway	453	2989.8
	Geko Road	R2 202	3 m vehicular, 3 m NMT (width)	419	2765.4
	Roho Safi Road	R2 203	3 m vehicular, 3 m NMT (width)	420	2772
	Sewerline along a section of Ghuba Rd	Sewerline 2	Dia 300 mm uPVC	279	139.5
	Security lighting at the jtn. of Siaya Rd. & Kabarnet Rd	Lighting mast 1	30 m high, flood mast	1 Nr	20
	Security lighting along Ghuba Rd	Lighting mast 2	30 m high, flood mast	1 Nr	20
	Security lighting at jtn. of Ghuba Rd. & Siaya Rd	Lighting mast 3	30 m high, flood mast	1 Nr	20

LONDON/HILTON SETTLEMENT ESIA REPORT (NAKURU COUNTY)

Settlement	Proposed Infrastructure	Code on Map	Infrastructure Details	Length (metres)	Area (square metres)
	Security lighting close to Milimani Primary School	Lighting mast 4	30 m high, flood mast	1 Nr	20
	Total Road (Vehicular) Length			1292	8527.2
	Total Road (NMT) Length			839	
	Total Footpath + Drainage Length			2584	
	Total Sewer Length			279	139.5
	Total number of flood masts			4 Nr	80
	TOTAL AREA (Square Meters)				8746.7

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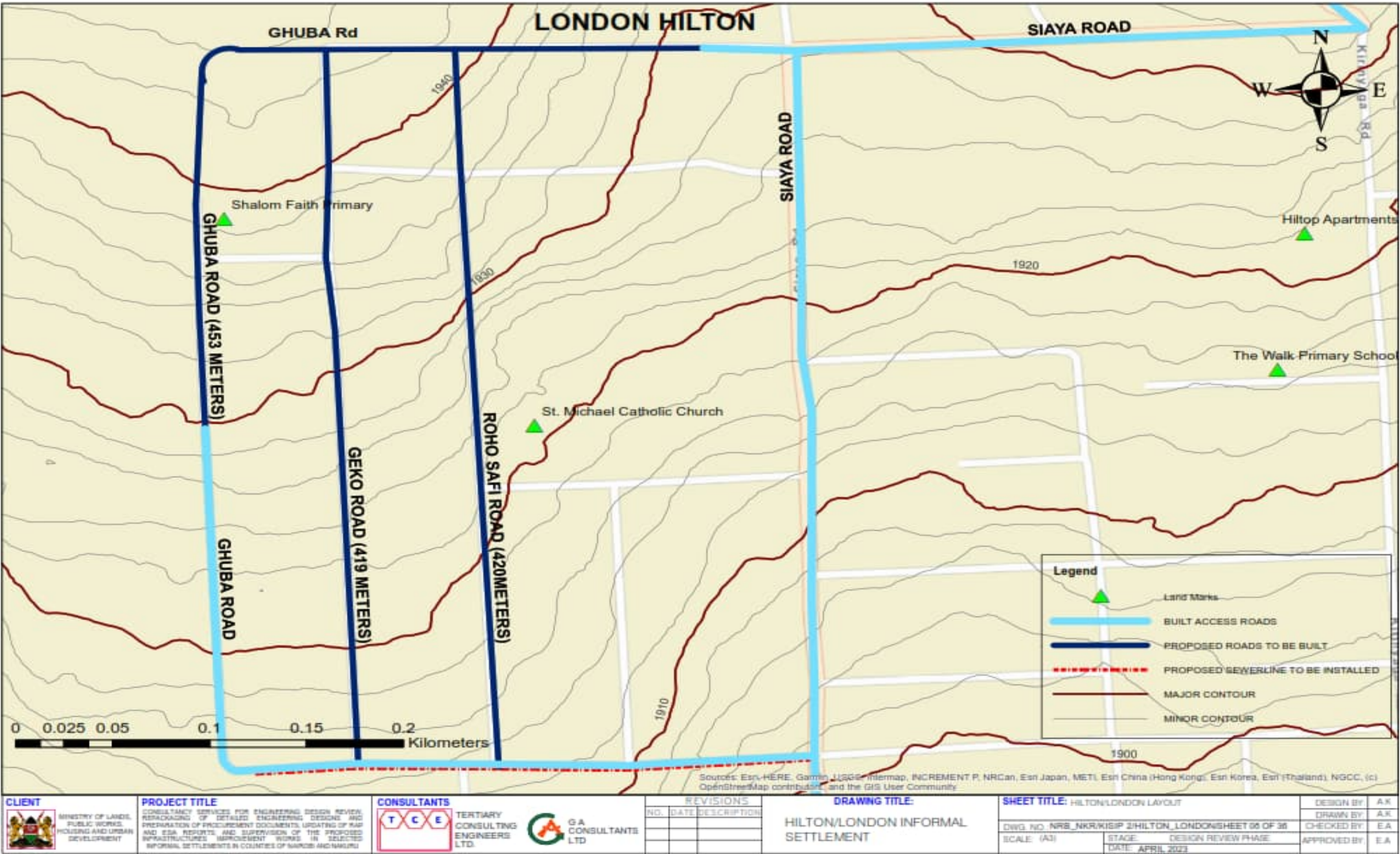
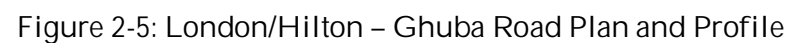


Figure 2-4: London/Hilton Accessibility Layout Plan





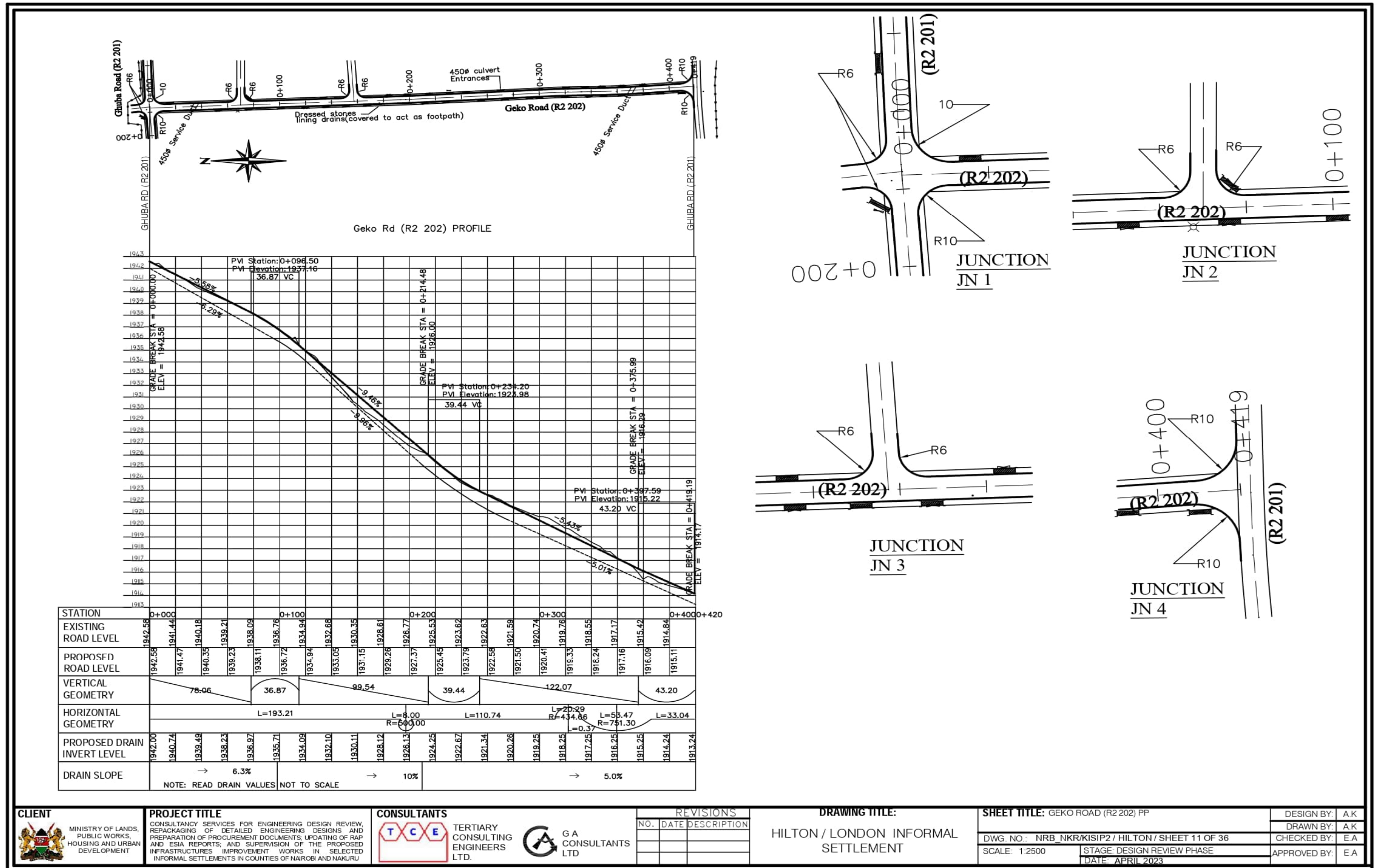


Figure 2-6: London/Hilton – Giko Road Plan and Profile



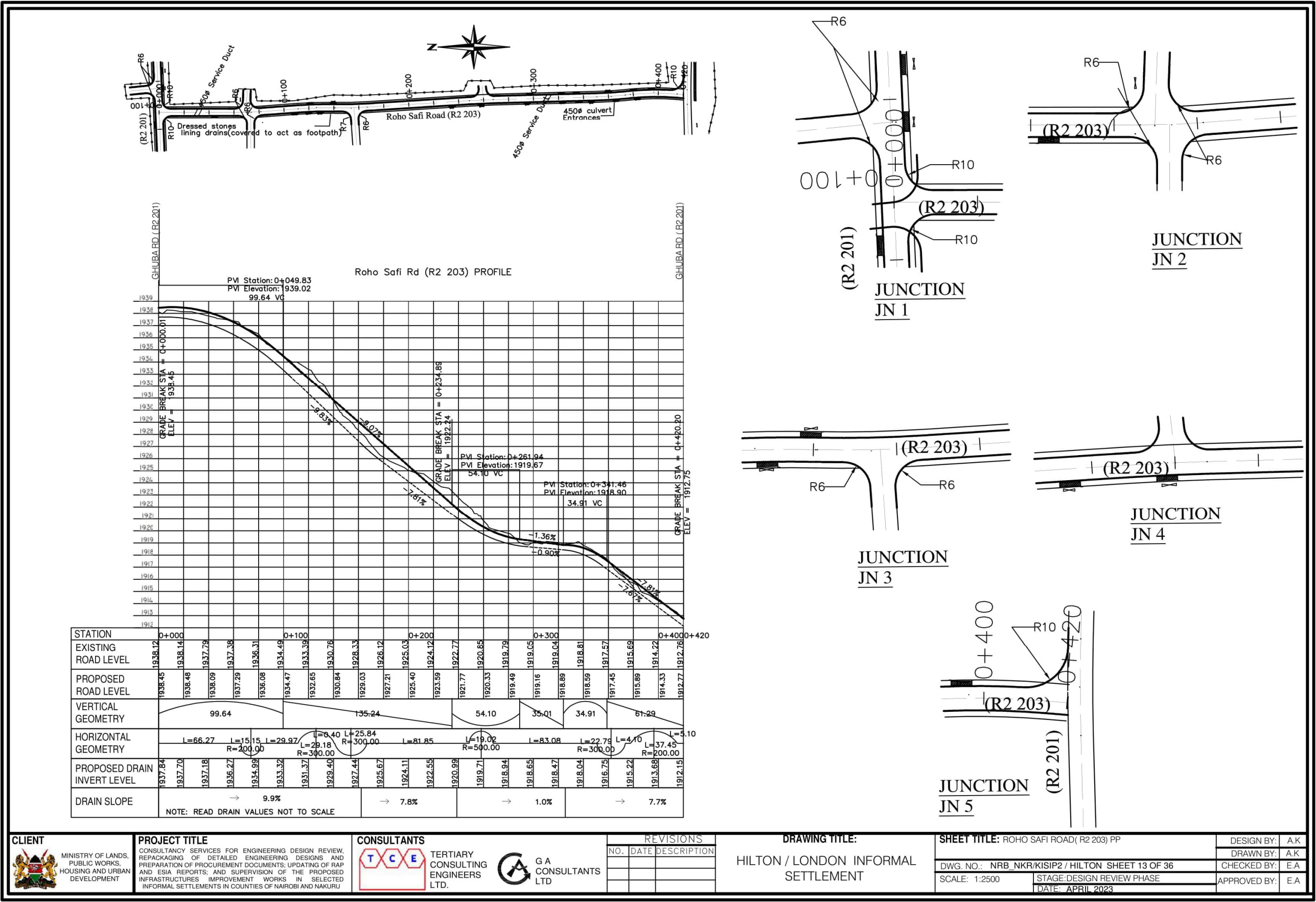


Figure 2-7: London/Hilton – Roho Safi Road Plan and Profile



## 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 road (Siaya road) to Hilton/London settlement 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 2-2 below.

Table 2-2: Status of Road and Footpath in Hilton/London Settlement

Name of the Settlement	Access Road	Status of Access Road to settlement	All Interior Settlement Roads under consideration	Characteristic of Road Network
Hilton/London Settlement	Siaya 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 Hilton/London settlement have focused on the priorities of upgrading the road network provided in table 2-1 to bitumen standards foot path and construction of storm water drains along the road.

#### Road and foot path cross-sections

The Road and footpath cross-sections has been designed to be 3m vehular and 3m non-motorised transport in accordance to the corridor availability. The figure 2-5 shows the roads and footpath cross-sections as presented in the final design documents.

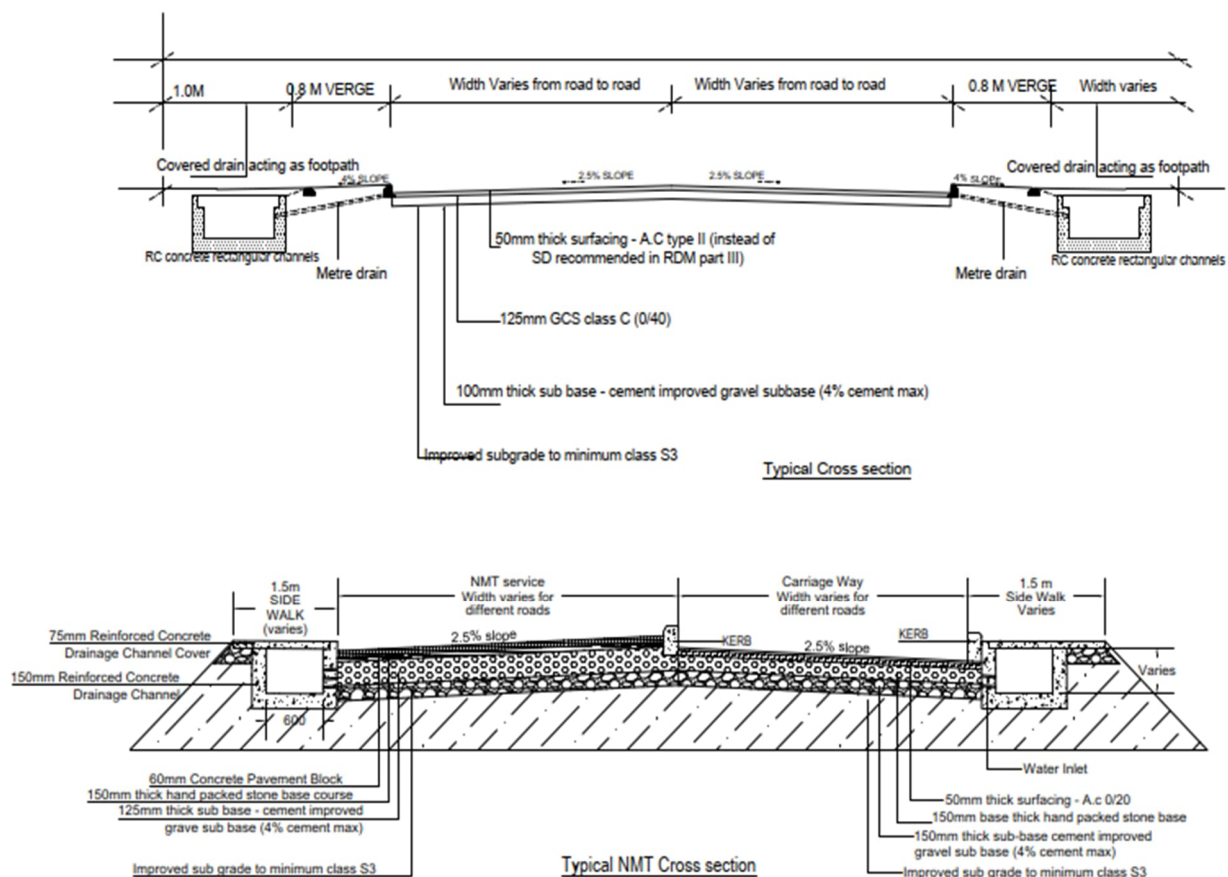


Figure 2-8: Hilton/London Settlement Road Cross-section.

#### 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)

#### Materials for Road and Drainage

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 requirement

The labour required shall be machine labor and human labour to complete the project activities.

#### 2.5.2. Drainage within the settlement;

##### Drainage Status

Storm Water Drainage as observed in the Hilton/London settlement was generally a haphazard network of open drains, characterized by overflow of wastewater 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 London/Hilton 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.

##### Materials for Drain

The drains shall require concrete, culverts, stones, steel iron and fuel, in their construction. The machinery shall include lorries, excavators, vibrators, jembes among other requirements.

#### 2.5.3. Sewer line on Ghuba road

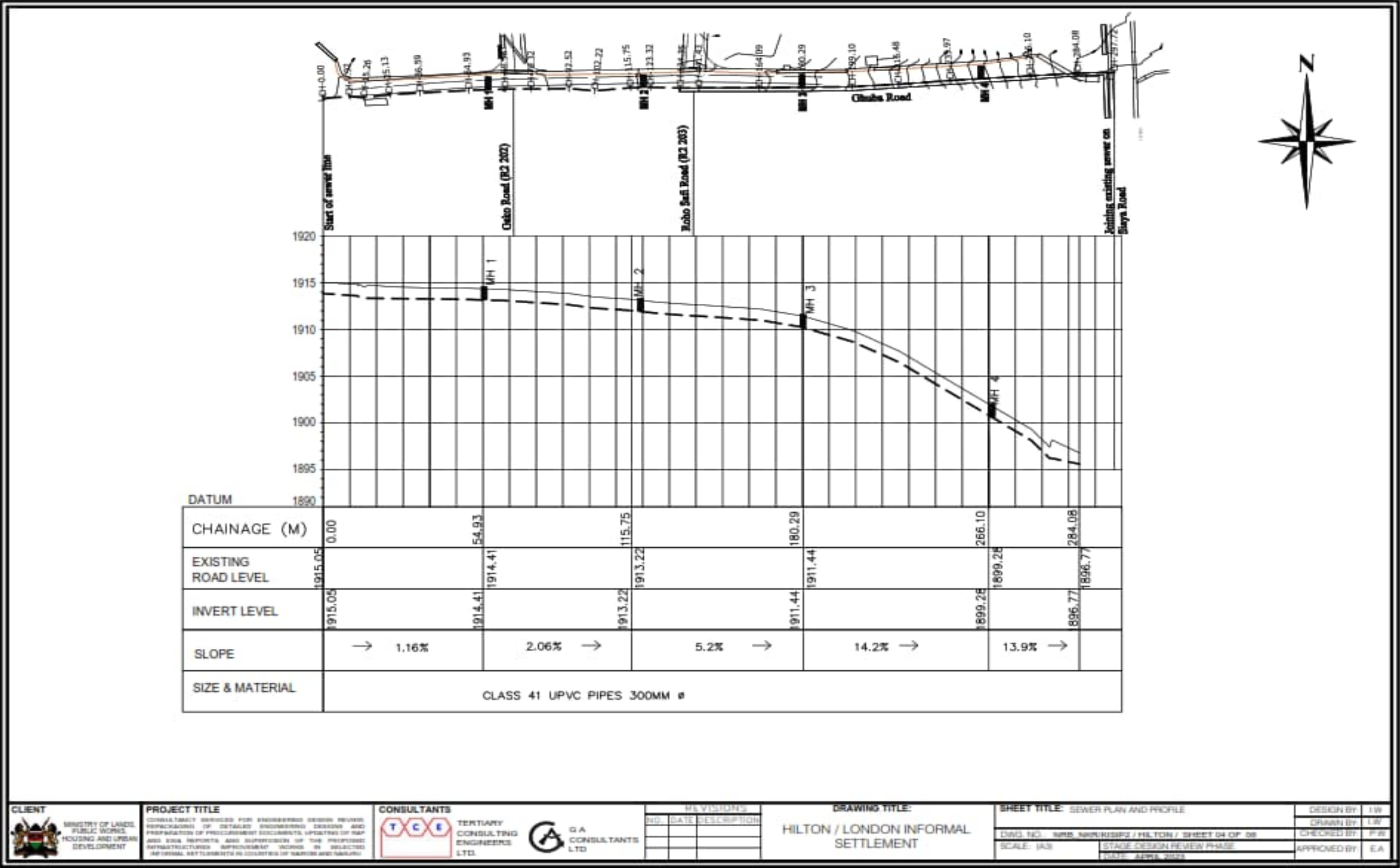
Sewer line network were proposed for London/Holton along Ghuba Road to feed into the main trunk sewers. The sewer lines was to be located in such as to follow the existing access roads and passages. This is to ensure no land acquisition was necessary or social displacements took place; maximize the accessibility by the beneficiaries, and where the gradient allows for easy flow towards the trunk sewer.

##### ❖ Materials:

The sewer lines shall be constructed using uPVC pipe of Nominal Diameter 300mm and concrete manholes. The top of concrete manholes we shall have heavy duty resin. The length of the sewerline is 279m.

##### ❖ Labour requirements

Both machine labour and human labour shall be required to implement the sewer line.



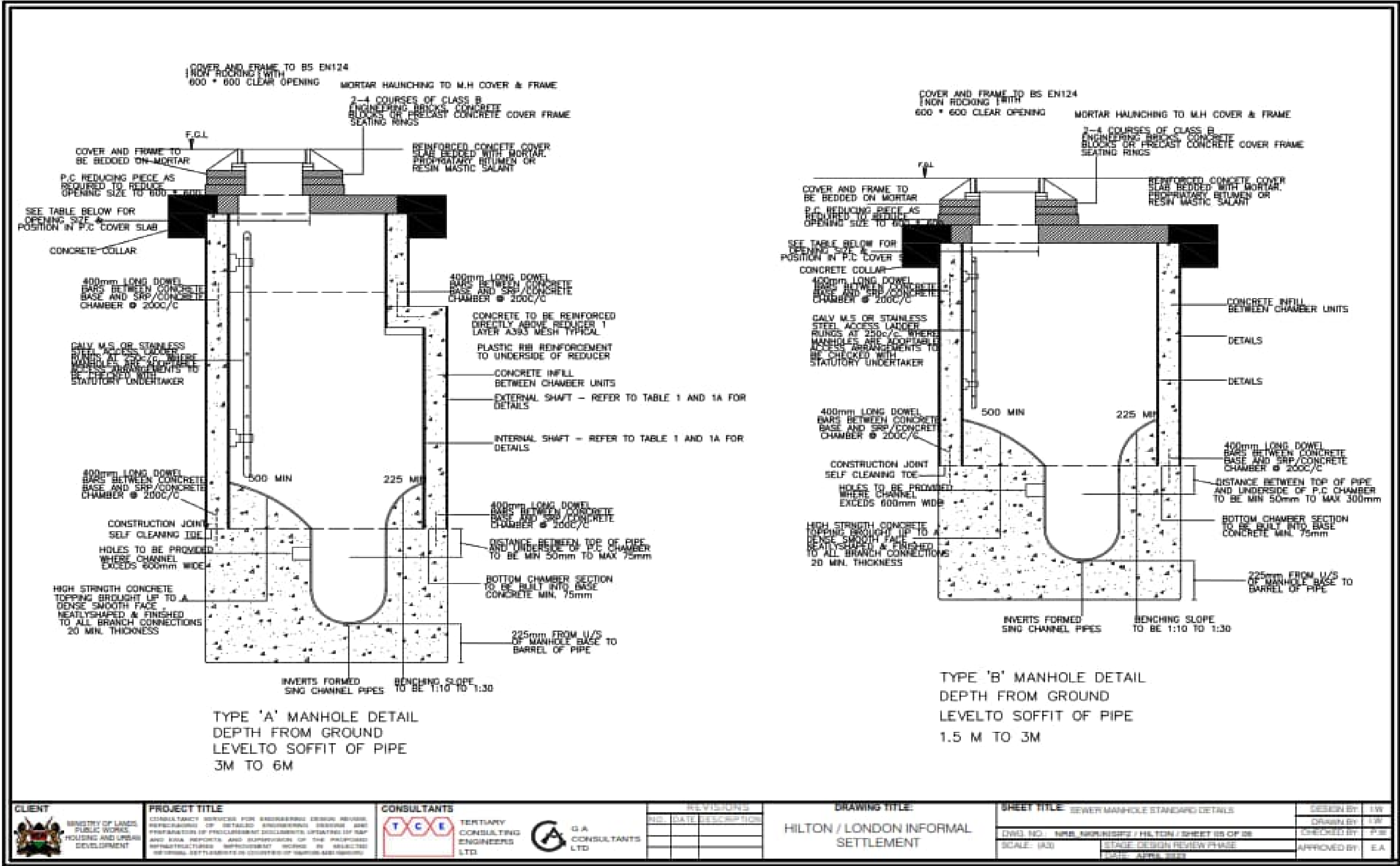


Figure 2-10: Manhole Standard details for Hilton/London Settlement

#### 2.5.4. Flood Lighting

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

Table 2-3: Location of Flood lights in London Settlement

SN	Code and Location	Easting	Northing
1	FL-LH-1 (At the jtn. of Siaya Rd. & Kabarnet Rd)	171800.768	9969658.079
2	FL-LH-2 (Along Ghuba Rd)	171490.958	9970307.186
3	FL-LH-3 (At the 2nd jtn. of Ghuba Rd. & Siaya Rd)	171792.635	9970526.305
4	FL-LH-4 (Close to Milimani Primary School)	171957.190	9969878.008

#### 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 lenth. 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 avaiation 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.





### 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.

### Labour requirement

Both machine labour and Human labour will be required for building this sub-project.

## 2.6. Project infrastructure component 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.

Developing infrastructure components for a construction project involving roads, footpaths, NMT (Non-Motorized Transport) facilities, drainage systems, high mast floodlights, and sewer works requires careful planning and execution across different phases, including construction, operation, and decommissioning. Here's an overview of the activities and components involved in each phase:

### 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

#### 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 the Nakuru county 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 utilising of local materials and 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) 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;

#### 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) 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.

3) Project Activities for Sewer Line

At Construction.

- ✓ Survey works and alignment of sewer line

The survey works shall be carried out and markings made on physical objects in indelible ink. The route alignment will be carried out so that the exact coordinates of the sewer lines shall be ground trothed.

- ✓ Excavation and Foundation Works

The necessary depth of excavation shall be achieved based on the engineers' design and excavated excess 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.

- ✓ Sewer Network Laying

After achieving the required levels, sewer networks shall be laid to the required slope using the required standard uPVC pipes. They will be enjoined together using their well fitting joints..

- ✓ Back filling and compaction;

After laying and approval by the supervision team, the trenches shall be backfilled with the required compaction rate. The remaining soils shall be discarded accordingly to approved sites by the Nairobi City County.

- ✓ Construction of Manholes

The Construction of manholes shall take place using concrete sleeves. The manhole covers made of resin shall be placed to the required levels.

At operation stage

- ✓ Overflow of Sewer-lines due to blockages

At operation stage, the sewer lines shall be prone to blockage which will lead to overflow of sewer. The unblocking to restore the services shall be the activities for the sewer network.

- ✓ Regular maintenance

Regular maintenance of the sewer-line to make sure it is working efficiently will be the main activity for sewer-lines. Where it is dilapidated or with stolen manholes, they shall be replaced.

#### 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.

##### 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) 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.

#### 2.7. Cost of roads, foot path and Electrical works and Drainage;

Based on the packaging of the works contracts, the cost of roads, foot path, drainage, Sewer and flood masts within the London/Hilton settlement is as shown in the table below;

Table 2-4: Project Cost for London/Hilton Settlement

Settlement	Bill 1 Share	Roads, Footpath & Drainage	Sewer Works	Electrical Works	Bill 28 Share (E&S)	Total
London/Hilton	13,916,467.53	133,500,794.96	27,861,460.00	19,361,794.32	2,929,727.11	197,570,243.91

## 2.8. E 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 197,570.24 (Kenyan shillings One Hundred and Ninety Seven Thousands, Five Hundred and Seventy Shillings and Twenty Four 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. The contractor to give the exact time required to implement specific sub-project will provide the detailed program of work implementation schedule.

## 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 low risk and medium risk projects require Summary 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 Hilton/London 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 require a full ESIA study report as a summary 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. 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 Hilton/London settlement is planned as a mixed use settlement with commercial, residential activities taking place.

## CHAPTER 3. ANALYSIS OF 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.

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.

### 3.2. Project Alternatives considered

#### (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) Sewerage Infrastructure Alternatives

Provision of a sewerage system will require the construction of a reticulation system to serve areas that are either already developed or are in the process of development in the settlements under consideration.

"The main criteria adopted in selecting alternative sewer routes have considered the amount of sewage generated, available land and the availability of existing sewer lines with a connection manhole where the sewer line can be connected. The proposed routes for sewers line sites has ensured that there is least amount of disruption to existing features and services e.g. roads, railways, rivers etc. construction materials have been proposed from best practice in Kenya ensuring safety."

Sewerage management alternatives:

Four locally available technologies are discussed below with construction of sewer lines being one of the agent to deliver the waste water to them

1) Septic Tank & Soak Pit

This is one of option for this site in Nairobi since there is no sewer connection within the area. Given the density of occupancy, this system is suitable for areas that have available lands for soak pits but due to the lack of land, it is not an option for consideration.

2) Stabilization Ponds/Lagoons

This refers to the use of a series of ponds/lagoons that allow several biological processes to take place, before the water is released back to the river. The lagoons can be used for aquaculture purposes and irrigation. However, they occupy a lot of space but are less costly. No chemicals are used/heavy metals sink and decomposition processes take place. They are usually a nuisance to the public because of smell from the lagoons/ponds. This option is not preferable in the area because the required space is not only available, and the local community are not likely to accept the option. However, it best works when the option of sewer lines is in place to be connected to the already existing waste water treatment plant (WWTP) off-site.

3) Constructed/Artificial Wetland

This is one of the powerful tools/methods used in raising the quality of life and health standards of local communities in developing countries. Constructed wetland plants act as filters for toxins. The advantages of the system are the simple technology, low capital and maintenance costs required. However, they require space and a longer time to function. Long term studies on plant species on the site will also be required to avoid weed biological behavioural problems. Hence it is not the best alternative for this kind of project.

4) Construction of sewer lines to dispose of the wastewater to treatment works

In this option, the waste water from London/Hilton settlements are collected and connected to the sewer lines to be constructed so that it can be taken to the waste water treatment plant for treatment. It is the best option as it leaves the area clean or free of odour as the waste is collected for treatment off-site.

Alternative to materials for sewer line

The pipe materials have been selected taking into consideration availability, durability and cost. Circular pipes have been adopted in this design. Un-plasticised Polyvinyl Chloride (U-PVC) pipes are recommended for sewers with bore less or equal to 300mm. Precast Concrete pipes have been adopted for the sewers greater than 300mm. Steel pipes are recommended for all river aerial crossings, Class A and B road crossings, rail crossing and deep sewers.

1) Concrete Pipes

Spun Concrete Pipes to relevant Kenyan and British Standards are manufactured locally by a number of Companies. They form the most common choice for Sewer Pipes. Spigot and socket jointed pipes are manufactured in sizes ranging from 100mm to 915mm diameter, and ogee jointed pipes are available in sizes from 100mm to 1525 mm diameter. Rubber ring, flexibly jointed pipes are manufactured in sizes ranging from 150mm to 975mm diameter and strength classes M and H, or reinforced. Pipes are vertically cast in vibrated moulds and supplied moulds and supplied with rubber rings. Rigid jointed pipes require jointing with tarred hessian and cement mortar.

## 2) Un-Plasticised Polyvinyl Chloride (uPVC )Pipes

Un-plasticised PVC pipes are manufactured in Kenya in metric sizes up to 450mm diameter. A number of firms are involved in production, including Polypipes Ltd and Eslon.

## 3) Glass Fibre Reinforced Polyester (GRP) Pipes and Fittings

Glass fibre reinforced polyester pipes are imported and sizes range between nominal diameters 250mm to 4,000mm. They are lighter, corrosion resistant and are much easier to install when compared to Steel and Concrete pipes. They however have considerably higher costs associated with importation.

## 4) Steel Pipes

Steel pipes are manufactured locally. They are generally used in locations where sewers are exposed or in situations such as river crossings. Protection against corrosion is required internally and externally. Bitumen sheathing is normally used; the external sheathing generally being reinforced with glass fibre windings.

The choice of uPVC pipes was based on availability and durability and also putting into consideration the cost effectiveness as compared to steel pipes.

### (iii) Lighting and electric Network 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.

### 3.3. Project Yes Option 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.

#### Land Requirement

The projects have been designed to only utilize the road reserves as designated on the Physical Development Plans (PDPs). 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 report has been prepared for the Project components which have an impact to people's assets and sources of livelihood in Hilton/London settlement and there is a RAP that is being implemented.

### 3.4. 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 the London/Hilton settlements, 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.

#### Sewer lines improvement London/Hilton Settlement

The lack of sewerlines in a settlement lead to overflowing waste water in the settlement that will act as a source mosquitoes while creating unhealthy conditions and polluting rivers. When the No project alternative for sewerlines happens, it will lead to the following impacts;

- i) The will be no improved Health and Sanitation within the settlements.
- ii) The will be no creation of employment both during construction and operation phases of the projects.
- iii) The will be no improved Access to Social Services within the settlements.
- iv) The waste water will continue flowing into the natural environment polluting Nairobi river
- v) The aesthetic status of the settlement shall remain wanting.

#### Street lighting improvement in all the settlements:

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.

## CHAPTER 4. BASELINE INFORMATION OF TARGET SETTLEMENT

### 4.1. General Information

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.

London/Hilton settlement specifically is within London sub location, Viwandani location in Nakuru town west sub county.

### 4.2. Physical Environment

#### 4.2.1. Climate

Nakuru London/Hilton 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; in Particular London:

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 London settlement due to its location and sloping terrain.
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. This is a likely risk for most of the informal settlements
4. 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.

Furthermore, according to Climate Risk Profile Nakuru County, Nakuru is a diversified County in terms of climate, people and livelihoods. Agriculture is the main sector providing food, income, employment creation and raw materials for industries pursuing processing. The sector provides about 48% of the household income and employs over 60% of the employed population. However, climate change is a major factor affecting the sector. Drought, intense rains, floods, and high temperatures already challenge productivity, incomes and food security in the County and are expected to pose even greater challenges in the future. Looking to the future in the years 2021-2065, prolonged moisture stress is projected to occur across both seasons of the year analysed and consecutive days of moisture stress are projected to more than double in the first wet season from approximately 35 days to over 70 days on average. While only small changes in intense precipitation are expected to occur, precipitation is projected to increase by 0.3% in the first wet season, and 6% in the second wet season. These all indicate the need of preparing agricultural systems to expected increased incidence of droughts and floods in the future.

#### 4.2.2. Topography

London/Hilton specifically lies to the far north of Nakuru city with a sloping terrain. The London/Hilton is surrounded by high mountain ranges of geologically recent volcanic origin characterized by sharp topography and great altitude. It overlooks the Menengai crater.

#### 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/ Flora

The main vegetation type in London/Hilton 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*, *Balanitesgabara*, and *Salvadorapersica*. Grasses include; *Pennisetummezianum*, *Pennisetumstramineum*, *Chlorisroxburghiana* 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, insects and to some extent mammals. However, in the case of London,

the assessment indicates that there is no fauna that will be directly affected by the project. The fauna in this environment is highly adapted to the arid conditions and they include a mix of small mammals, reptiles, and avian species. Common mammals might include rodents like gerbils and small carnivores like foxes and mongooses. Reptiles such as lizards and snakes are also present, taking advantage of the diverse microhabitats offered by the rocky terrain and vegetation.

Given the proximity to a game reserve, there is occasional wildlife interactions between the informal settlement and the reserve. Larger mammals seldom venture closer to the settlement in search of water during dry periods, creating opportunities for both human-wildlife conflict and coexistence.

In Accordance with World Bank OP 4.04: Natural habitats, it refers to land and water areas where (i) the ecosystems' bio-logical communities are formed largely by native plant and animal species, and (ii) human activity has not essentially modified the area's primary ecological functions. All natural habitats have important biological, social, economic, and existence value. Important natural habitats may occur in tropical humid, dry, and cloud forests; temperate and boreal forests; mediterranean-type shrub lands; natural arid and semi-arid lands; mangrove swamps, coastal marshes, and other wetlands; estuaries; sea grass beds; coral reefs; freshwater lakes and rivers; alpine and sub alpine environments, including herb fields, grasslands, and paramos; and tropical and temperate grasslands.

Critical Natural Habitats are

(i) existing protected areas and areas officially proposed by governments as protected areas (e.g., reserves that meet the criteria of the World Conservation Union [IUCN] classifications<sup>2</sup>), areas initially recognized as protected by traditional local communities (e.g., sacred groves), and sites that maintain conditions vital for the viability of these protected areas (as determined by the environ-mental assessment process<sup>3</sup>); or

(ii) sites identified on supplementary lists prepared by the Bank or an authoritative source determined by the Regional environment sector unit (RESU). Such sites may include areas recognized by traditional local communities (e.g., sacred groves); areas with known high suitability for bio-diversity conservation; and sites that are critical for rare, vulnerable, migratory, or endangered species.<sup>4</sup> Listings are based on systematic evaluations of such factors as species richness; the degree of endemism, rarity, and vulnerability of component



species; representativeness; and integrity of ecosystem processes.

It was noted that London is not a natural habitat and is an already built environment with buildings and the surrounding areas of agricultural activities. There shall be no wildlife of plants that are endangered that will be affected by the project.

Part VI Schedule of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 brings out the management of sustainable land use, declaration of protected area, declaration of national parks, conservation and management of wetlands, variation of boundaries for national park or marine parks and Protection of endangered and threatened ecosystems among other many issues. Of all of them, London/Hilton is not affected by them as it is not near a national park nor a marine park.

#### 4.4. Socio – Economic Environment

The social economic environment covers the social and economic conditions, factors, influences that collectively shape the well-being, opportunities and quality of life of individuals and community at large. This section presents a detailed finding on the socioeconomic characteristic of London informal settlement in Nakuru West sub-county.

##### 4.4.1. Household Characteristics

From the respondents it was found that majority of the households are male headed at (77%) and the female headed homes are as at (23%). 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.

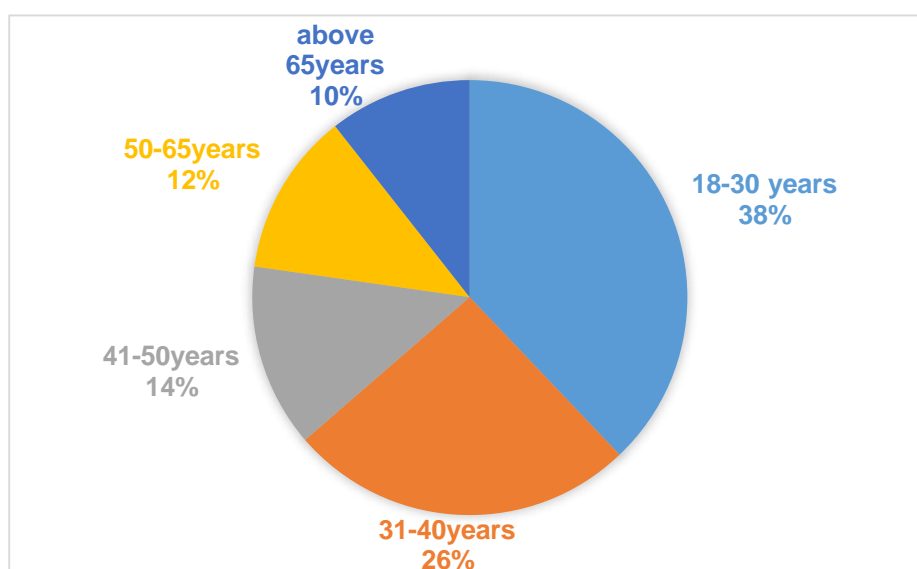


Figure 4-1: Age Distribution for London Hilton settlement

The marital status for the households was assessed; 70% of the respondents are married, 24% are single, 3% are widowed and 3% are separated.

#### 4.4.2. Literacy Levels

Education is essential in empowering people to take advantage of opportunities. From the interviews it was established that a majority 38% of the respondents have attained secondary education with only 5% not having attained any form of education, this is indicated in the figure below.

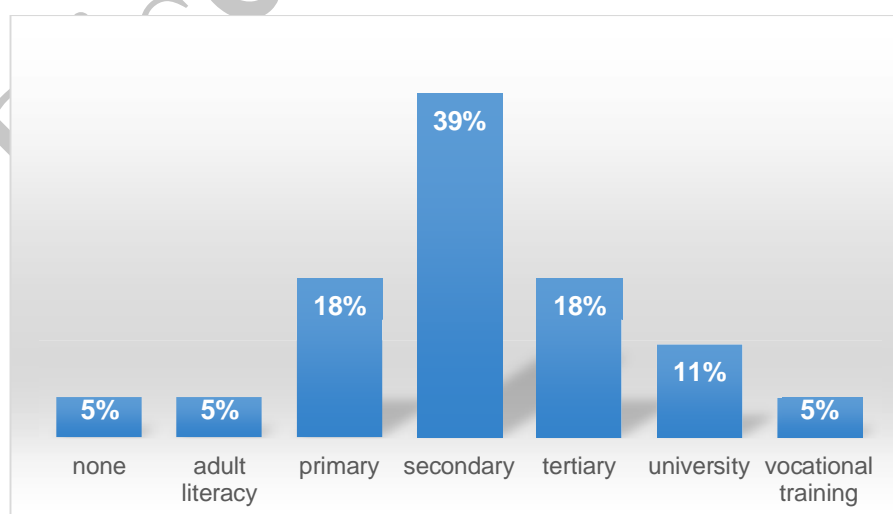


Figure 4-2: Literacy levels in London Hilton settlement

#### 4.4.3. Main Source of Income

A majority of the respondents (40%) rely on wages/salary from employment in government and non- governmental agencies as their main source of income and (24%) of the respondents rely on trading and businesses and a significant (13%) rely on rental income as shown in the figure below.

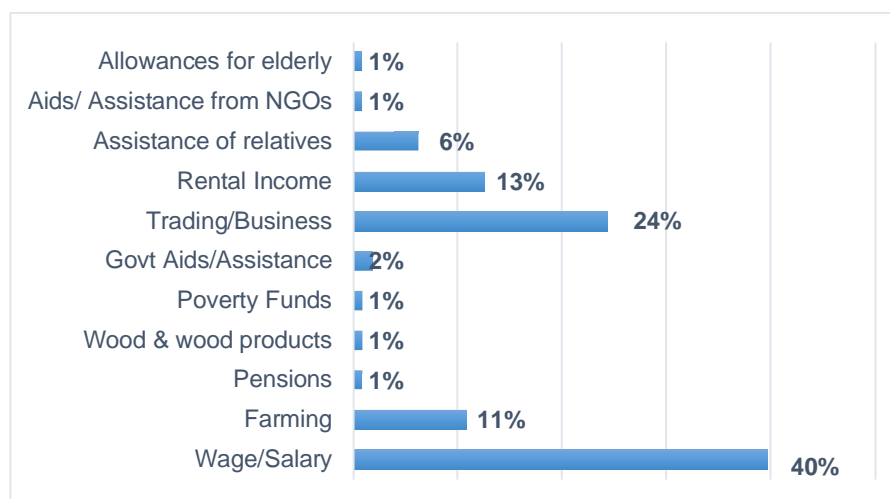


Figure 4-3: Income sources for London Hilton settlement

#### 4.4.4. Average Monthly Income and Expenditure

As indicated above, majority of the households surveyed earn income for wages and salaries; consequently (45%) of the respondents earn between Ksh 10,001-20,000 followed by those that earn between 5,001- 10,000 at (35%). None of the respondents indicated to be earning below Ksh1000 or above Kshs 40,000 as shown in the figure below.

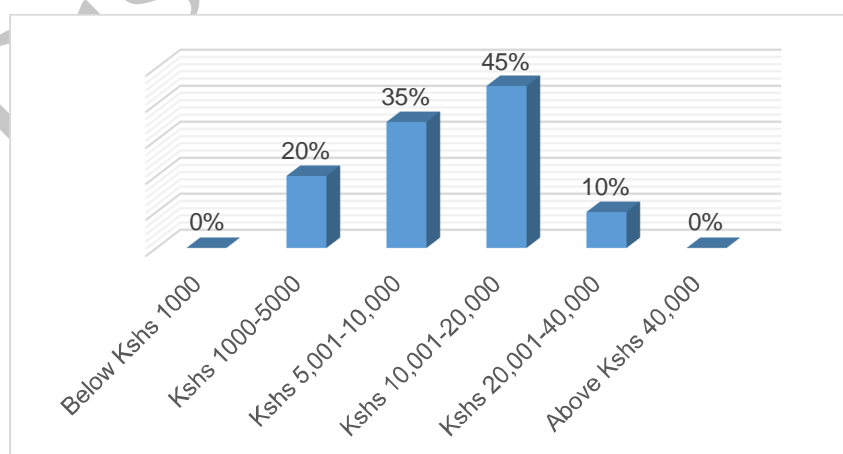


Figure 4-4: Average Monthly Income

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 London Hilton settlement

Table 4-1: Average monthly expenditures

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

An analysis on the saving and investment habits of the respondents revealed that 56% save some of their income and 44% do not save anything. Among those who save, (65%) put away their savings in a bank, while the remaining 35% use their savings in business investment such as land and real estate.

#### 4.4.5. Land, Housing Infrastructure Ownership Status

This study probed the type of tenure ship that is present among the residents of London Hilton. The respondents provided that the majority are tenants at (68%), (23%) of the respondents provided that they are the owners of the houses they live in and the houses are built on land they own (9%) provided that they live in houses that belong to friends and relatives.

The landownership 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. Here is a general overview of the types of landownership and tenure regimes commonly found in the settlements:

1. Public Land: Some informal settlements are established on public land that is owned by the government. In such cases, residents may not have legal ownership rights to

the land they occupy. This lack of formal ownership can lead to insecurity and limited access to essential services.

2. **Community Land:** In certain cases, informal settlements may be situated on land owned collectively by a community or group. This type of landownership can result from traditional land use practices, ancestral claims, or historical occupation. Community land tenure can be complex and may not have formal legal recognition.
3. **Private Land:** In some instances, informal settlements might develop on land owned by private individuals or entities. The occupants do not have legal ownership rights to the land, and their presence can create conflicts with landowners.
4. **Leasehold Tenure:** Leasehold tenure involves the granting of land rights for a specific period, usually decades, under a lease agreement between the landowner (often the government) and the tenant (resident or community). Leaseholders pay rent or fees for land use. However, informal settlements often lack formal lease agreements.
5. **Freehold Tenure:** Freehold tenure grants the holder absolute ownership rights to the land.

In London/ Hilton, land ownership is complex and informal, often lacking proper documentation and legal recognition. The land ownership system in the area is freehold however, it is not uncommon for those in informal settlements to not have formal title deeds. It is important to note that the project sites are on public land.

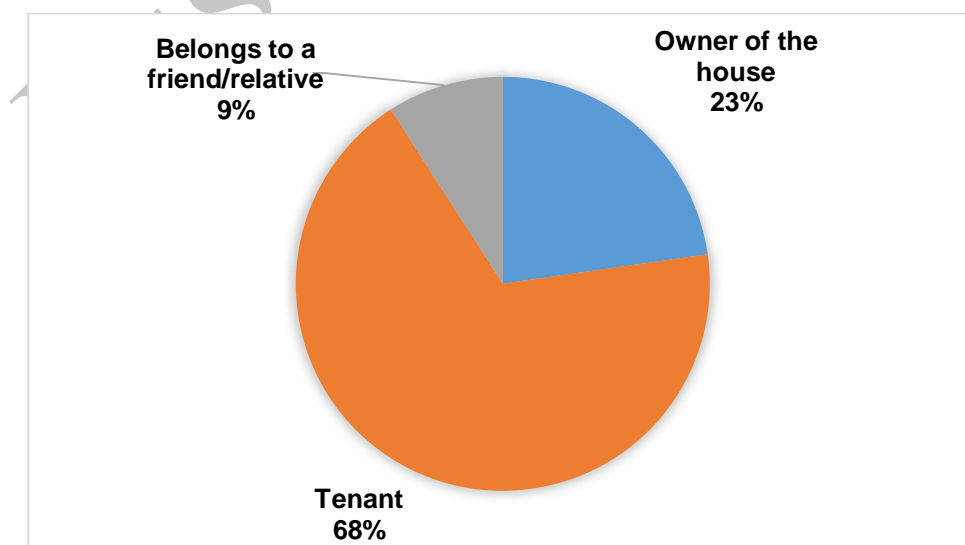


Figure 4-5: Status of ownership for London Hilton settlement



Further, the study sought to find out if the respondents owned land within the area, 27% of the respondents provided that they owned 1/8 acre of land each within London Hilton. The pieces of land owned were mainly used for residential homes and rental houses.

The majority (36%) of the respondents have lived in the area for between 1-4 years as indicated in the figure below, they further stated that their reason for moving to London Hilton was mainly in search for employment and business opportunities.

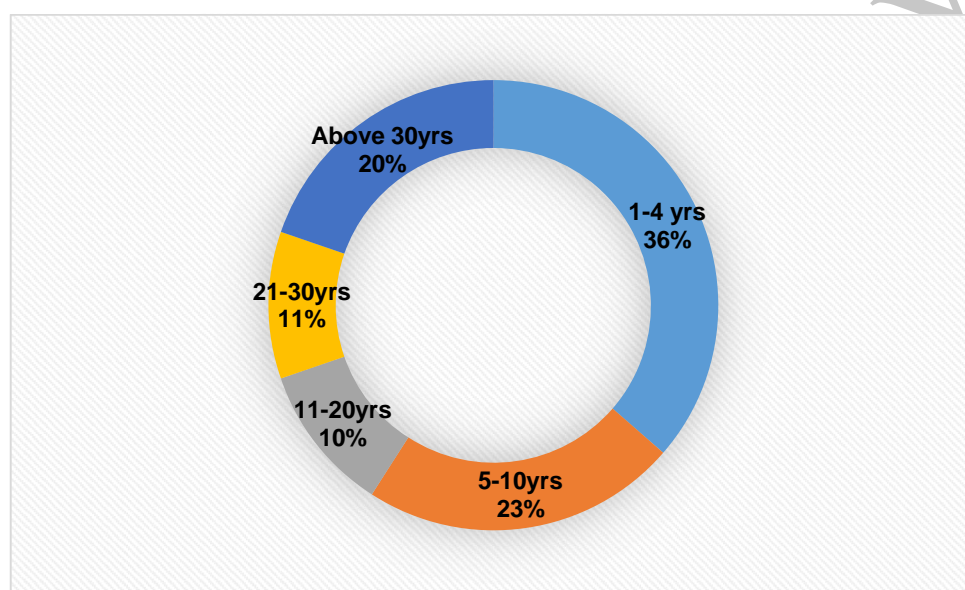


Figure 4-6: Duration lived in London Hilton settlement

#### 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 79% and for the floors the major types of floors are those that are cemented at (76%). The figure below illustrates the building materials used in creating structures in the informal settlements,

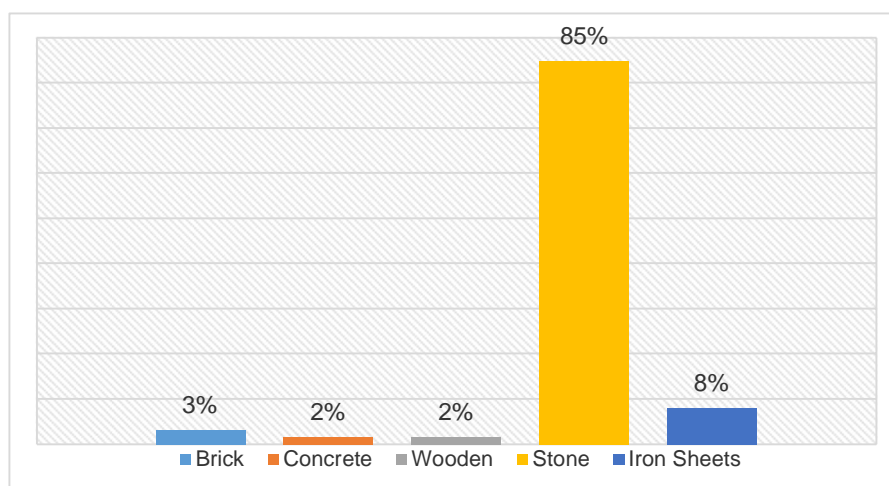


Figure 4-7: Building material used for London Hilton settlement

#### 4.5. Energy Access

Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting in the settlement at 88% of the respondents stating that they have access to electricity, only 12% do not have electricity. Additionally, 25% indicated that they face challenges with electricity supply specifically with regards to having blackouts; the rest 75% had not experienced any challenges.

The fuel mainly used for cooking was charcoal at 44%, followed by gas at 33% and wood fuel at 23% as indicated in the figure below

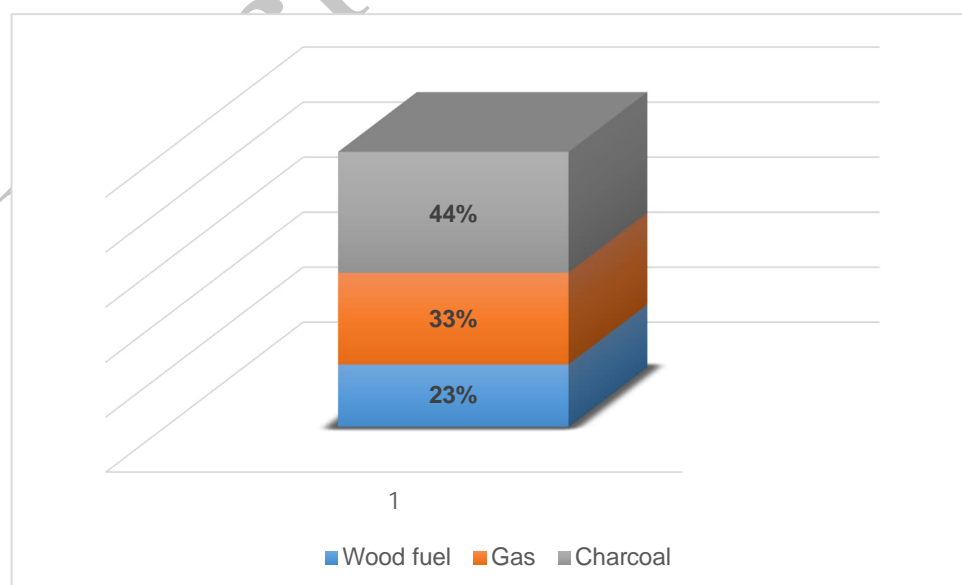


Figure 4-8: Types of fuel used in London Hilton settlement

#### 4.6. Water

The sources of water for domestic use in the area were found to be: 61% of households buy water from water vendors with only 18% getting water from interior taps as shown in the figure below.

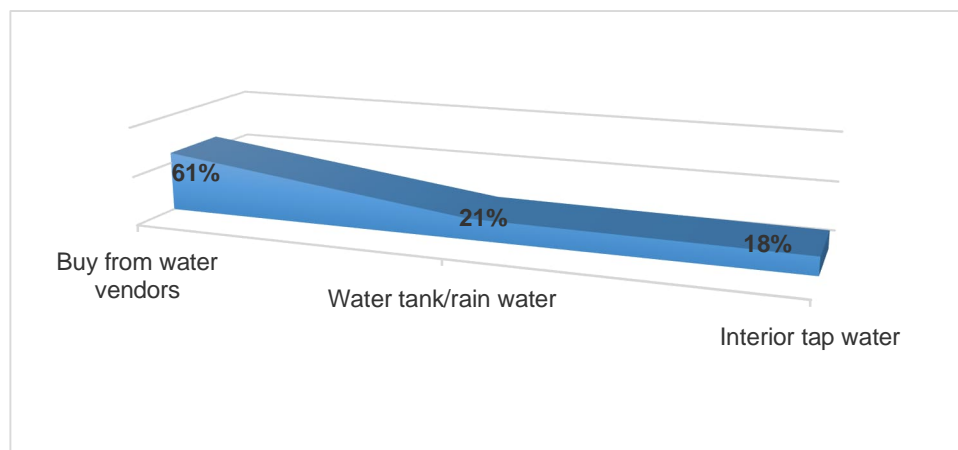


Figure 4-9: Water sources for London Hilton settlement

The study findings show that 93% of the residents of London Hilton settlement experience the following water problems illustrated below; the main problem cited was the high cost of water at 38%.

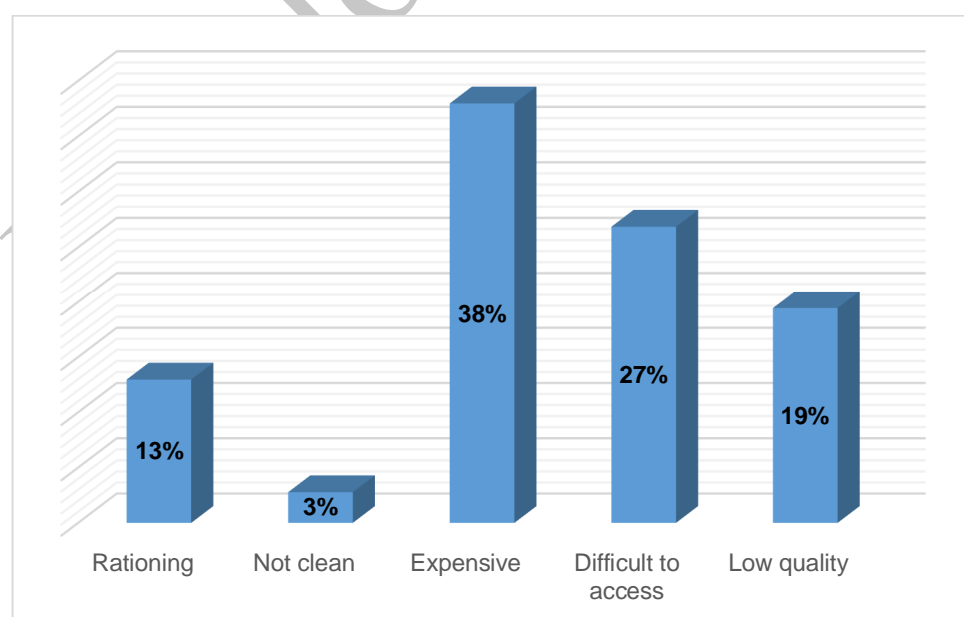


Figure 4-10: Water challenges in London Hilton settlement

#### 4.7. Sanitation

The socio-economic survey findings show that the main type of sanitation facility used is pit latrine toilet at 76%, none of the households reported to be using open defecation. The other sanitation facilities used are as indicated in figure below.

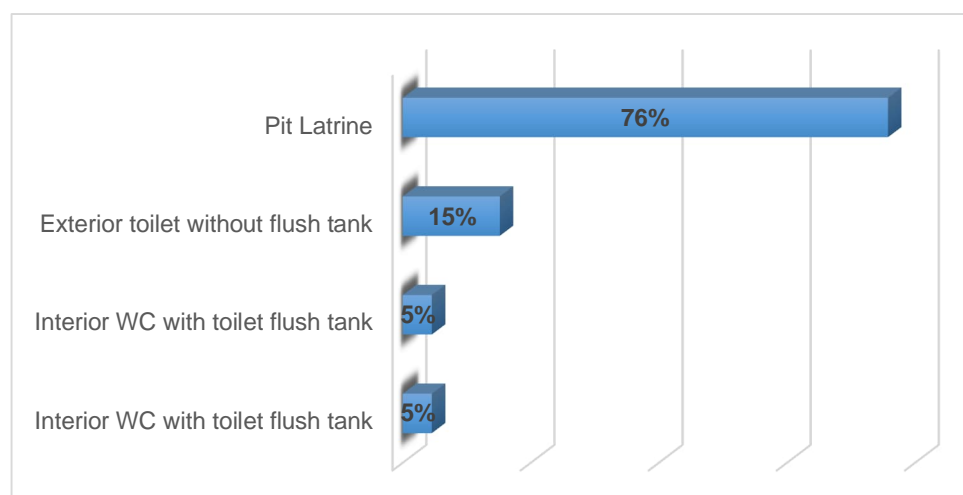


Figure 4-11: Sanitation facilities in London Hilton settlement

Within the settlement, the respondents stated that they mainly discharge their waste water directly into a river/land at 48%, only 6% use the sewerage system, 23% use septic tank disposed regularly by themselves, while 23% did not know where their waste water is discharged.

#### 4.8. Health services

With respect to its location in proximity to Nakuru central business district, London informal settlement in Viwandani location of Nakuru town is served by Nakuru Level 6 Hospital, Mercy Mission Hospital - Annex Nakuru, Nakuru Specialist Hospital and small private and public health centers within the settlement.

#### 4.9. Target Settlements Assessment

Detailed assessment of the settlement is presented in sub chapters below.

##### 4.9.1. London/Hilton Informal Settlement

See photo plate 3-3 below.

Figure 4-12: Photos of London/Hilton Informal Settlement



Drainage situation in the area.



Access road



Infrastructure in the area



Solid waste dumped in drainage areas.



## 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

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.*

#### 5.2.1.1. 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".

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 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 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).*

#### 5.2.1.2. 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.*

#### 5.2.1.3. 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.*

#### 5.2.1.4. 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;
  - a) continuous equivalent of ninety dB (A) in eight hours within any twenty-four hours' duration.
  - b) 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 Comprehensive Project Report.*

#### 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.

Water Quality Regulations apply to water used for domestic, industrial, agricultural and recreational purposes; water used for fisheries and wildlife purposes; and water used for any other purposes. Different standards apply to different uses. These regulations provide for the protection of lakes, rivers, streams springs, wells and other sources. The overriding objective of the regulations is to protect human health and the environment. Proper enforcement of the regulations can lead to marked reduction in water-borne diseases. The regulations provide guidelines and standards for the discharge of poisons, toxins, radioactive and other pollutants into the aquatic environment. Standards have also been set for discharge of effluent into the sewer and aquatic environment. The National Environment Management Authority regulates discharge into the aquatic environment.

The First and the Ninth Schedule of the Regulations stipulates standards for sources of domestic water supply and irrigation water respectively. Persons (real or legal) discharging effluent into the environment are required to submit quarterly discharge monitoring records to NEMA.

Table 5-1: Quality Standards For Sources Of Domestic Water

Parameter	Guide Value (max allowable)
pH	6.5 – 8.5
Suspended solids	30 (mg/L)
Nitrate-NO <sub>3</sub>	10 (mg/L)
Ammonia –NH <sub>3</sub>	0.5 (mg/L)
Nitrite –NO <sub>2</sub>	3 (mg/L)
Total Dissolved Solids	1200 (mg/L)
Scientific name ( <i>E.coli</i> )	Nil/100 ml
Fluoride	1.5 (mg/L)
Phenols	Nil (mg/L)
Arsenic	0.01 (mg/L)
Cadmium	0.01 (mg/L)
Lead	0.05 (mg/L)
Selenium	0.01 (mg/L)
Copper	0.05 (mg/L)
Zinc	1.5 (mg/L)
Alkyl benzyl sulphonates	0.5 (mg/L)
Permanganate value (PV)	1.0 (mg/L)

Nil means less than limit of detection using prescribed sampling and analytical methods and equipment as determined by the Authority.

*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.*

*In addition, it is anticipated that the project will treat water to the required standards for drinking by the World Health organization as shown in table 5-1 above.*

#### 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.

	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

Figure 5-1: Noise Level Permitted

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
- (b) 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 nose 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 a right 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.

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The Act is not applicable as London/Hilton is already a built environment and does not lie in the category of national parks, protected areas or marine parks.

#### 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 willful 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 is listed as one of the causes of displacement and is 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



Name of Act	Application	Remarks/Applicability
		as well as management during the construction period.
The Sexual Offences Act, 2006	<p>The Act applies in the;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of vulnerable individuals.</li> <li>• Confidentiality and Privacy of reported cases of Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Assault (SA) in the project's duration.</li> <li>• Access to support services through the formation of committees that deal with issues of SH and SA.</li> <li>• Sensitization and training</li> <li>• Creation of secure reporting mechanisms for SH and SA.</li> </ul>	Provision of substantial and extensive openings to deal with 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	The act ensures that the rights and welfare of children are

Name of Act	Application	Remarks/Applicability
	children in Kenya. It also applies in the safety of children as it advocates for the protection of children from exploitation and abuse.	protected and taken into consideration all through the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

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#### 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 5-2 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) as a private limited company is a Water Service Provider (WSP) that is autonomous and supplies water and sanitation services within the environments of Nakuru. The (WSP) will assists in supervision of the project implementation in collaboration with the Nakuru County team and will be operating water and sewerage infrastructure after Project completion.

No	Institution	Relevance
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.

## 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 (sitting, 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 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.



Objectives	Operational Principles
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
	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.

Objectives	Operational Principles
	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 lose 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	<i>Applicable.</i> 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 Environment Assessment which defines appropriate mitigation measures.
Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12	<i>Applicable.</i> 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.
World Bank World Bank Access to Information Policy 2015	<i>Applicable</i> The ESIA will be prepared with meaningful stakeholder engagement with the aim of complying with the provision of the policy which requires;

World Bank Operation Policy	Applicability to the Project
	Maximizing access to information, setting out a clear list of exceptions, Safeguarding the deliberative process and Providing clear procedures for making information available.
World Bank Group Environment, General Health and Safety Guidelines	<i>Applicable</i> The ESIA will be prepared within provisions of general Health and Safety Guidelines
World Bank Group Environment Health and Safety Guidelines on Water and Sanitation	<i>Applicable</i> The ESIA will be prepared within provisions of water and sanitation Health and Safety Guidelines

## 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 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. 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 Informants met during the initial ESIA preparation

No.	Name	Office	Designation	Discussion
Secondary Stakeholders				
1	Arch. Kamau Kuria	Ministry of urban planning, Nakuru County Government	CO	Consulted during FGD on the County's proposal on NMT facilities
2	Joseph Mbuku	Office of the chief London/Hilton	chief	Consulted during the public participation meeting held on 15/02/2023
3	Geoffrey Githinji and Michael Kimani	County Government of Nakuru Roads Department	Road Engineers	Consulted during the FGD held on 14/4/2023 with regard to the proposed county roads construction methodology
4	Sarah Chelagat, Erick O. Ombati, and	KPLC	personnel	Consulted during the FGD held on 14/4/2023 with

No.	Name	Office	Designation	Discussion
Secondary Stakeholders				
	Collins Mukeiwa			regard to the discussions on the poles' relocations and power supply to the proposed public lighting facilities

### 6.1. 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.

### 6.2. 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.

### 6.3. 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.

Another focused group discussion was held on 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> April 2023 (see the attached attendance list) at the Nakuru County Assembly Boardroom. The agenda for the meetings included consultations of the structure of the contract documents, bill of quantities, ESIA issues as well as the RAP issues. In the meeting, personnel from KPLC, County Government of Nakuru Environmental Department, County Government of Nakuru Roads Department were in attendance. Key among the discussions were the management of the anticipated environmental and social impacts during and after construction. Matters environmental and social impacts management touched on the road passage during construction, especially for persons with special needs; HIV / AIDS and non-communicable diseases awareness campaigns during construction period; direct and indirect employment opportunities for the beneficiary community during construction; and community championed infrastructure management mechanisms after works completion. All of the highlighted matters of concerns have been addressed in the ESMP and CEMP.

#### 6.4. Public consultations

##### 6.4.1. Schedule of Public Consultations

The assessment involved consultations with relevant stakeholders in the target settlement of London/Hilton. 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 meetings were held on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2023; attendance of the meetings was from diverse sectors of the society as summarized in table 6-1 below

Table 6-2: Schedule of Public Consultation

Date	Settlement	Stakeholder Consulted Venue: St. Michael's Catholic Church	Meeting Attendance
Primary stakeholders			
15 <sup>th</sup> February 2023	London/Hilton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Community members</li> <li>✓ SEC representatives</li> <li>✓ Youth representatives</li> <li>✓ People with Disabilities (PWD)</li> </ul>	Total: 43 Male: 23 Female: 20
Secondary stakeholders			
15 <sup>th</sup> February 2023	London/Hilton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ County officials</li> </ul>	

Detailed Review of Issues discussed during public Participation forums is presented in table 6-2 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Members of London/Hilton Settlement were informed that three roads including Guba, Roho Safi and Geko would be done; four floodlights would be constructed and one sewer line would be done.</li> </ul>

NO	ISSUE	RESPONSE
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 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.

## 6.5. Projects prioritization during community consultation

### 6.5.1. London/Hilton Informal Settlement:

Table 2-3 below presents a summary of Project prioritization presented by Community following Community Consultation Forums.

Table 6-4: London/Hilton Project Prioritization

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

## 6.6. Inclusion of Outcomes of Stakeholder Engagement in the Design of the Project

### 6.6.1. 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.

## 6.7. 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 all 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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).



## 6.8. 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 the table below.

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

Stakeholder/s	Type of communication	Responsibility	Timing
<i>External Stakeholders</i>			
Local administration representatives Chiefs and Ward Representatives	Public meetings and monthly project progress updates	Contractor / MLPWHUD	Throughout project implementation phase
Interested NGOs and other civil societies	Local media (newspapers) ESIA, published on MLPWHUD website.	Contractor / MLPWHUD	Throughout the implementation of the Project

Stakeholder/s	Type of communication	Responsibility	Timing
Relevant National Government and County Government Authorities for example: KeNHA& KURA	Official correspondence and meetings, progress reports Permitting procedures	Contractor / MLPWHUD	During project design, construction and implementation
Kenya National Museums due to chance find clause of OP 4.11 on physical cultural resources	Official correspondence and meetings Permitting procedures	Contractor / MLPWHUD	During project Construction phase
<b>Internal Stakeholders</b>			
Employees (Contractor,)	Notice boards, email, Grievance Redress Mechanism, meetings	Contractor	Throughout project implementation phase
Casual workers and temporary staff	Notice boards, email, Grievance Redress Mechanism, meetings	Contractor	Throughout project implementation phase

### 6.9. 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:

- a) Provide local residents with regular information on the progress of work.
- b) Inform the project/contractor of any community related issues that may impact construction.
- c) Monitor implementation of mitigation measures and the impact of construction via direct monitoring and feedback from Project area.
- d) Identify any significant new issues that may arise during the construction period; and
- e) Manage any complaints against the project/contractors and local residents (i.e., provide a grievance mechanism).

#### 6.9.1. 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:

- a) Provide primary interface between project and affected or interested persons;
- b) Coordinate and implement required pre-construction activities, namely;
- c) Produce management plans for community relations, construction camps and transport train staff with community relations responsibilities; and
- d) implement induction training workshops for all construction staff;
- e) Assist in local recruitment process; and
- f) Ensure on-going communication with project and affected or interested persons

#### 6.9.2. Community Relations in Operational Phase

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

- a) maintain constructive relationships between local residents to assist in the operation of the facilities;
- b) maintain awareness of safety issues among local residents in the project areas;
- c) ensure compliance with land use constraints among land owners in the project areas;

#### 6.9.3. 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.

#### 6.10. 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 National Project Committee Team (PCT), National Resettlement Implementation Committee (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"> <li>Face to face; phone; letter, recorded during public/community meetings; WhatsApp etc.</li> <li>Significance assessed and grievance recorded or logged using the model complaint form and filed.</li> </ul>	1-2 days	An aggrieved party or PAPs. GRCs
2	Development and implementation of response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GRC meets or takes a decision on the grievance</li> <li>Grievance assigned to appropriate party for resolution if necessary</li> <li>Response development with input from relevant stakeholders</li> <li>Redress response/action approved by GRC and logged</li> <li>Redress response/update of progress on resolution communicated to the complainant</li> <li>Start implementing redress action</li> </ul>	5-10 days	GRC
3	Verifying the implementation of redress action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redress action implemented and verified by GRC.</li> <li>GRC satisfied with implementation of redress action</li> </ul>	10-15 Days	Environmental (Social) Officer/Safeguard Specialist at County

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Step	Process	Description	Time frame	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complainant duly signed the grievance resolution form</li> </ul>		
4	Close grievance or refer grievance to 2nd tier resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion of redress action recorded or logged</li> <li>Confirm with complainant that grievance can be closed or determine what follow up is necessary</li> <li>Record final sign off of grievance</li> <li>If grievance cannot be closed, return to step 2 or recommend to the next tier-County, National</li> </ul>	15-25 Days	Environmental (Social) Officer/Safeguard 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 Water Sewerage Project

##### 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 sewerage Project will lead to improved status of drainage system within the settlement, this will reduce incidences of flooding and stagnant water normally experienced during rain seasons.
- ii) Reduced Water and Sanitation Burden to Women
- iii) The water projects will lead to Improved Accessibility to Clean and Reliable Water Supply
- iv) Water and sewerage will Improve Hygiene and Sanitation in the Project Areas
- v) Reduced Cases of Water Related Diseases
- vi) Reduced Pollution of drainage channels within the project areas by Raw Sewerage.
- vii) Increased Land Values in the Project Area

7.1.3. 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;

- a) Impacts on Biodiversity
- b) Impacts on Water Resources
- c) 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, Water and Sewerage 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. Therefore, the assessment also identified that less significance impacts are anticipated on Water resource as discussed in Table 7-3.

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"> <li>Reduced availability of safe domestic water, water wastage, infiltration, and evaporation</li> <li>pollution of existing water resources including aquifers by construction effluents</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase water borne related illness due to consumption of unsafe water</li> </ul>		
Reversibility of impact	Yes		
Mitigation	As summarized in table 7-7 below		
Affected stakeholders /areas	Aquatic and 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

#### 7.2.2. 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 7-4 below.

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
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Nature of impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of Soil Structure due to blasting or rock breaking leading to reduced soil aeration</li> <li>• Movement of plant and equipment could result to soil compacting which inhibits soil aeration leading to death of soil micro-organisms.</li> <li>• Soil contamination caused by oils and fuel leaks from construction equipment's leading to Oil Acidity increase</li> <li>• Soil Erosion due to clearing of vegetation cover and trenching activities which results to death of soil microorganism and reduced soil productivity</li> </ul>		
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 7-5 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"> <li>• Site Clearance and Construction activities will be limited to available reserves within the settlements, Projects will be</li> </ul>

Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<p>implemented within existing reserves and wayleaves minimize destruction to vegetation cover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinstatement of the project sites to their original state to be carried out once construction works are completed to allow growth of vegetation.</li> <li>• Replant eco-friendly grass and trees along the projects after completion of the civil works.</li> </ul>
Contamination of Surface Water Sources by Effluents from Construction Plant and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure Construction Equipment is well maintained and serviced according to manufacturers' specifications to prevent oil leaks.</li> <li>• Cleaning / repair of Construction Plant and Equipment to be carried out at designated yards</li> <li>• Contractor to have designated storage areas for oils, fuels etc. that is protected from rain water and away from nearby surface water courses</li> </ul>
Soil Erosion resulting to loss of top soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The risk of Soil Erosion will be lowered through provision of soil Erosion prevention structures i.e., gabions in areas susceptible to Soil Erosion</li> </ul>
Solid Wastes Generation from Construction Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Contractor's Camps and Construction Sites to have designated waste collection points,</li> <li>• Environmental Management, Health and Safety Training Programmes to be conducted for Contractor's Staff to create awareness on proper solid wastes management</li> </ul>

### 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.

Table 7-6 presents Environment, Health and Safety Impact Identification and Ranking assessment while table 7-7 presents a summary of mitigation of potential EHS risks.

### 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 hydrocarbons 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.

Table 7-6 presents Environment, Health and Safety Impact Identification and Ranking assessment while table 7-7 presents a summary of mitigation of potential EHS risks.

### 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 7-5 presents Environment, Health and Safety Impact Identification and Ranking assessment while table 7-6 presents a summary of mitigation of potential EHS risks.

Table 7-4: 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"> <li>- noise and excessive vibrations due to un-serviced plant and equipment and Activities associated with blasting and rock breaking</li> <li>- Open trenches within the settlement which pose health hazards to workers and community.</li> <li>- Failure to use required correct signage and safety marshal on site</li> <li>- Un-serviced plant and equipment which emit hydro carbons through equipment exhaust system.</li> <li>- Poor workmanship &amp; failure to use water sprays during dry season could also result to air pollution.</li> <li>- Failure to observe safe work environment requirements like use of PPEs, Warning Taps, site labelling.</li> <li>- Hearing impairment and respiratory related illness</li> <li>- Can cause death or permanent disability of victims</li> </ul>		
Reversibility of impact	Yes		
Affected	Workers and Community		

stakeholders /areas			
Magnitude	<i>Extent</i>	Site – 2	
	<i>Intensity</i>	Medium-5	
	<i>Duration</i>	Medium term-4	
	<i>Probability</i>	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"> <li>Contractor will comply with provisions of EMC (Noise and Excessive Vibrations) (Control) Regulations of 2009</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
Air Pollution and Dust Generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contractor will comply to the provisions of EMCA 2015 (Air Quality Regulations 2014)</li> <li>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</li> <li>Water sprays shall be used on all earthwork areas within 200 metres of human settlement especially during the dry season.</li> </ul>

Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Risk of Accidents at Work Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to provide a Healthy and Safety Plan prior to the commencement of works to be approved by the Supervising Engineer.</li> <li>Provide Personal Protective Equipment including gloves, gum boots, overalls and helmets to workers. Use of PPE to be enforced by the Supervising Engineer.</li> <li>Fully stocked First Aid Kits to be provided within the Sites, Camps and in all Project Vehicles</li> </ul>
Risk of Traffic Accidents along the Pipeline Route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict use of warning signage and tapes where the trenches are open and at other active construction sites</li> <li>Contractor to Employ and train Road Safety Marshalls who will be responsible for management of traffic on site</li> <li>Contractor to provide a Traffic Management Plan during construction to be approved by the Supervising Engineer</li> </ul>

#### 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<sup>1</sup>. 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

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/safetytopics/vehicletrafficmanagement.htm>

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) Turing of Vehicles
- (v) Visibility
- (vi) Signs and Instructions.

Table 7-7 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"> <li>- Entrances and exits- provide separate entry and exit gateways for pedestrians and vehicles;</li> <li>- Walkways- provide firm, level, well-drained pedestrian walkways that take a direct route where possible;</li> <li>- Crossings- where walkways cross roadways, provide a clearly signed and lit crossing point where drivers and pedestrians can see each other clearly;</li> <li>- Visibility- make sure drivers driving out onto public roads can see both ways along the footway before they move on to it;</li> <li>- Obstructions– do not block walkways so that pedestrians have to step onto the vehicle route; and</li> <li>- Barriers- think about installing a barrier between the roadway and walkway</li> </ul>
Minimizing vehicles movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limit the number of vehicles on site</li> <li>- Provide car and van parking for the workforce and visitors away from the work area;</li> <li>- Control entry to the work area; and</li> <li>- Plan storage areas so that delivery vehicles do not have to cross the site.</li> </ul>
People on Site



### TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 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
		London Hilton
1	Structure owners	10
2	Tenants	1
3	Number of Female PAPs	7
4	Number of Male PAPs	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>
Settlement	<b>PAPs</b>	<b>Implementation Budget (Kshs)</b>
London/Hilton	11	327,000.00

#### 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 4-9 provides Social Impact Identification and ranking while table 4-10 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.

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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	<i>Extent</i>	Site – 2		
	<i>Intensity</i>	Medium-5		
	<i>Duration</i>	Medium term-4		
	<i>Probability</i>	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 7-10 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"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Disruption of Public Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to carry out piloting to locate services such as pipes and cables along the Pipeline Route before commencing excavation works.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Length of excavation to be restricted to sections that can be reinstated within the shortest period possible to minimize time of disruption of services</li> </ul>
Increased Transmission of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Access to Contractor's Workforce Camps by outsiders to be controlled</li> <li>Contractor to provide standard quality condoms to personnel on site</li> </ul>
Labour Influx and sexual offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective community engagement and strong grievance mechanisms on matters related to labour.</li> <li>Effective contractual obligations for the contractor to adhere to the mitigation of risks against labour influx</li> <li>Proper records of labour force on site while avoiding child and forced labour</li> <li>Fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of workers.</li> <li>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</li> <li>Develop and implement a children Protection Strategy</li> </ul>
Human Rights and gender inclusivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream Gender Inclusivity in hiring of workers and entire Project Management as required by Gender Policy 2011 and 2/3 gender rule.</li> </ul>



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

## 7.6. Specific Project Risks during Operation

This sub chapter discusses specific Project risks associated with the Projects during operation phase as summarized below.

Table 7-10: Operation Impacts and Mitigation for Water Projects

Issue	Summary of Mitigation
Risk of water pipeline bursts leading to water wastages (Non-Revenue Water percentages increase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular check, repair and maintenance of the water pipeline</li> <li>Activate a community watch group for information sharing on the status of the water line</li> <li>Implement a leak detection and repair program (including records of past leaks and unaccounted- for water to identify potential problem areas)</li> </ul>
Risk of illegal connection to the water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is common in the low-income areas where residents illegally tap the water pipeline</li> <li>This will require constant inspection by Nairobi Water Company officials and installation of leak and burst detectors at designated areas along the pipeline.</li> <li>Conduct public sensitization programs on importance not interfere with the water pipeline and the need to seek official water connection from NAWASSCO.</li> </ul>

Table 7-11: Operation Impacts and Mitigation for Sewer Projects

Issue	Summary of Mitigation
Pollution of Water Resources (drainage channels within the settlement) by raw sewage from blocked Sewer pipes and Manholes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activate a community watch group for information sharing on the status of the sewer line</li> <li>• Awareness rising among community members not to dump solids in manholes.</li> <li>• Regular cleaning of grit chambers and sewer lines to remove grease, grit, and other debris that may lead to sewer backups</li> <li>• Regular inspection of the system to ensure performance is maintained at high levels;</li> <li>• Communities living within the river basins where the trunk sewers will be constructed should be enlightened on dangers of using raw sewerage to irrigate farmlands.</li> </ul>
Odour Menace from Manholes and leaking raw sewerage into drainage channels within the settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAWASSCO to ensure appropriate covering of all manholes within the settlement</li> <li>• Regular cleaning of grit chambers and sewer lines to remove grease, grit, and other debris that may lead to sewer backups</li> </ul>

Table 7-12: 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• The County Government to enlighten motorist and cyclist on importance of obeying traffic rules especially in residential areas.</li> <li>• The County Government to enlighten residents and school children on the importance of adhering to provisions of road safety rules</li> <li>• Regular inspection and maintenances of the road by County Government of Nakuru to ensure the speed control parameters and signage are in good condition.</li> <li>• Regular crackdown, arrest and prosecution of motorists and cyclist who disobey road safety directions.</li> </ul>

Impact	Proposed mitigation measure
Pollution from fossil fuels from vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage locals to use fuel efficient vehicles and other types such as those that run on electricity</li> <li>• Encourage people do drive less and learn to use public means of transport and bicycles</li> </ul>
Flooding due to poor drainage channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of the drainage channels to ensure that there is no blockage of the channels</li> </ul>
Loss of business associated with poor road condition during operation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Table 7-13: Operation Impacts and Mitigation for Floodlights Projects

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

### 7.7. 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 stormwater 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.

## 7.8. Anticipated Negative impacts on sewer-lines

Despite sewer-lines sharing the same impacts as those of the roads, it is prudent to describe possible glaring sewer impacts so that they can be addressed adequately. This is because of the depth that will be involved and the risks of collapse of drains which need to be addressed in this section.

### 7.8.1. Negative impacts at Construction phase

#### 1. Soil Erosion and Contamination

Excavation along the alignment corridor makes the soil more sensitive to wind and water and where machines are involved compaction of adjacent places is inevitable. The compacted soil can reduce the rate of infiltration which can cause surface runoff leading to loss of humus and topsoil that ensures high biological productivity. Furthermore, compacted soil may prevent growth and water uptake by plant roots, and thereby hinder spontaneous re-vegetation. Excavated material stored at the bank of the river could lead to increased sedimentation of the water.

The project will also involve the use of plant and equipment diesel oils. In the event that these oils accidentally leak into the environment, they could result in significant contamination of soil, surface, and underground water resources. Further, Improper sanitary facilities at the site for the labor force could also lead to contamination.

Mitigation:

- ✓ The Contractor will prepare and supervise a site construction erosion and sediment control plan as part of the Contractor construction ESMP.
- ✓ Construction machinery will be restricted to designated areas to avoid soil loosening and compaction within the project site, while any compacted areas will be ripped to reduce run-off.
- ✓ Topsoil removed during excavation will be stored separately and used for reinstatement. Soil backfilled into excavations shall be replaced in the order of removal in order to preserve the soil profile.
- ✓ Excavated material shall be stored 2m away from the shore of the river to avoid erosion and sedimentation of the water.
- ✓ Vegetation disturbance shall be minimized by using established access routes.

- ✓ Exposed areas will be replanted with suitable vegetation immediately after the construction phase. These are to be identified in collaboration with KFS to avoid the introduction of alien species.
- ✓ Loose soils will be compacted to minimize wind erosion.
- ✓ The contractor shall minimize vehicle movement as much as possible.
- ✓ Construction vehicles and machines must be maintained properly to ensure that oil spillages are kept at a minimum. Drivers and workers will be trained in oil and fuel management.
- ✓ There shall be no servicing of equipment or machinery/vehicles on site. Servicing should be conducted at designated dealer's yards.

## 2. Air Quality Impacts

Vehicular or equipment engine exhaust emissions are a potential source of air pollutants. Trucks used to transport various building materials from their sources to the project site contribute to increases in emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub> along the way as a result of diesel combustion. These emissions are known for contributing to global warming. On the other hand, particulate matter (dust particles) will be generated by excavation and exposed soils to the wind. Air emissions may contribute to health problems, especially respiratory diseases. These emissions from construction vehicles and equipment are not likely to contribute significantly to the degradation of environmental value in relation to air quality. Vehicular and equipment exhaust emissions during project operation will, thus, have a minor incremental/cumulative impact locally and regionally.

It is not possible to accurately estimate the particulate concentration that might occur at the site because it is dependent on weather and wind conditions, soil moisture, and the distance covered by truck movements. Nonetheless, mitigation measures will be put in place against advanced outcomes.

Proposed mitigation measures include:

- ✓ Undertake watering to attenuate dust near sensitive receptors. The duration and frequency of this should be set out in the Dust Management Plan and will consider water availability and any stakeholder grievances.
- ✓ A speed limit of 20km/h should be observed within the site during construction phases to reduce dust particles emission.
- ✓ Use of environmentally friendly fuels such as Low Sulphur diesel.
- ✓ Minimizing the period for the idling of machinery and construction vehicles.
- ✓ Regular maintenance of construction machinery and equipment to minimize the generation of hazardous gases will be done by the contractor.
- ✓ Ensuring wastes are well disposed of in approved designated areas.
- ✓ Providing PPEs such as nose masks to the workers in dusty areas on the site.
- ✓ All personnel working on the project will be trained before starting construction on methods for minimizing air quality impacts during construction.
- ✓ Drivers of construction including bulldozers, earth-movers, etc. will be under strict instructions to minimize unnecessary trips and minimize the idling of engines.

- ✓ Erect solid screens if feasible around stockpiles.
- ✓ Remove dusty materials from the site as soon as possible if not being re-used. If being re-used, cover or vegetate if possible.
- ✓ Minimize drop heights when loading stockpiles or transferring materials.
- ✓ Prohibit waste or vegetation burning.
- ✓ Revegetate exposed areas as soon as feasible
- ✓ Expose the minimum area required for the works and undertake, and exposure on a staged basis

### 3. Noise Pollution

Project implementation is usually noisy, which is undesirable, especially for those residing at or near the site or when using machinery to excavate. This could also lead to psychologically related effects that may include annoyance and loss of concentration. Physical effects may include loss of hearing, pain, interference with communications and if the exposure is severe, interference with recreational activities. The proposed project is expected to generate noise during the construction period mainly from machinery such as excavators, stabilizers, concrete mixers, and drills. Trucks transporting materials to, within, and from the site will generate noise and vibrations. This will be a short-term impact that will end with the construction phase.

Proposed mitigation measures include the following:

- ✓ Construction works will be carried out only during the specified time of 0800-1800hrs.
- ✓ Machinery shall be maintained regularly to reduce noise.
- ✓ Workers near the source of the noise shall wear safety and protective gear such as earmuffs.
- ✓ The project implementation team shall comply with the Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009.
- ✓ Construction work shall be restricted within the designed corridor to prevent physical and psychological effects.
- ✓ Sensitize operators of construction machinery on the effects of noise.
- ✓ There will be no unnecessary hooting by construction vehicles at the construction site
- ✓ Siting noisy equipment as far away as possible from Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs), and using barriers (e.g., acoustic sheds or partitions) to reduce the level of construction noise at receptors wherever practicable.
- ✓ Throttle settings will be reduced, and equipment and plant turned off, when not being used.

### 4. Waste Generation

The project will generate solid and liquid waste during the construction phase. Solid waste will mainly be in the form of excavated materials and materials generated by workers on-site. Solid waste if not well managed has the potential of causing disease outbreaks due to the creation of breeding conditions for various pests and rodents, attracting wild animals like monkeys or ending up in the river. The disposal of wastewater generated at the construction campsite is considered to have minor negative impacts on the groundwater.



The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- ✓ The contractor will develop solid waste management plan before the project commences, identifying optimal waste reuse options and disposal areas. An integrated solid waste management system, through a hierarchy of options: source reduction, recycling, composting, and reuse shall be practiced where applicable.
- ✓ The contractor or the proponent shall work in hand with NEMA licensed waste handlers and the County Environmental Personnel to facilitate proper segregation of waste at the source during the project cycle.
- ✓ Waste management bins shall be provided at strategic places within the work site.
- ✓ All construction debris and solid waste generated by the workforce must be taken out of the site and disposed of at a specified and NEMA-approved dumpsite.
- ✓ Any disposal shall be carried out by a NEMA licensed person/company to a NEMA-approved site. Any soil potentially contaminated by chemicals, oils, fuels, etc. must be collected and disposed of by a NEMA-authorized waste handler.
- ✓ The waste shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Regulations, 2006.
- ✓ The contractor shall provide sanitary conveniences for the construction workers for the disposal of sewage and ensure proper decommissioning of all sanitary facilities.
- ✓ The trucks should be covered during the transportation of all the building materials and waste.
- ✓ Sensitize workers on the reuse of materials where appropriate. Large sections of the excavated material will be re-utilized on site for the backfilling of the trenches.
- ✓ Where potentially hazardous substances (oils and greases) are being disposed of, a chain of custody documentation will be kept with the environmental register as proof of final disposal.

#### 5. Occupational Health and Safety, and Labour Rights

Projects have a great deal of positive or negative impacts on the environment. Therefore, project safety cannot be overemphasized. The contractor's workers are likely to be subjected to environmental hazards such as trench collapse, falling debris or materials, dust, falling objects from heights, open pits, etc. Incidents and accidents may likely occur due to faulty machinery and equipment used. Food for the construction workforce is usually provided by mobile individuals who usually operate without licenses. This might compromise the health of the workers especially if foodstuffs are prepared in unhygienic conditions or from unverified sources. There is also a potential risk for the spread of infectious diseases like Covid-19 during the project activities that could influence the work program when a large number of the workforce are infected.

Proposed mitigation measures include the following, among others:

- ✓ To reduce the workers' accidents and hazards, the Proponent will develop and commit the Contractors to site occupational health and safety rules and regulations as stipulated in the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007.
- ✓ The contractor shall maintain and inspect all machinery and equipment to prevent failure or unanticipated accidents. Equipment and materials that are not suitable for use will be removed from the site.

- ✓ Only properly trained employees will operate equipment or machinery and proper instructions in their safe operation shall be provided.
- ✓ All site workers shall be provided with full protective gear. These include working boots, overalls, helmets, goggles, earmuffs, masks, and gloves.
- ✓ A first aid kit shall be provided within the site. This should be fully equipped at all times and should be managed by a qualified first aider.
- ✓ Workers will be trained on emergency preparedness and procedures.
- ✓ The contractor shall maintain a valid insurance cover for all his workers, machinery/ vehicles, and third parties.
- ✓ Adequate sanitary facilities including wash basins and soap will be provided and standard cleanliness maintained by the contractor.
- ✓ Training on Covid-19 awareness, screening of temperature for the workers, and encouraging workers to be inoculated with the Covid-19 vaccine will be done.
- ✓ Food handlers preparing food for the workers at the site will be controlled and monitored to ensure that food is hygienically prepared.
- ✓ The speed of vehicles in and around the project site will be controlled.
- ✓ The construction crew at the site will be sensitized to negative social issues such as drugs, alcohol, and infectious diseases.
- ✓ A lead person responsible for emergencies occurring on the site will be identified, appointed, and introduced to the construction workers. Visible emergency contact numbers will be made available at the site which all can access. This should include telephone numbers for the Police, Fire brigade, and Ambulance.
- ✓ The contractor shall make prior arrangements with health care facilities such as a Health Centre in proximity, a private doctor, or the Government Hospital to accommodate any affected worker.
- ✓ Work procedures will be adequately communicated to ensure certainty.
- ✓ The contractor shall restrict and control unauthorized access to construction sites to prevent accidents and injuries.
- ✓ All workers will be sensitized before construction begins on how to control accidents related to construction.
- ✓ Ensure that the workers are registered with NHIF / NSSF and remit appropriate fees.
- ✓ A comprehensive contingency plan shall be prepared before construction begins on accident response.
- ✓ Reports and records of health, safety, and environmental incidences shall be kept in chronological order as required by law.
- ✓ The contractor will develop a Human Resources Policy, which will outline worker rights to be included in all contracts including restrictions on working hours in line with applicable ILO standards, compensation including consideration of overtime and payment intervals, etc.
- ✓ County Labour offices to ensure these are enforced.
- ✓ Workers are to be issued contracts stipulating roles and responsibilities and obligations for both parties.

- ✓ The contractor will ensure that training on health and safety measures is provided to all construction workers prior to starting to work on the Project and that supervisors have adequate experience to deliver on their responsibilities
- ✓ Ensure that all site personnel are provided with an adequate supply of safe drinking water, which should be at accessible points at all times. Provide conveniently accessible, clean, orderly, adequate, and suitable washing facilities within the site.
- ✓ The contractor will ensure that its Code of Conduct is followed to regulate the performance and behaviour of all workers, including provision for disciplinary action for anti-social behavior and non-compliance with health and safety regulations such as lack of use of PPE.
- ✓ Develop a site safety action plan detailing safety equipment to be used, emergency procedures, restrictions on site, frequency, and personnel responsible for safety inspections and controls.
- ✓ The contractor to register the site with DOSH and avail the abstract of the Occupational Safety & Health Act 2007 must be displayed at prominent places within the site.
- ✓ Daily site inspections should be done to ensure safe work practices are adhered to;
- ✓ The contractor will prohibit the use of alcohol or drugs, which could adversely affect the ability of the employee to perform the work safely or adversely affect the health and safety of other employees, community members, or the environment. This needs to be supplemented by signage around the construction site.
- ✓ The contractor will implement regular health and safety checks and audits of workers, and implement sanctions in case of breaches of national standards and the Project's specific standards. Such audits include workplace H&S; worker contracts, working hours, pay, and conditions.
- ✓ The contractor develop and implement a Workers' Grievance Mechanism for the Project workforce.

#### *7.8.2. Operational Phase Impact Assessment for Sewer line*

During the operational phase, both positive and negative impacts are likely to occur.

##### **Positive Impacts**

##### **1. Improved Sanitation**

The number of estimated people to benefit from the improved sanitation include more than 3,000 Hilton/London settlement. The project will improve the sanitation in the settlements by providing an improved sewer network coverage that will collect the raw wastewater, and generally that which is currently discharged in open channels and nearby rivers. This will result in a significant reduction of water-related health issues.

The project will have significant inherent environmental benefits by reducing the amount of untreated sewerage discharged into the environment and Nakuru rivers, thus contributing to improving sanitation. This will result in cleaner rivers and improved groundwater quality. The project will benefit the People within the settlements of concern by eliminating the use of septic tanks and their associated cost.

## 2. Reduction of Health Risks

Health risks associated with exposure of residents to improperly drained sewage in their surroundings will be significantly reduced. Waterborne diseases resulting from possible microbial pollution of drinking water obtained from contaminated shallow wells, or through suction of contaminated water with sewerage in water supply pipes will be drastically reduced.

## 3. Improved Standards of Living

There will be improved living conditions that would contribute to alleviating poverty conditions through employment opportunities in the operation phase of the project. Economic benefits will also be felt by saving money that would otherwise have been used on healthcare expenses from improper sewerage systems.

Improved state of sanitation and hygiene in the target areas will have overall effects on acceptable habitation and an aesthetic environment.

## 4. Employment Opportunities

Operation of the sewer system will create additional long-term skilled and semi-skilled job opportunities. Enhancement Measure: Locally qualified people will be prioritized in these job opportunities.

## 5. Increase in Revenue to the Government

Relevant fees and rates will be paid to the various government institutions like the NAWASSCO that will contribute to the local and national revenue earnings. The operation of this sewer will have a return on investment to the proponent thus a viable economic investment.

## Negative Impacts

### 1. Land, Soil, and Water Contamination

Soil and water may get contaminated near burst sewer lines or manhole overflow locations. This may result in physical changes in the soil and such as leaching, changes in humus content, and porosity, and chemical changes such as salinity or availability of nutrients like nitrogen, potash, phosphorus, etc. Introduced nutrients change the quality of water which has a knock effect on the quality of the aquatic ecosystem.

### Mitigation Measures:

- ✓ The water and sewerage service provider will ensure that proper and periodic maintenance of sewer lines is undertaken to prevent sewerage breakage.
- ✓ Sewers have been designed to ensure sufficient hydraulic capacity to accommodate peak flows which will prevent the overloading of sewers.
- ✓ Awareness-raising among community members will be conducted not to dump solids in manholes.
- ✓ The NAWASSCO shall conduct regular cleaning of grit chambers to remove grease, grit, and other debris that may lead to sewer bursts.

- ✓ The design manhole covers to withstand unanticipated loads with covers that can be readily replaced if broken to minimize entry of garbage and silt into the system.
- ✓ Regular monitoring and sampling of the wastewater at various points along the system shall be conducted by the NAWASSCO.

## 2. Occupational Health and Safety

During the operational stage, occupational health and safety risks would be due to exposure to dangerous working conditions at the sewerage treatment plant within Nakuru. The wastewater may contain chemicals, radioactive substances, and heavy metals, which typically accumulate in the water treatment sludge. In addition, workers may be exposed to hydrogen sulfide, methane, carbon monoxide, chloroform, and other chemicals generated during wastewater treatment. This might lead to irritation of the eyes and skin, corneal injury, neurotoxic effects, and hemorrhagic pulmonary edema. Heavy metals can cause neurological complications, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, kidney dysfunction, cancer, hepatotoxicity (damage to the liver due to toxicity), and reproductive and developmental toxicity.

Mitigation Measure:

- ✓ Workers shall be equipped with appropriate PPE at all times and emergency safety measures must be provided at all sewerage treatment plants and laboratories in case of accidents such as injuries or explosions.
- ✓ The Nakuru Water and Sanitation Services Company (NAWASSCO) shall also implement a training program for operators who work at the sewerage treatment plants and are involved in dangerous manual or machine operations and/or handle dangerous chemicals such as chlorine and ammonia regarding safe handling practices and emergency response procedures.
- ✓ The operators shall use fall protection equipment when working at heights.
- ✓ NAWASSCO shall implement fire and explosion prevention measures in accordance with internationally accepted standards.

## 3. Community Health and Safety

A burst in the sewer system poses a serious threat to public health and the ecosystem. This could be informed of consumption of contaminated drinking water, food-chain transmission, and direct contact with sewer overflow. It is therefore important for the operators to optimize water and wastewater treatment plants, and regular maintenance to ensure the sewer system is working efficiently.

Mitigation Measures:

- ✓ Regular maintenance of the sewer system and monitoring of the sewer flow.
- ✓ Community awareness programs on the proper disposal methods of solid waste other than manholes to avoid blockage of the sewer system.
- ✓ Public awareness on personal hygiene and point-of-use water treatment such as boiling drinking water.

### 7.8.3. Decommissioning Phase Impact Assessment

Decommissioning is an important phase in the project cycle and comes as the last to wind up the operations/activities of a project. The main purpose of decommissioning is to restore/rehabilitate the project site to acceptable standards. Rehabilitation is to occur after the

close down of the project and when its no longer economically viable to continue operating it. It will entail the reestablishment of topographical elements once the sewer line is no longer in use. A decommissioning Plan shall be required before activity. This section describes the anticipated positive and negative impacts during decommissioning stage.

### Negative Impacts

#### 1. Noise Pollution

Demolition of the sewer line infrastructure and removal of construction materials on site are likely to produce noise. This will be a short-term impact and will be felt throughout the demolition process

Mitigation measures include:

- ✓ Schedule noisy activities during the daytime.
- ✓ Use silencers on machines where possible.
- ✓ Ensure machinery is well maintained to reduce noise.

#### 2. Solid Waste Generation

Demolition of project-related infrastructure will result in the generation of solid waste. Thus, creating a need of disposing of the waste and all the disadvantages associated with waste mismanagement will arise such as the spread of diseases. It is hoped that this phase will be implemented only under unavoidable circumstances for instance aging of the building and/or pertinent rights arising. All equipment will be dismantled and removed from the site on decommissioning of the project. Priority should be given to the reuse of this equipment. This being an infectious waste management facility, all materials/ machines deemed fit for further use MUST be disinfected thoroughly before being put into any other use.

Mitigation Measures:

- ✓ Construction materials will be removed from the site.
- ✓ Construction materials will be re-used in other projects where possible and waste will be disposed of in NEMA-approved dumpsites by licensed NEMA waste handlers.
- ✓ Collection and sorting for waste disposal or recycling to ensure NEMA waste management regulations and procedures are followed as required.

#### 3. Air Quality and Dust

The demolition process will likely generate dust and particulate matter in the vicinity as the facilities will be dug out. This will affect the visibility of the area and may lead to an increase in respiratory problems. The impact will be short-term and will last within the duration of the demolition process.

Mitigation Measures:

- ✓ Proper PPE should be used during this phase including masks and robes.
- ✓ The project area should be dewatered to reduce dust emissions.

#### 4. Impact on Land and Soil

The aesthetic beauty of the land will be affected during the demolitions, and possible soil erosion and contamination. Contamination may originate from the equipment and removal of installed pipe systems containing hazardous substances.

Mitigation Measures:



- ✓ Restoration of the affected site e.g. rising main route etc. through landscaping and planting vegetation cover.
- ✓ The proponent must ensure that the workers are aware of the procedure for dealing with spills and leakage.
- ✓ Relevant authorities should be notified to contain the contaminated spill.

5. Occupational health and safety

The overriding concerns for the demolition phase will be safety and minimization of environmental impacts. This will include the safety of the operatives, the safety of the other workers on the site, and the safety of the general public as well as protection of adjacent facilities and minimization of nuisances.

Mitigation Measures:

- ✓ The Contractor will ensure and verify that all utilities and services (such as water and electricity supply systems) have been disconnected and rendered safe.
- ✓ Portable barricades could be used to cordon off different work zones where demolition is in progress with manned entrances.
- ✓ No members of the public or unauthorized person would be allowed to enter the site.
- ✓ Only contractor personnel and government officials concerned with the demolition will be allowed within the project site.
- ✓ All workers involved in the demolition exercise should be provided with appropriate PPE including safety boots, overalls, helmets, hand gloves, and dust masks.

Positive Impacts

1. Site Rehabilitation

The decommissioning phase will lead to the rehabilitation of the site. This will ensure that the environment is left as natural as possible and close to or in a better state than it was before the implementation of the project.

Mitigation Measures:

- ✓ A reforestation program will be carried out in this phase. The proponent will engage stakeholders in the reforestation program that will include the re-vegetation of soil-exposed areas with suitable trees. This will improve the visual and aesthetic quality of the area.
- ✓ Proper erosion control measures during re-vegetation.
- ✓ Proper monitoring and inspection of the site for indications of erosion; and Fencing and signs restricting access to minimize disturbance.

2. Employment Opportunities

Several employment opportunities will be created for demolition and construction staff. Skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers will be employed during the decommissioning phase. However, this phase will result in the loss of employment opportunities for several workers at the project closure. The loss of employment will have far-reaching impacts as it will lead to loss of income and livelihoods.

Mitigation Measures:

- ✓ The contractor will notify the employees in advance of the project closure date. The contractor will provide counseling in readiness for project closure.



- ✓ The contractor where possible will refer workers to other project sites for job opportunities.

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## 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 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 to 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

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 (DOSHS)	Delay in implementation of the Project due to objections and stop orders	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<p>All the Project components</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u> MoTIH &amp; UD &amp; Contractor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of approvals / permits issued</li> </ul>	~KShs.50,000	Contractor
construction campsites	Environmental degradation risks	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Isolate through fencing the camp</li> </ul>	Campsites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of public outcry</li> </ul>	~KShs.50,000	Contractor

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Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
			<p>sites from access by the public for their safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preferably to be located on land already cleared land wherever possible</li> <li>▪ The Contractor's Camp layout shall take into account availability of access for deliveries and services and any future works</li> </ul>	<p><u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s)</p>	<p>due to accidents</p>		
Access to campsites and construction sites	Environmental degradation risks	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Utilize to the extent possible the existing public roads to avoid social and economic disruption</li> <li>▪ Ensure road safety measures for the</li> </ul>	<p>Access Roads</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cases of private land required</li> <li>• Accidents occurrence incidences</li> </ul>	No direct cost associated	Contractor

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Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
			construction vehicles to the extent possible by observing all traffic regulations				
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"> <li>The Contractor and sub-contractors shall be aware of the environmental requirements and constraints on construction activities contained in the provisions of the ESMMP</li> <li>The Contractor will be required to provide for the appropriate Environmental Training and awareness as described in this ESMMP in his costs and</li> </ul>	All Workers <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Trainings Held</li> <li>Availability of Training reports</li> <li>Attendance list of participants during the training's sessions</li> </ul>	~KShs.50,000	Contractor's environmental and social safeguards expert



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Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
			programming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An initial environmental awareness training session shall be held prior to any work commencing on site, with the target audience being all project.</li> </ul>				
HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaign	Risks of Increased HIV and Aids transmission in the area	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	All Workers  <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Trainings Held</li> <li>Availability of Training reports</li> <li>Attendance list of participants during the training sessions</li> </ul>	KShs. 25,000	Contractor's occupational health and safety officer

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Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
			<p>on this issue in the Project area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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), availability of condoms (free), and theatre groups</li> </ul>				
Local Labour / Employment	Delay in Project implementation due to opposition from aggrieved community members	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wherever possible, the Contractor shall use local labour, and women must be encouraged to be involved in</li> </ul>	<p>All the Project Lots</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u> Contractor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of workforces employed from the local community</li> <li>Number of females</li> </ul>	No direct costs associated	Contractor

LONDON/HILTON 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
			construction work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contractor shall ensure compliance to the gender balance as required by the 2/3 gender rule</li> </ul>		employed		
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"> <li>Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) recommendations before commencement of civil works</li> <li>In the event that the contractor requires additional land, the contractor will apply the provisions of the RAP.</li> <li>if the respective land setting is not reflected in the</li> </ul>	All the settlements <u>Responsibility</u> MLPWHUD– Implement RAP Contractor – extra compensation on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers of satisfied PAPS</li> <li>Extend of route opened to the contractor</li> </ul>	Kshs. 327,000.00 as provided for in the RAP report	County Government of Nakuru

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Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
			RAP, to comply with WB OP 4.12; prior to the 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.				
Earth moving, excavations (Vegetation clearance, channeling and site preparations)	Vegetation Cover destruction	Low to medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction activities will be limited to Project sites / routes which already exist therefore limited destruction to vegetation cover,</li> <li>Compensatory planting of trees i.e., plant at least twice the number</li> </ul>	All work areas <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil erosion extend and intensity on site</li> </ul>	No direct cost	Contractor

LONDON/HILTON 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 trees				
	Impacts on Water Resources - water pollution	Low to medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No grey water runoff or uncontrolled discharges from the site/working areas (including wash down areas) to adjacent storm water shall be permitted;</li> <li>Water containing such pollutants as cements, concrete, lime, chemicals and fuels shall be discharged into a conservancy tank for removal from site where applicable</li> <li>The Contractor</li> </ul>	<p>All work areas</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water quality flowing through storm</li> </ul>	No direct cost	Contractor

LONDON/HILTON 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
			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"> <li>Any work along storm water channels will be isolated to prevent silt propagating downstream;</li> <li>Debris and other material will be prevented from entering Storm water channels; contamination by other pollutants);</li> <li>Sand/silt traps</li> </ul>	civil works areas <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Silt load in storm water channels</li> </ul>	No direct cost	Contractor

Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
			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	• 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	civil works areas <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s)	• Extend of soil erosion on site	No direct cost	Contractor



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Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
			<p>during the dry season to prevent soil from being washed away by the rain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excavated materials and excess earth should be kept at appropriate sites approved by the Supervising Engineer.</li> <li>The contractor should adhere to specified cut and fill gradients and planting embankments with shrubs and grass to reduce erosion</li> </ul>				
Site Safety, Management of Liquid / Solid	8.2.4.1. Risk of Accidents	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to provide a Healthy and</li> </ul>	civil works areas <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of fatalities and accidents</li> </ul>	KShs.125,000	Contractor's occupational health and safety

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Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
Wastes and general management of sanitation and Hygiene	at Work Sites		<p>Safety Plan (HSP) prior to the commencement of works to be approved by the Supervising Engineer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including gloves, gum boots, overalls and helmets to workers. Use of PPE to be enforced by the Supervising Engineer.</li> <li>Fully stocked First Aid Kits to be provided within the Sites, Camps and in all Project Vehicles</li> <li>Strict use of warning signage</li> </ul>	Supervision	recorded in the incidence book		office

LONDON/HILTON 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
			and tapes where the trenches are open and at other active construction sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to Employ and train Road Safety Marshalls who will be responsible for management of traffic on site</li> </ul>				
	Solid Wastes impacts	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contractor shall develop a comprehensive Waste Management Plan (WMP) prior to commencement of works</li> <li>Properly labelled and strategically placed waste disposal containers shall be provided at all</li> </ul>	civil works areas <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity of solid Wastes Generated and appropriately disposed</li> </ul>	~KShs.25,000	Contractor's occupational health and safety office

LONDON/HILTON 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
			places of work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Litter bins should have secured lids to prevent animals and birds from scavenging</li> <li>All personnel shall be instructed to dispose of all waste in a proper manner</li> <li>Recycling of construction material shall be practiced where feasible e.g., containers and cartons</li> <li>Earth spoils shall be disposed of in pre identified sites</li> </ul>				
	Liquid Wastes Impacts	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water containing pollutants such as concrete or chemicals should</li> </ul>	civil works areas  <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity of liquid Wastes Generated and appropriately</li> </ul>	KShs.25,000	Contractor's occupational health and safety office

Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
			<p>be directed to a conservancy tank for removal from the site where applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Potential pollutants of any kind and form shall be kept, stored and used in such a manner that any escape can be contained</li> <li>▪ In case of any form of pollution the contractor should notify the Resident Engineer (RE)</li> <li>▪ Wash areas shall be placed and constructed in such a manner so as to ensure that the surrounding areas including groundwater are</li> </ul>	Supervision	disposed		

LONDON/HILTON 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"> <li>not polluted</li> <li>No grey water runoff or uncontrolled discharges from the site or working areas to any adjacent Storm water channels.</li> </ul>				
	<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"> <li>The Contractor shall -laws relating to public health and sanitation</li> <li>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</li> <li>A wash basin with adequate clean water and</li> </ul>	<p>All work areas</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision</p>	Incidence of reported cases of water related diseases among the workforce and neighbor community	No direct cost associated	Contractor's occupational health and safety office

LONDON/HILTON 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
			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				
Storage of fuels / noise and excessive vibration management	Fuels, Oils and other hydro-carbons	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contractor shall ensure that the machines and equipment are in good condition when on site.</li> <li>Ensure proper handling of lubricants, fuels and solvents while maintaining the plant and equipment.</li> <li>Any chemical or fuel spills shall be</li> </ul>	civil works areas <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity of waste fuels and oils appropriately disposed</li> </ul>	KShs.150,000	Contractor's occupational health and safety office



LONDON/HILTON 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
			cleaned up immediately. The spilt liquid and clean-up material shall be removed, treated and transported to an appropriate site licensed for its disposal.				
	Storage of fuel oils, lubricants, chemicals and flammable materials Hazards of fire outbreak, oil and chemical spills.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow specifications of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2007, EMCA 2015 and others in the development and operation of stores.</li> </ul>	All work areas <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision	Incidence of reported cases of fuel leaks and fire incidences	No direct cost associated	Contractor's occupational health and safety office
	Noise and Vibration control from plant and equipment Risk to health and safety of community and workers	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Contractor shall keep noise level within acceptable limits and construction activities shall, where possible,</li> </ul>	civil works areas and access roads <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision engineer	Reported complaints from neighbor community and institutions	No direct cost associated	Contractor's occupational health and safety office

Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
			<p>be confined to normal working hours in the residential areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise will be recorded and communicated to the RE</li> <li>The Contractor must adhere to Noise Prevention and Control Rules of April 2005</li> </ul>				

LONDON/HILTON 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
Air pollution control	Air Quality Control Air pollution causing respiratory disorders to human	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>The contractor shall not carry out</li> </ul>	All work areas  <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision	Cases of respiratory complication at nearby health centre	No direct costs (Integrated in the works costs)	Contractor's occupational health and safety office

LONDON/HILTON 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
			dust generating activities (excavation, handling and transport of soils) during times of strong winds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vehicles delivering soil materials shall be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust</li> <li>▪ Water sprays shall be used on all earthwork areas within 200metres of human settlement.</li> </ul>				
Traffic management on site	Risks of Accidents, Injuries or death of workers or community member	high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strict use of warning signage and tapes where the trenches are open and active sites</li> <li>▪ Employ and train</li> </ul>	Civil work areas and access roads  <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision engineer	Accidents occurrence incidences	No direct cost	Contractor's occupational health and safety office and Community Liaison officer

LONDON/HILTON 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
			road safety Marshalls who will be responsible for management of traffic on site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to provide a traffic management plan during construction to be approved by the resident engineer</li> </ul>				
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"> <li>Ensure that appropriate authorization to use the proposed borrows pits and quarries has been obtained before commencing,</li> <li>This should be achieved through preparation of specific</li> </ul>	Burrow Pits and Quarry Site  <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Status of reinstated burrow pits</li> <li>Complains from the community on burrow pits and material transportation</li> </ul>	Cost to be identified once the burrow areas are determined	Contractor's occupational health and safety office and Community Liaison officer

Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
			<p>Environment and Social Impact Assessment for identified quarries and borrow pits to inspected and approved by NEMA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out inspection of each of the site's soil stability before excavation;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>				

LONDON/HILTON 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
			site from entering the watercourse; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Contractor shall give a 14-day notice to nearby communities of his intention to begin excavation in the borrow pits or quarries;</li> </ul>				
Management of Social Issues on site	Labour Influx to Project settlements	Medium to High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contractor awarded the Project will develop a labour Management Plan (LMP) in consultation with local leaders.</li> <li>The contractor will ensure effective community engagement and strong grievance</li> </ul>	Project Corridor  <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of grievances recorded by disgruntled works force and community</li> </ul>	No direct cost	Contractor's social safeguards expert



Activity	Associated Impacts	Impact Levels	Management Actions	Target Areas & Responsibilities	Monitoring Indicator	Budget	Proposed Personnel/Entity in charge of Activity
			<p>mechanisms on matters related to labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The contractor will ensure proper records of labour force on site while avoiding child and forced labour</li> <li>• The contractor will ensure comply to provisions of</li> </ul>				

LONDON/HILTON 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
			Work Place Injuries and Benefits Act (WIBA) 2007				
	Gender Inclusivity in Project activities	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The existing community structures headed by location chiefs should be involved in local labour hire, emphasize the requirement of hiring women,</li> </ul>	Project Corridor <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>women and Men employed by the Project</li> </ul>	No direct cost	Contractor's social safeguards expert

LONDON/HILTON 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
			youth and people with disability and VMGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting Human Risk areas Associated with, Disadvantaged Groups, Interfering with Participation Rights and interfering with Labour Rights</li> </ul>				
	Children abuse impacts	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contractor will develop and implement a Children Protection Strategy that will ensure minors are protected against negative impacts associated by the</li> </ul>	Project Corridor  <u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision	Number of cases reported involving abuse of children	No direct cost	Contractor's social safeguards expert

LONDON/HILTON 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>Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All staff of the contractor must sign, committing themselves towards protecting children, which clearly defines what is and is not acceptable behaviour</li> <li>Children under the age of 18years should be hired on site as provided by Child Rights Act (Amendment Bill) 2014</li> </ul>				
	Increase of communicable diseases including HIV and Aids	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV/AIDS Awareness Program and other communicable diseases to be instituted and</li> </ul>	<p>All Workers</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Trainings Held</li> <li>Availability of Training reports</li> <li>Attendance</li> </ul>	Budgeted above in row (5) on page 8.5	Contractor's social safeguards expert

LONDON/HILTON 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>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"> <li>• This will involve periodic HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases Awareness Workshops for Contractor's Staff</li> <li>• Access to Contractor's Workforce Camps by outsiders to be controlled</li> <li>• Contractor to</li> </ul>		list of participants during the training sessions		

LONDON/HILTON 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
			provide standard quality condoms to personnel on site				
Contractor de-mobilization and site reinstatement	Associated risks of environmental degradation	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site is to be cleared of all construction materials, including litter prior to hand over</li> <li>Fences, barriers and demarcations associated with the construction phase must be removed from the site</li> <li>Fences, barriers and demarcations associated with the construction phase must be removed from the site</li> <li>Rehabilitation Activities of</li> </ul>	<p>All work areas</p> <p><u>Responsibility</u> Contractor(s) Supervision</p>	Closeout audit report findings	No direct anticipated	Contractor

LONDON/HILTON 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
			Environmental Cases identified must continue throughout the defect liability period				
Total Estimated Cost for ESMMP					EMP	KES 500,000.00	
RAP Cost					RAP	KES 327,000.00	



## 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"> <li>Develop a capacity building plan or program for road maintenance team who are mandated to operate and maintain the road</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Develop a capacity building plan or program for flood lights maintenance team who are mandated to operate and maintain the flood lights</li> <li>Regular maintenance of the flood lights by County Government, this should be through regular replacement of bulbs</li> </ul>	Nakuru County Government	To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the Projects

No.	Issue	Action required	Responsibility	Provisional Budget
2	Increased Accidents associated with motor cycles over speeding within the settlement due to good roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a capacity building plan or program on road safety campaign that targets road users.</li> <li>The County Government to enlighten motorist and cyclist on importance of obeying traffic rules especially in residential areas.</li> <li>The County Government to enlighten residents and school children on the importance of adhering to provisions of road safety rules</li> <li>Regular inspection and maintenances of the road by County Government of Nakuru to ensure the speed control parameters and signage are in good condition.</li> <li>Regular crackdown, arrest and prosecution of motorists and cyclist who disobey road safety directions.</li> </ul>	Nakuru County Government	To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the Projects

## Sewer lines

No.	Issue	Action required	Responsibility	Monitoring Indicator	Provisional Budget
1	Risk of encroachment and construction of structures water sewer lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping and installation of beacons to which illustrate the width of the water and sewerage pipeline reserve</li> <li>Regular inspection of the pipeline corridor for encroachment.</li> <li>Prosecution of encroachers as required by Nakuru City County by laws on way leaves and road reserves maintenance.</li> <li>Conduct public sensitization programs on importance not interfering with way leaves and public reserve land</li> </ul>	NAWASSCO	Number of encroachment cases reported	To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the projects
2	Risk of water pipeline bursts leading water wastages (Non-Revenue Water percentages increase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular check, repair and maintenance of the pipeline</li> <li>Activate a community watch group for information sharing on the status of the pipeline</li> </ul>	NAWASSCO	Number of reported cases water bursts	To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the projects

No.	Issue	Action required	Responsibility	Monitoring Indicator	Provisional Budget
3	Risk of illegal connection to the water and sewer line pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is common in the informal settlements where residents illegally tap water pipelines in order to get free services.</li> <li>This will require constant inspection by NAWASSCO officials and installation of leak and burst detectors at designated areas along the pipeline.</li> <li>Conduct public sensitization programs on importance not interfering with the water and sewer pipeline and the need to seek official water connection from NAWASSCO</li> </ul>	NAWASSCO	Number of illegal connection cases reported	To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the projects
4	Health Risks from Burst / Blocked Sewers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular inspections, repair and maintenance of the sewer lines to be carried out by NAWASSCO</li> <li>Residents to be encouraged by NAWASSCO &amp; to form Community Watch Groups for information sharing and reporting on the status of the sewer lines</li> </ul>	NAWASSCO	Number of sewer blockages and overflows reported	To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the projects

No.	Issue	Action required	Responsibility	Monitoring Indicator	Provisional Budget
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAWASSCO &amp; to undertake awareness campaigns to educate community members not to dump solids in manholes.</li> <li>• NAWASSCO to develop an inventory of system components, with information including age, construction materials, and drainage areas served for ease of identification and maintenance of the sewers.</li> </ul>			
5	Land and Soil Contamination by Raw Sewage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NAWASSCO to carry out regular patrols and attend to burst pipes promptly</li> <li>• NAWASSCO to encourage land owners along sewer lines to maintain vegetated belts along the pipeline to control any overflows flows and trap soil. They will also be encouraged to take responsibilities at the lowest levels in regard to protecting the sewer line e.g., by promptly reporting to NAWASSCO in case of bursts / blockages;</li> </ul>	NAWASSCO	Cases of land and soil contamination reported	To be established at operation phase and included in the operation of the projects

### 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 for *London/Hilton* 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
		London Hilton
1	Structure owners	10
2	Tenants	1
3	Number of Female PAPs	7
4	Number of Male PAPs	3
	Total	11
Settlement	PAPs	Implementation Budget (Kshs)
London/Hilton	11	327,000.00



- i) The Environmental Management Plan (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) 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.
- iv) 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.
- v) 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.
- 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.

## 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.

### 9.3. 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.

Disclosure Copy

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- 40) The Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality Regulations 2014)
- 41) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 42) Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF), for KISIP II, 2019 for MLPWHUD, State Department for Housing and Urban Development, Kenya
- 43) Water Act, 2016 Republic of Kenya
- 44) World Bank Group Environment, General Health and Safety Guidelines
- 45) World Bank Group Environment Health and Safety Guidelines on Water and Sanitation

## ANNEXES

### 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				
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)
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)

Criteria	Yes/No	Comments	Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable	Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment
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)
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	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
		including plant and equipment and materials on site		
(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
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)

Criteria	Yes/No	Comments	Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable	Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment
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 will resolve the problem. 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 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)

Criteria	Yes/No	Comments	Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable	Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment
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 settlement, however on the areas where burrow pits will be opened, drainage patterns of likely to be impacted.	Applicable as discussed in chapter (4)	As discussed in sub chapter (7.4 and 7.5)
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 physical 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)
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)

Criteria	Yes/No	Comments	Other GoK/ WB Policies applicable	Recommended scale of Environmental Assessment
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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London/Hilton 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 LONDON/HILTON SETTLEMENT

VENUE: St. Michael's Catholic Church LONDON/HILTON

TIME: 10.00 AM -12.00 PM

IN ATTENDANCE

AREA CHIEF

CONSULTANT – 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 Davis Oindo	Assistant Project coordinator

COUNTY OFFICIALS

5.	Symon 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
5.	See Attendance List	

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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

The chairlady 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: A member asked for a possibility for a meeting with the KISIP Head office for further discussion on the reallocation of the funds that would probably remain given that some of the priorities had been implemented by other parties other than KISIP.

Response: It was clarified 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.

Question 2: The chairlady asked about what would happen to the remaining priorities that needed to be addressed in the settlement. She also raised the concern that some funds may

remain 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. Moreover, for other development priorities, it was clarified 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.

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

Response: Members were informed that three roads including Guba, Roho Safi and Geko would be done; four floodlights would be constructed and one sewer line would be done.

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

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Photo Plate



Consultant addressing the meeting



Ongoing discussion at the meeting

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## ANNEX 3: CHANCE FIND PROCEDURES

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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](mailto:publicrelations@museums.or.ke)

Director General: -

Email: [dg@museums.or.ke](mailto: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: LEAD COMPANY 2023 LICENSE

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FORM 7



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**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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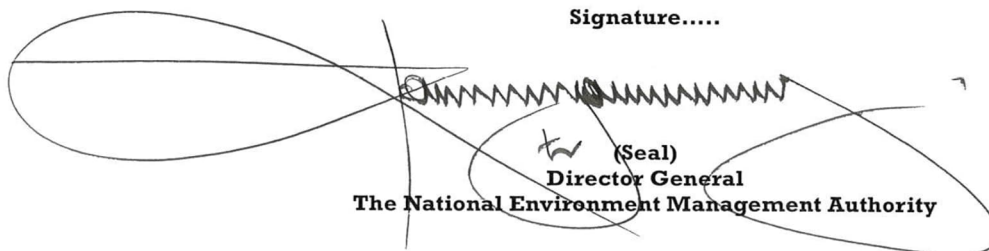
capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Firm of Experts**  
registration number **3049**

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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**nema**  
mazingira yetu / uhai wetu / wajibu wetu

Applicant Details:  
PIN: A000093769U  
Name: Eng. Dr. Zablon Isaboke Oonge  
Phone:  
Email: oongezi@gmail.com

Payment Receipt

Invoice Number: EPL\_25702  
Invoice Status: PAID  
Payment Date: 04/04/2023

Service	Description	Amount (KES)
Expert License	Payment for Expert License	5,000
Convenience Fee	Ecitizen Convenience Fee	50.00
Total Amount Paid		5,050
Balance		0

Payment Mode  **eCitizen**

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