

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department of Housing and Urban Development

SECOND KENYA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (KISIP 2)

Financed By:



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CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) REPORTS AND SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS IN SELECTED
INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS (MAJAONI) IN MOMBASA COUNTY

COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT REPORT FOR MAJAONI SETTLEMENT

MOMBASA COUNTY

DATE: JULY 2024

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DECLARATION

Certificate of Declaration and Document Authentication

This document has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 of the Kenya Gazette Supplement No.56 of 13th June 2003, Legal Notice No. 101.

This report is prepared for and on behalf of:

The Proponent

The County Government of Mombasa, Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, State Department of Housing and Urban Development.

P.O. Box

Nairobi - Kenya.

Designation -----

Name -----

Signature -----

Date -----

Lead Expert

I, **Charles Muyembe Lwanga**, **Lead Expert Registration Number 1283** on behalf of The Government of the Republic of Kenya, Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, State Department of Housing and Urban Development, submit this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study of the infrastructure upgrading plans, detailed engineering designs and preparation of procurement documents, resettlement action plan (RAP) and environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) reports, and vulnerable and marginalised groups plan (VMGP), where applicable, and supervision of construction works in selected informal settlements for Majaoni Settlement Upgrade Project. The ESIA report has been prepared in accordance with the Client Guidelines, Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap 387, and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 (and the amendment Regulations of 2016).

Signed at on this day of **July 2024**

Signature:

Designation: ESIA/AUDIT LEAD EXPERT REG. NO 641

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARAP:	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
AFDB:	African Development Bank
AFD:	Agence Francaise Developement
BoQ:	Bill of Quantities
CPR:	Comprehensive Project Report
DOSHS:	Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety Services
EHS:	Environment Health and Safety
EA:	Environmental Assessment
ESAAP:	Environment and Social Audit Action Plan
ESIA:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMMP:	Environment and Social Management & Monitoring Plan
EMCA:	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
GoK:	Government of Kenya
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GHG:	Green House Gases
HSP:	Health and Safety Plan
MTIH&UD:	Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure Housing and Urban Development
MTP:	Medium Term Plan
MDG:	Millennium Development Goal
MSF:	Sustainable Development Goals
NEC:	National Environment Council
NEP:	National Environment Policy
NEMA:	National Environment Management Authority
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
PCR:	Physical Cultural Resources
PCT:	Project Committee Team
PDO:	Project Development Objectives
PRSP:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAP:	Resettlement Action Plan
OP:	Operation Policy
OSHA:	Occupational Health and Safety

SDH&UD: State Department of Housing and Urban Development

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

SUP: Socially Uplifting Project

WB: World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background information

The Government of Kenya has received a credit from International Development Association (IDA) and Agence Francaise Developement (AFD) towards the cost of the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP 2)

KISIP 2 builds on the successes and lessons learnt of KISIP 1 and continues to support the interventions that have been successful. The overall project development objective of the KISIP 2 programme is to improve access to basic services and tenure security of residents in participating urban informal settlement and strengthen institutional capacity for slum upgrading in Kenya in consultation with the community.

This Project, while concentrating on informal settlements, complements existing and past urban operations in Kenya to address the Urban infrastructure deficit and Urban institutional challenges. It supports the Governments' affordable housing agenda as it seeks to complement the demand-side and supply-side operations to improve housing affordability.

Targeted informal settlements in Mombasa County under the improving infrastructure component in this project are Majaoni Settlement with a population of 4,649 who look to benefit from the project.

The settlement is in Kisauni Constituency, Bamburi sub-location in Bamburi ward within Mombasa County. The estimate terrain elevation above sea level is 19 meters. The prioritized project development in this settlement are;

The Majaoni Settlement infrastructure upgrade encompasses two crucial components: roads and drainage systems, and street lighting.

Objectives of the comprehensive project report

- The CPR like any other 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, operational and decommissioning stages of the Project.
- To verify compliance with 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.
- To prepare 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 negative impacts.

Terms of reference

The consultant is expected to undertake activities that will ensure that outputs are consistent with the professional and legal requirements. All outputs will be presented using modern techniques/technology and will form part of the digital land information systems for informal settlements being generated by KISIP 2. It is also required that the data is generated through a consultative process that guarantees authenticity and ownership through the following specific tasks.

1. Desktop study.
2. Community mobilization and sensitization for stakeholder engagement.
3. Identification and preparation of base maps of the existing informal settlements.
4. Undertake Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and prepare a Social Management Plan and or a Resettlement Action Plan.
5. Undertaking socio-economic surveys and physical mapping of the settlements
6. Land Information System (LIS).

ESIA Approach and Methodology.

Table A- 1: Esia approach and methodology

Visiting the project site	consulting with the local communities, and other relevant key stakeholders
Data Collection Methods and Procedures	Questionnaires/standard interview schedules, key informant interviews, focused group discussions, use of checklists, observations and photography, site visits, desktop environmental studies and scientific tests, where necessary
Environmental Screening	Assess whether there will be a need for an environmental and social impact assessment
Environmental Scoping	Conducted to help narrow down onto the most critical issues requiring attention during the assessment.
Desktop Study	Review on the nature of the proposed activities, project documents, designs, policy and legislative framework as well as the environmental setting of the area among others.
Site Assessment	Field visits were made for physical inspections of the areas around the project site and the environmental status of the surrounding areas to determine the anticipated impacts.
Public Participation	Public participation meetings were conducted specifically the project area.
Data Analysis, Reporting and Documentation	Data was quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed in terms of themes.

Project Description

The Majaoni Settlement infrastructure upgrade encompasses two crucial components: roads and drainage systems, and street lighting.

Project Location and Size

The settlement's approximate location lies at 3°57'42"S and 39°42'56"E. The settlement's strategic location in Kisauani Sub-County, Mombasa County, further underscores its significance as a hub for mobility, economic activities, and community life. As a reflection of its coastal surroundings, the settlement not only benefits from its proximity to the Indian Ocean but also faces unique challenges that necessitate targeted interventions for improvement. The settlement has an area of 30Ha and houses 4,649 residents according to the 2019 population census.

Scope of works

The proposed projects for the Majaoni Settlement encompass a comprehensive upgrade initiative that includes the construction of roads, footpaths, drainage systems, extension of water lines, and streetlight works.

Table A- 2: Proposed project Summary description

Proposed Projects	Description				
	No of Footpaths	No of roads	Widths	Total lengths	Nature of upgrade
1. Roads	-	5	9m	3,674.44 meters.	Upgrade to bitumen standard with side pavements, culverts and crossing paths
2. Drainage system	Description				
	Construction of Lined up open drains and infiltration pits with No culverts no crossing points				
3. Street Lighting- Installation off High Mast lighting	Description				
	No of High Mast lighting		Height	Luminous Radius (Coverage)	
	3		30m	150m	

Roads, Footpaths, and Drainage System

The road network is an essential facet of this project, consisting of five roads with varying lengths and widths. Road 1, with a length of 114.9 meters and a width of 9 meters, is complemented by Roads 2 to 5, collectively totalling 3,674.44 meters. The roadworks involves a carriage way with a width of 9.0 meters, featuring a meticulously designed pavement structure. This structure includes a 300mm thick improved subgrade, a 200mm thick natural gravel material sub-base with a minimum CBR of 30%, a 150mm thick 2% cement-treated gravel base, and a 35mm Type II AC on the carriageway. Additionally, double surface dressing with 6/10mm and 14/20mm precoated aggregates will be applied to the shoulders.

High mast street lighting works

The project incorporates street lighting works to enhance safety and security in the settlement. This involves the installation of 5 high mast lights, each featuring a 30-meter high steel tower. The lights come complete with a lockable electrical control switchgear and power meter chamber, anchored on a substantial 3000mm by 3000mm concrete foundation. The radius of illumination for each high mast light spans an impressive 150 meters, contributing significantly to the overall safety and well-being of the community during nighttime.

Project Activities and Processes

Projects to be Undertaken;

- Roads and Storm Water Drains
- High mast security lighting

Table A- 3:Summary of project budget

S/N	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1	ROADS AND DRAINAGE WORKS	238,558,489.14
2	HIGH MAST STREET LIGHTING	16,660,800.00
	TOTAL	255,219,289.14

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT IN KSHS
1	Allow for a provisional sum for obtaining necessary licenses and approvals except for the ESIA for the project	250,000.00
2	Allow a provisional sum for creating awareness on E&S risks among the communities and workers	242,000.00
3	Allow for a provisional sum to undertake stakeholder engagement activities	1,620,000.00
4	Allow for the implementation of actions in the ESMMP	2,800,000.00
5	Provide for rehabilitation and restoration of disturbed environments	3,060,000.00
6	Allow for a provisional sum for the project closure Environmental audit and submission to NEMA	357,000.00
Subtotal 2		8,329,500.00

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT IN KSHS
1	ROADS AND DRAINAGE COSTS	89,860,989.71
2	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD COSTS	8,329,500.00
3	HIGH MAST LIGHTING COSTS	4,125,200.00
Grand Total		102,315,689.71

Socio-economic

The settlement's approximate location lies at 3°57'42"S and 39°42'56"E. The settlement's strategic location in Kisauini Sub-County, Mombasa County, further underscores its significance as a hub for mobility, economic activities, and community life. As a reflection of its coastal surroundings, the settlement not only benefits from its proximity to the Indian Ocean but also faces unique challenges that necessitate targeted interventions for improvement. The settlement has an area of 30Ha and houses 4,649 residents according to the 2019 population census

The average annual temperature for Majaoni is 56° degrees and The short rains start towards the end of October lasting until December and correspond to the comparatively dry North Eastern Monsoons, averaging 240mm. The annual average rainfall for the county is 640mm. It is dry for 151 days a year with an average humidity of 76% and an UV-index of 7.

Human habitation and agricultural activities have also significantly interfered with both terrestrial and aquatic habitats in the Project area. Domesticated animals like goats are found at the project site. Trees like Mangifera indica, Azadirachta Indica, polyalthia longifolia Palm trees, agricultural crops, Bougenvillea, Asimina triloba are seen at the project site. However, Lafarge Company own can find different kind of animals and plants at Haller Park a restoration centre

Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

The ESIA Report preparation was guided by provision of relevant policies, legislation and institutional frameworks that guide preparation of ESIA in Kenya and the international standards, including the World Bank O Safeguard Policies. These instruments are presented as follows:

Policy Provision

- National Policy for Disaster Management in Kenya 2009
- National Disaster Response Plan, 2009,
- Constitution of Kenya 2010
- Kenya Vision 2030
- The Sustainable Development Goals
- National Environment Policy (NEP)
- National Land Policy
- HIV and AIDS Policy 2009
- Gender Policy 2011

Acts of Parliament

- Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 amended in 2015
- Water Act 2002 amended in 2016
- County Government Act no 17 of 2012
- Physical Planning Act 1996 (286)
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA 2007), Public Health Act (Cap.242)
- Works Injuries and Benefits Acts (2007)

Institutional framework

KISIP, Mombasa County, Kenya National Highways Authority, Kenya Rural Roads Authority, Community Based Organizations, Kenya Power, Water Service Boards supplying water to the settlement

International Safeguard Policies and Standards

- World Bank OP 4.01 on Environment Assessment
- World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines

Other international instruments used included AfDB Integrated Safeguard System, International Finance Cooperation (IFC) Performance Standard, Labour and Working Conditions, and other applicable international conventions and treaties were also reviewed.

Project Alternative

Regulation 18(1) of Legal Notice 101 specifies the basic content of an Environmental Impact Assessment Study / Project Report subsequent to which, subsection (i) requires an analysis of alternatives including project site, design and technologies and reasons for preferring the proposed site. Therefore, this section analyses the Project alternatives in terms of site, technology scale and waste management options. However, under this study the alternative that was considered for the Project was focused on:

- a) "No-action" Alternative
- b) Alternative Routes
- c) Alternative Mode of Transportation
- d) Analysis of Alternative Construction Materials and Technology

Highlights of Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder Engagement Findings

The assessment involved consultations with relevant stakeholders in target Project area. The aim of stakeholder consultations was to give a platform for information sharing and opinion gathering in relation to the proposed Project. Consultations were done in form of public meetings and key informant interviews. The issues were than analyzed and presented to design team for finalization of Project designs and planning on how best to implement the Project. The main meetings were held within the month of March 2024, attendance of the meetings was from diverse sectors of the society as summarized below.

Table A- 4: Schedule of Public Consultation Meetings

Date	Meeting Venue	Stakeholder Consulted	Number of males in Attendance	Number of females in Attendance
12 th March 2024	Majaoni Mosque	County Officer, SEC Members, ESIA Experts	4	3

Table A- 5:Summary of Stakeholder Consultation Issues below

Date	Meeting Venue	Stakeholder Consulted	Number of Meeting Attendance	Gender
12 th March 2024	Majaoni Mosque	County Officer, SEC Members, ESIA Experts	52	Male: 33 Female: 19

Details of stakeholder consultations are presented in PUBLIC PARTICIPATION of this Report

On a rating of 1-5 on its significance to the local community 1 being less significant 5 being most significant.

Table A- 6:Summary of Potential Positive Impacts

			Rating	Maximizing Measure	
1	Positive	Short Term	Job Creation Increased	5 The contractor to outsource that are readily available at the project site without sabotaging the quality of work, Construction camps promoting local businesses for food and other ingredients	
			Connectivity Enhanced Safety	4 Improving existing reporting mechanism in case incidents of insecurity are still there	
			Flood Prevention	4 Doing a flood risk survey to assess areas prone to flood and place further mechanism for flood prevention	
			Reduced Erosion	3 Creation of awareness to the public on how to further control erosion	
			Increased Property Values	4 Proper development of incorruptible systems of buying and selling of land and removing the middle man in order the local can benefit Higher from sale of his/her land	
			Improved Pedestrian Infrastructure	3 	
			Access to Education	3 	
			Access to Healthcare	3 	
			Social Cohesion	3 	
			Prevention of Waterlogging	3 	
		Long term	Aesthetic Improvement of Urban Areas	4 	
			Community Development	4 	
			Sustainable Development	4 Other CSR sustainable project e.g. improved sanitation to follow the success of the project	
			Infrastructure Resilience	3 	

		Environmental Protection	3
		Reduced Maintenance Costs	3
		Improved Connectivity	4
		Increased Revenue to the municipality, county, National and Regional Governments	3
		After implementation of the Settlement Development Project, it is likely to attract other community development projects.	3

SUMMARY OF NEGATIVE IMPACTS

1. Potential for Soil Contamination
2. Dust and Air Quality Concerns
3. Aesthetic Impact on Surrounding Properties
4. Environmental Disturbance
5. Construction Waste Generation
6. Alteration of Drainage Patterns
7. Increased Congestion During Construction
8. Compromised Water Supply
9. Community Conflicts
10. Construction accidents:
11. Disruption of the Local Businesses

- 12. Noise and Air Pollution
- 13. Traffic Disruptions
- 14. Impact on Property Values
- 15. HIV/Aids/STI's
- 16. Energy Consumption
- 17. Environmental Pollution

18. Light pollution
19. Visual intrusion
20. Water Runoff Issues
21. Glare
22. Impact on Fauna
23. Social Disruption
24. Vandalism of the high Mast Lights
25. Habitat Loss and Fragmentation Soil Disturbance Air and Noise Pollution Waste

MITIGATION MEASURES OF THESE POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS

1. The contractor adhering/complying to laws and regulations concerning labour, air, noise, and basic components of the projects.
2. The contractor's strict adherence to the Environmental Management Plan.
3. The Contractor's clear display of Road signs to avoid accidents and installation of barriers.
4. Construction activities will be limited to project sites / routes which already exist therefore limited destruction to vegetation cover.
5. Proper rehabilitation of the environment through replanting of vegetation after construction and decommissioning to handle habitat loss and fragmentation.
6. Installation of top Security and reporting mechanism to handle any issues of vandalism, or accidents etc.
7. Public Community awareness of potential disruption/diversions on road access, spread of HIV/Aids etc.
8. Construction wastes (residual earth, debris and scrap materials) to be removed for safe disposal and encourage recycling where possible (concrete debris for access road surfacing)
9. Proper Compensation of the PAPS according to RAP report and world bank guidelines.
10. Construction material sourced from within to ensure environmentally sustainable (approved accordingly) and avoid unnecessary pollution.
11. The contractor should generate a waste disposal plan.

ESMMP

ESMMP for Preconstruction Stage

ESMMP for Roads, footpaths

Environmental impact	Impact level	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Performance	Frequency	Estimated Cost
Environmental							
Approval from NEMA and other Agencies for ESIA report	Medium	The Proponent shall ensure that all pertinent permits, certificates, and licenses have been obtained prior to any activities commencing on- site and are strictly adhered to.	Environment licenses Degree of completion of set of required approvals/ permits issued	County Government of Mombasa Contractor	EIA/ Number of EIA Permits obtained	Project Cycle	250,000.00
Clearance of Corridors	Medium	In line with the provisions of the RPF, prepare and effectively implement a plan for managing the land-related impacts. Facilitate all affected persons and address all grievances prior to commencing works.	Displacements Number of facilitated PAPs	County Government of Mombasa Consultant KISIP	Visibly marked road reserve	During designing time and construction	242,000.00
Social impacts							
Divided opinion on project implementations	Medium	Conduct extensive public participation and consultation with key stakeholders	Public opinion, Satisfaction to the relevant authority	Consultant GRC SEC KISIP	-Total project support by all	Throughout all stages from onset	200,000.00
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	Low	The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design. Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums.	Number of public participation forums held.	KISIP Contactor Consultant GRC EC	SEC/GRC meetings	During designing Stage	250,000.00

ESMMP for Drainages

Environmental impact	Impact level	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Performance	Frequency	Estimated Cost
Environmental							
Approval from NEMA and other Agencies for ESIA report	Medium	The Proponent shall ensure that all pertinent permits, certificates, and licenses have been obtained prior to any activities commencing on-site and are strictly adhered to.	Environment licenses Degree of completion of set of required approvals/ permits issued	County Government of Mombasa Contractor	EIA/ Number of EIA Permits obtained	Project Cycle	250,000.00
Clearance of Corridors	Medium	In line with the provisions of the RPF, prepare and effectively implement a plan for managing the land-related impacts. Facilitate all affected persons and address all grievances prior to commencing works.	Displacements Number of facilitated PAPs	County Government of Mombasa Consultant KISIP	Visibly marked road reserve	During designing time and construction	242,000.00
Social impacts							
Divided opinion on project implementations	Medium	Conduct extensive public participation and consultation with key stakeholders	Public opinion, Satisfaction to the relevant authority	Consultant GRC SEC KISIP	-Total project support by all	Throughout all stages from onset	200,000.00
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	Low	The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design. Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums.	Number of public participation forums held.	KISIP Contactor Consultant GRC EC	SEC/GRC meetings	During designing Stage	250,000.00

ESMMP for Streetlights

Environmental impact	Impact level	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Performance	Frequency	Estimated Cost
Environmental							

Approval from NEMA and other Agencies for ESIA report	Medium	The Proponent shall ensure that all pertinent permits, certificates, and licenses have been obtained prior to any activities commencing on- site and are strictly adhered to.	Environment licenses Degree of completion of set of required approvals/ permits issued	County Government of Mombasa Contractor	EIA/ Number of EIA Permits obtained	Project Cycle	250,000.00
Clearance of Corridors	Medium	In line with the provisions of the RPF, prepare and effectively implement a plan for managing the land-related impacts. Facilitate all affected persons and address all grievances prior to commencing works.	Displacements Number of facilitated PAPs	County Government of Mombasa Consultant KISIP	Visibly marked road reserve	During designing time and construction	242,000.00
Social impacts							
Divided opinion on project implementations	Medium	Conduct extensive public participation and consultation with key stakeholders	Public opinion, Satisfaction to the relevant authority	Consultant GRC SEC KISIP	-Total project support by all	Throughout all stages from onset	200,000.00
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	Low	The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design. Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums.	Number of public participation forums held.	KISIP Contactor Consultant GRC EC	SEC/GRC meetings	During designing Stage	250,000.00

ESMMP for Construction Phase

ESMMP for Roads and footpaths

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Environmental						
Noise pollution and Excessive	Moderate	Enforce EMCA 1999, Revised 2015 (Noise and Excessive Vibrations Regulations of 2009)	Reported complaints from neighbour community and institutions	Environmental Consultants Contractor	Continuous	400,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Vibrations		<p>Maintain noise level within acceptable limits (55 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Undertake Noise and Excessive Vibration Assessments</p> <p>Effective use of appropriate PPE (earmuffs) for exposed workers.</p> <p>Proper maintenance of machines.</p> <p>Record and communicated to the Supervising Engineer all noise and excess vibration complains for appropriate action.</p>	<p>Records of machine and vehicle maintenance</p> <p>Availability and use of Ear Muffs</p>			
Air pollution	Moderate	<p>Maintain a speed limit of 20km/h within the site during construction phase to reduce dust particles emission.</p> <p>Use of environmentally friendly fuels such as Low Sulphur diesel.</p> <p>Regular maintenance and service of construction machinery and equipment in accordance to manufacturer specifications to minimize the generation of hazardous gases.</p>	<p>Cases of respiratory complication at nearby health centre.</p> <p>Records of machine and vehicle maintenance</p> <p>Low dust generation during construction</p> <p>Availability and use of Nose Masks</p>	Environmental Consultants Contractor	Continuous	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>Providing PPEs such as nose masks to the workers in dusty areas on the site.</p> <p>Maintain regular training of all personnel on methods for minimizing air quality impacts during construction.</p> <p>Ensure a strict schedule plan for all equipment to avoid unnecessary trips and minimize idling of engines.</p> <p>Enforce of EMCA 2015 (AirQuality Regulations 2014)</p> <p>Avoid carrying out dust generating activities especially during strong winds</p> <p>Use of covered trucks for material delivery to avoid spills and windblown dust</p> <p>Communicate air quality monitoring results to the public and address concerns proactively.</p> <p>Monitor air quality in the construction area and surrounding neighborhood.</p> <p>Spraying of all earthwork's areas within 200 meters of human settlement to reduce dust.</p>				
Water Pollution	Low	<p>Implement best management practices for construction activities to prevent runoff contamination.</p> <p>Ensure al machineries are serviced at a dedicated service bay to avoid spillages of oil and other fluids</p>	Water Quality Reports Records of machine and vehicle	Environmental Management Team Water Quality Experts	Throughout Project	500,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>Implement erosion control measures to prevent soil runoff into water bodies.</p> <p>Regularly monitor water quality in nearby water bodies during construction and implementing corrective measures.</p> <p>Collaborate with local water authorities to ensure compliance with water quality standards</p>				
Soil pollution / Erosion	Low	<p>Implement soil erosion control measures to prevent the release of contaminants during construction.</p> <p>Regularly monitor soil quality in construction areas and implement corrective measures.</p> <p>Collaborate with environmental agencies to ensure compliance with soil quality standards.</p>	Ground cover in Constructed areas	Environmental Management Team/consultant Contractor	Monthly	400,000.00
Waste Generation	Moderate	<p>Implement a waste management plan, including proper disposal and recycling of construction waste.</p> <p>Educate construction workers on responsible waste disposal practices.</p> <p>Monitor waste generation and disposal practices to ensure compliance with the waste management plan.</p> <p>Practice waste recycling, re use and reduction of waste generation</p>	Clean, Organized, Neat Site Presence of waste collection receptacle Contract with NEMA Registered Waste Disposal Firm	Environmental Management Contractor	Throughout Project	500,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Social Risks						
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	Low Medium	<p>Implement an awareness and prevention program for project workers and the local community.</p> <p>Provide access to HIV testing and counselling services, ensuring confidentiality and non-discrimination.</p> <p>Establish a support system for individuals living with HIV/AIDS, promoting inclusivity and reducing stigma.</p> <p>Alias with local security administration for insecurity management</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS awareness trainings</p> <p>Availability of VCT facilities</p> <p>Social awareness and trainings</p>	<p>Sociologists</p> <p>Environmental and Safety Management Manager</p> <p>Contractor</p>	Throughout Project	300,000.00
Occupational Safety and Health issues	Moderate	<p>Enforce strict safety protocols and provide regular training for all construction personnel.</p> <p>Conduct routine safety inspections and audits to identify and address potential hazards.</p> <p>Establish an emergency response plan to handle accidents promptly and efficiently.</p> <p>Provide all workers with appropriate full protective gear. These include working boots, overalls, helmets, earmuffs, masks, and gloves.</p> <p>Make available a fully equipped First aid kit that is manageable by a trained qualified first aider.</p> <p>Use of signage's at work construction site for communication to non-workers and other road</p>	<p>Accidents occurrence incidences recorded in the Incidence Book</p> <p>Workers have Safety Gear(PPEs)</p> <p>Emergency contacts for Hospital and Police available</p>	<p>Environmental and Safety Management Manager</p> <p>Contractor</p>	Weekly	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		users Conduct regular training Document all near misses, incidents and accidents. Conduct risk assessments for all general, standard and high risk jobs Engage only qualified personnel on operating or conducting high risk jobs Issue work permits after risk assessment is successfully and all workers verified to be fit for work Conduct physical fitness test regularly for all worker Report all work related injuries and health concerns for action to be taken				
Child Exploitation and Abuse	Medium	Ensure each employee signs a code of conduct that covers child protection ensuring no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws. Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police. Employ workers who are 18 years and above, and with a valid national ID at the time of hire. Implement and monitor the employment register regularly.	List of workers that does not contain underage persons	SEC GRC Contractor	Daily	200,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>Comply with the national labor laws and labour management practices.</p> <p>Put visible signage on site “No Jobs for children.”</p>				
Increased Crime and Insecurity	Very High	<p>Contractor and Supervision Team to liaise regularly with the Local Administration and Police Service to address any security and crime arising during project implementation.</p> <p>Contractor to provide 24 hours' security to Workforce Camps, Yards, Stores and to the Supervising Team's Offices</p>	<p>Availability of security officers</p> <p>Number of security concerns reported.</p>	<p>Environmental and Safety Management Manager</p> <p>Mombasa County Traffic Department Officials</p>	Daily	900,000.00
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	<p>Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.</p>	<p>Contractor</p> <p>SEC and GRC</p> <p>County Government officials, Department of Traffic management</p> <p>Environmental And Safety Management Manager</p>	Throughout Project	250,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Low Medium	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	SEC GRC Contractor Mombasa County Government Officials	Throughout Project	150,000.00
Disruption to Public Services	Low Medium	<p>Coordinate with relevant public service providers to adapt services during construction.</p> <p>Communicate service disruptions in advance to minimize inconvenience for residents.</p> <p>Establish a hotline or platform for residents to report service disruptions and address concerns.</p>	Number of complaints from community due to lack of certain services	Environmental and Safety Management Manager Contractor Relevant County Government department with help of KISIP County coordinator	Throughout Project	100,000.00
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	High	<p>The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design.</p> <p>Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums</p>	Number of beneficiaries engaged during the public participation meetings	KISIP Contractor Consultant	Initial and Ongoing	200,000.00

ESMMP for Drainages

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Environmental						

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Noise pollution and Excessive Vibrations	Moderate	<p>Enforce EMCA 1999, Revised 2015 (Noise and Excessive Vibrations Regulations of 2009)</p> <p>Maintain noise level within acceptable limits (55 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Undertake Noise and Excessive Vibration Assessments</p> <p>Effective use of appropriate PPE (earmuffs) for exposed workers.</p> <p>Proper maintenance of machines.</p> <p>Record and communicated to the Supervising Engineer all noise and excess vibration complains for appropriate action.</p>	<p>Reported complaints from neighbour community and institutions</p> <p>Records of machine and vehicle maintenance</p> <p>Availability and use of Ear Muffs</p>	Environmental Consultants Contractor	Continuous	400,000.00
Air pollution	Moderate	<p>Maintain a speed limit of 20km/h within the site during construction phase to reduce dust particles emission.</p> <p>Use of environmentally friendly fuels such as Low Sulphur diesel.</p> <p>Regular maintenance and service of construction machinery and equipment in accordance to</p>	<p>Cases of respiratory complication at nearby health centre.</p> <p>Records of machine and vehicle maintenance</p> <p>Low dust generation during construction</p> <p>Availability and use of Nose</p>	Environmental Consultants Contractor	Continuous	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>manufacturer specifications to minimize the generation of hazardous gases.</p> <p>Providing PPEs such as nose masks to the workers in dusty areas on the site.</p> <p>Maintain regular training of all personnel on methods for minimizing air quality impacts during construction.</p> <p>Ensure a strict schedule plan for all equipment to avoid unnecessary trips and minimize idling of engines.</p> <p>Enforce of EMCA 2015 (AirQuality Regulations 2014)</p> <p>Avoid carrying out dust generating activities especially during strong winds</p> <p>Use of covered trucks for material delivery to avoid spills and windblown dust</p> <p>Communicate air quality monitoring results to the public and address concerns proactively.</p> <p>Monitor air quality in the construction area and surrounding neighborhood.</p> <p>Spraying of all earthwork's areas within 200 meters of human settlement to reduce dust.</p>	Masks			
Water Pollution	Low	<p>Implement best management practices for construction activities to prevent runoff contamination.</p> <p>Ensure al machineries are serviced at a dedicated</p>	Water Quality Reports Records of machine and vehicle	Environmental Management Team Water Quality Experts	Throughout Project	500,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>service bay to avoid spillages of oil and other fluids</p> <p>Implement erosion control measures to prevent soil runoff into water bodies.</p> <p>Regularly monitor water quality in nearby water bodies during construction and implementing corrective measures.</p> <p>Collaborate with local water authorities to ensure compliance with water quality standards</p>				
Soil pollution / Erosion	Low	<p>Implement soil erosion control measures to prevent the release of contaminants during construction.</p> <p>Regularly monitor soil quality in construction areas and implement corrective measures.</p> <p>Collaborate with environmental agencies to ensure compliance with soil quality standards.</p>	Ground cover in Constructed areas	Environmental Management Team/consultant Contractor	Monthly	400,000.00
Waste Generation	Moderate	<p>Implement a waste management plan, including proper disposal and recycling of construction waste.</p> <p>Educate construction workers on responsible waste disposal practices.</p> <p>Monitor waste generation and disposal practices to ensure compliance with the waste management plan.</p> <p>Practice waste recycling, re use and reduction of waste generation</p>	<p>Clean, Organized, Neat Site</p> <p>Presence of waste collection receptacle</p> <p>Contract with NEMA Registered Waste Disposal Firm</p>	Environmental Management Contractor	Throughout Project	500,000.00
Social Risks						

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	Low Medium	<p>Implement an awareness and prevention program for project workers and the local community.</p> <p>Provide access to HIV testing and counselling services, ensuring confidentiality and non-discrimination.</p> <p>Establish a support system for individuals living with HIV/AIDS, promoting inclusivity and reducing stigma.</p> <p>Alias with local security administration for insecurity management</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS awareness trainings</p> <p>Availability of VCT facilities</p> <p>Social awareness and trainings</p>	<p>Sociologists</p> <p>Environmental and Safety Management Manager</p> <p>Contractor</p>	Throughout Project	300,000.00
Occupational Safety and Health issues	Moderate	<p>Enforce strict safety protocols and provide regular training for all construction personnel.</p> <p>Conduct routine safety inspections and audits to identify and address potential hazards.</p> <p>Establish an emergency response plan to handle accidents promptly and efficiently.</p> <p>Provide all workers with appropriate full protective gear. These include working boots, overalls, helmets, earmuffs, masks, and gloves.</p> <p>Make available a fully equipped First aid kit that is manageable by a trained qualified first aider.</p> <p>Use of signage's at work construction site for communication to non-workers and other road users</p> <p>Conduct regular training</p> <p>Document all near misses, incidents and accidents.</p>	<p>Accidents occurrence incidences recorded in the Incidence Book</p> <p>Workers have Safety Gear(PPEs)</p> <p>Emergency contacts for Hospital and Police available</p>	<p>Environmental and Safety Management Manager</p> <p>Contractor</p>	Weekly	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>Conduct risk assessments for all general, standard and high risk jobs</p> <p>Engage only qualified personnel on operating or conducting high risk jobs</p> <p>Issue work permits after risk assessment is successfully and all workers verified to be fit for work</p> <p>Conduct physical fitness test regularly for all worker</p> <p>Report all work related injuries and health concerns for action to be taken</p>				
Child Exploitation and Abuse	Medium	<p>Ensure each employee signs a code of conduct that covers child protection ensuring no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws.</p> <p>Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police.</p> <p>Employ workers who are 18 years and above, and with a valid national ID at the time of hire.</p> <p>Implement and monitor the employment register regularly.</p> <p>Comply with the national labor laws and labour management practices.</p> <p>Put visible signage on site "No Jobs for children."</p>	List of workers that does not contain underage persons	SEC GRC Contractor	Daily	200,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Increased Crime and Insecurity	Very High	<p>Contractor and Supervision Team to liaise regularly with the Local Administration and Police Service to address any security and crime arising during project implementation.</p> <p>Contractor to provide 24 hours' security to Workforce Camps, Yards, Stores and to the Supervising Team's Offices</p>	Availability of security officers on site	Environmental and Safety Management Manager Mombasa County Traffic Department Officials	Daily	900,000.00
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.	Contractor SEC and GRC County Government officials, Department of Traffic management Environmental And Safety Management Manager	Throughout Project	250,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Low Medium	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	SEC GRC Contractor Mombasa County Government Officials	Throughout Project	150,000.00
Disruption to Public Services	Low Medium	<p>Coordinate with relevant public service providers to adapt services during construction.</p> <p>Communicate service disruptions in advance to minimize inconvenience for residents.</p> <p>Establish a hotline or platform for residents to report service disruptions and address concerns.</p>	<p>Number of complaints from community due to lack of certain services</p>	Environmental and Safety Management Manager Contractor Relevant County Government department with help of KISIP County coordinator	Throughout Project	100,000.00
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	High	<p>The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design.</p> <p>Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries engaged during the public participation meetings</p>	KISIP Contractor Consultant	Initial and Ongoing	200,000.00

ESMMP for Streetlights

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
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Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Environmental						
Waste Generation	Moderate	<p>Implement a waste management plan, including proper disposal and recycling of construction waste.</p> <p>Educate construction workers on responsible waste disposal practices.</p> <p>Monitor waste generation and disposal practices to ensure compliance with the waste management plan.</p> <p>Practice waste recycling, re use and reduction of waste generation</p>	<p>Clean, Organized, Neat Site</p> <p>Presence of waste collection receptacle</p> <p>Contract with NEMA Registered Waste Disposal Firm</p>	Environmental Management Contractor	Throughout Project	500,000.00
Social Risks						
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	Low Medium	<p>Implement an awareness and prevention program for project workers and the local community.</p> <p>Provide access to HIV testing and counselling services, ensuring confidentiality and non-discrimination.</p> <p>Establish a support system for individuals living with HIV/AIDS, promoting inclusivity and reducing stigma.</p> <p>Alias with local security administration for insecurity management</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS awareness trainings</p> <p>Availability of VCT facilities</p> <p>Social awareness and trainings</p>	Sociologists Environmental and Safety Management Manager Contractor	Throughout Project	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Occupational Safety and Health issues	Moderate	<p>Enforce strict safety protocols and provide regular training for all construction personnel.</p> <p>Conduct routine safety inspections and audits to identify and address potential hazards.</p> <p>Establish an emergency response plan to handle accidents promptly and efficiently.</p> <p>Provide all workers with appropriate full protective gear. These include working boots, overalls, helmets, earmuffs, masks, and gloves.</p> <p>Make available a fully equipped First aid kit that is manageable by a trained qualified first aider.</p> <p>Use of signage's at work construction site for communication to non-workers and other road users</p> <p>Conduct regular training</p> <p>Document all near misses, incidents and accidents.</p> <p>Conduct risk assessments for all general, standard and high risk jobs</p> <p>Engage only qualified personnel on operating or conducting high risk jobs</p> <p>Issue work permits after risk assessment is successfully and all workers verified to be fit for work</p> <p>Conduct physical fitness test regularly for all worker</p> <p>Report all work related injuries and health concerns</p>	<p>Accidents occurrence incidences recorded in the Incidence Book</p> <p>Workers have Safety Gear(PPEs)</p> <p>Emergency contacts for Hospital and Police available</p>	Environmental and Safety Management Manager Contractor	Weekly	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		for action to be taken				
Child Exploitation and Abuse	Medium	<p>Ensure each employee signs a code of conduct that covers child protection ensuring no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws.</p> <p>Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police.</p> <p>Employ workers who are 18 years and above, and with a valid national ID at the time of hire.</p> <p>Implement and monitor the employment register regularly.</p> <p>Comply with the national labor laws and labour management practices.</p> <p>Put visible signage on site "No Jobs for children."</p>	List of workers that does not contain underage persons	SEC GRC Contractor	Daily	200,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	<p>Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.</p>	<p>Contractor SEC and GRC County Government officials, Department of Traffic management Environmental And Safety Management Manager</p>	Throughout Project	250,000.00
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Low Medium	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	<p>SEC GRC Contractor Mombasa County Government Officials</p>	Throughout Project	150,000.00
Disruption to Public Services	Low Medium	<p>Coordinate with relevant public service providers to adapt services during construction.</p> <p>Communicate service disruptions in advance to minimize inconvenience for residents.</p> <p>Establish a hotline or platform for residents to</p>	<p>Number of complaints from community due to lack of certain services</p>	<p>Environmental and Safety Management Manager Contractor Relevant County Government</p>	Throughout Project	100,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		report service disruptions and address concerns.		department with help of KISIP County coordinator		
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	High	The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design. Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums	Number of beneficiaries engaged during the public participation meetings	KISIP Contactor Consultant	Initial and Ongoing	200,000.00

ESMMP for Operational Phase

ESMMP for Roads and footpaths

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Medium high	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive.</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	County Government of Mombasa; Department of Traffic management, KISIP	Throughout Project	No additional cost
Ineffective Grievance Management	Very High	<p>Constitute a Local Grievances Committee in consultation with all community segments and incorporate the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms. Implement a workers' grievances mechanism.</p> <p>Create awareness on the culturally appropriate and accessible GRM to all community segments including vulnerable individuals and households and CSOs.</p> <p>Log, date, process, resolve, and close-out all reported grievances in a timely manner.</p> <p>Ensure proportionate representation of disadvantaged persons in the local grievances committee.</p> <p>Enable the GRM to provide for confidential reporting of particularly sensitive social aspects such as GBV, as</p>	<p>Awareness trainings conducted</p> <p>Grievance complaints documentation</p> <p>Availability of a GRM and SEC committee</p>	County Government of Mombasa, KISIP, Contractor	Throughout Project	No additional cost

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		well as anonymity.				
Water Pollution/Contamination	Very Low	<p>Prioritize integrated water management approaches that address both the root causes and symptoms of pollution.</p> <p>Investing in infrastructure for safe drinking water supply, wastewater treatment, and solid waste management</p> <p>Promoting sustainable agricultural practices to reduce runoff and pollution</p> <p>Strengthening regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to prevent industrial pollution, and raising awareness about the importance of water conservation and pollution prevention among community members.</p> <p>Taking proactive measures to protect water resources</p>	<p>Water quality standards and tests</p>	<p>SEC, GRC, KISIP</p>	Ongoing	No additional cost
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with</p>	<p>Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.</p>	<p>SEC, GRC, KISIP</p>	Monthly	200,000.00

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		<p>disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>				

ESMMP for Drainages

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Medium high	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive.</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	<p>County Government of Mombasa; Department of Traffic management, KISIP</p>	Throughout Project	No additional cost
Ineffective Grievance Management	Very High	Constitute a Local Grievances Committee in consultation with all community segments and incorporate the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms. Implement a workers'	<p>Awareness trainings conducted</p> <p>Grievance complaints documentation</p>	<p>County Government of Mombasa, KISIP, Contractor</p>	Throughout Project	No additional cost

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		<p>grievances mechanism.</p> <p>Create awareness on the culturally appropriate and accessible GRM to all community segments including vulnerable individuals and households and CSOs.</p> <p>Log, date, process, resolve, and close-out all reported grievances in a timely manner.</p> <p>Ensure proportionate representation of disadvantaged persons in the local grievances committee.</p> <p>Enable the GRM to provide for confidential reporting of particularly sensitive social aspects such as GBV, as well as anonymity.</p>	Availability of a GRM and SEC committee			
Water Pollution/Contamination	Very Low	<p>Prioritize integrated water management approaches that address both the root causes and symptoms of pollution.</p> <p>Investing in infrastructure for safe drinking water supply, wastewater treatment, and solid waste management</p> <p>Promoting sustainable agricultural practices to reduce runoff and pollution</p> <p>Strengthening regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to prevent industrial pollution, and raising</p>	Water quality standards and tests	SEC, GRC, KISIP	Ongoing	No additional cost

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		<p>awareness about the importance of water conservation and pollution prevention among community members.</p> <p>Taking proactive measures to protect water resources</p>				
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.	SEC, GRC, KISIP	Monthly	200,000.00
Alteration of Natural Drainage Patterns	Very Low	<p>Conduct detailed hydrological studies to understand natural drainage patterns.</p> <p>Design drainage systems that mimic natural flow to reduce environmental</p>		SEC, GRC, KISIP	Quarterly	200,000.00

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		impact				

ESMMP for Streetlights

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Medium high	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive.</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	County Government of Mombasa; Department of Traffic management, KISIP	Throughout Project	No additional cost
Ineffective Grievance Management	Very High	<p>Constitute a Local Grievances Committee in consultation with all community segments and incorporate the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>Implement a workers' grievances mechanism.</p> <p>Create awareness on the culturally appropriate and accessible GRM to all community segments including vulnerable individuals and households and CSOs.</p> <p>Log, date, process, resolve, and close-out all reported grievances in a timely manner.</p> <p>Ensure proportionate representation of disadvantaged persons in the local</p>	<p>Awareness trainings conducted</p> <p>Grievance complaints documentation</p> <p>Availability of a GRM and SEC committee</p>	County Government of Mombasa, KISIP, Contractor	Throughout Project	No additional cost

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		<p>grievances committee.</p> <p>Enable the GRM to provide for confidential reporting of particularly sensitive social aspects such as GBV, as well as anonymity.</p>				
Energy Consumption	Low Medium	<p>A programmable timer shall control exterior lights.</p> <p>Generator should be provided as a full backup energy source throughout the development.</p> <p>Install and routine maintenance of energy efficient appliances e.g. LED bulbs etc.</p> <p>Monitor energy use during construction and set reasonable limit.</p> <p>Put off all lights immediately when not in use or are not needed.</p> <p>The water booster set will contain inverter pumps for energy saving and precise control of flow and pressure rate.</p> <p>Turn off machinery and equipment when not in use.</p> <p>Use of solar energy as an alternative source of energy at contractor's camp sites.</p>	Reduced and conservative use of energy	County Government of Mombasa, KISIP, Contractor	Throughout Project	300,000.00

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.	SEC, GRC, KISIP	Monthly	200,000.00
Light and Visual discomfort	Medium High	<p>Properly design and angle light fixtures to minimize glare.</p> <p>Consider installing light shields or diffusers to control light direction.</p> <p>Seek aviation lighting design principles</p> <p>Use shielded fixtures and directional lighting to minimize light spillage.</p> <p>Implement curfew times for non-essential lighting.</p> <p>Educate the community on responsible</p>		SEC, GRC, KISIP	Throughout Project	No additional cost

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		lighting practices.				
Disturbance to Nocturnal Wildlife	Very Low	Install motion sensors or timers to reduce lighting intensity during periods of low activity. Choose warm-coloured lights that are less disruptive to wildlife.		SEC, GRC, KISIP	Throughout Project	No additional cost

ESMMP for Decommissioning Phase

ESMMP for Roads and footpaths

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Disruption of Services	Low Medium	Implement phased decommissioning to minimize disruption to services. Provide alternative routes or transportation options for affected commuters. Schedule decommissioning activities during off-peak hours to reduce impact on traffic flow.	Number of services affected Duration of service disruptions. Percentage of planned versus unplanned disruptions.	SEC, GRC, KISIP, County Government of Mombasa	Throughout Decommissioning	No additional cost
Environmental Disturbance	Low Medium	Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning. Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.	Compliance with environmental regulations and permits. Inspection frequency and compliance with erosion control practices	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	To be established

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.	Survival rates of replanted native vegetation			
Waste Generation	Low Medium	Implement recycling and reuse programs for materials like concrete and asphalt. Properly dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with regulations. Encourage contractors to minimize waste generation through efficient construction and decommissioning practices.	Adoption rate of recycled materials in new construction projects Compliance with hazardous waste disposal regulations Implementation of practices to reduce packaging waste, excess materials, and unnecessary disposal.	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	250,000.00
Economic Loss	Low Medium	Provide support and incentives for local businesses affected by decommissioning. Offer compensation or assistance programs to mitigate financial losses. Develop alternative economic opportunities or infrastructure projects to offset any negative economic impacts.	Service disruption metrics and traffic flow management. Compliance with environmental regulations and effectiveness of restoration efforts. Quantity of recycled materials, hazardous waste disposal compliance, and waste reduction. Number of businesses supported, financial assistance effectiveness, and economic diversification progress.	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	100,000.00
Health and Safety Concerns	Medium	Enforce strict safety regulations and provide adequate training for workers. Implement dust and noise control	Adherence to safety regulations and incident rates. Monitoring dust and noise	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	200,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		measures to minimize pollution and disturbance to nearby residents. Communicate potential risks to the public and provide guidance on safety precautions.	levels, and compliance with pollution limits. Public awareness and feedback on risk communication effectiveness.			
Environmental Disturbance	Low Medium	Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning. Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution. Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.	Completion and compliance of environmental impact assessments. Effectiveness of erosion and sediment control measures. Success of habitat restoration and native vegetation replanting. Water quality monitoring results. Stakeholder feedback on environmental impacts and restoration efforts. Adherence to environmental regulations and reporting requirements.	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	300,000.00

ESMMP for Drainages

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Disruption of	Low	Implement phased decommissioning to	Number of services affected	SEC, GRC, KISIP,	Throughout	No

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Services	Medium	<p>minimize disruption to services.</p> <p>Provide alternative routes or transportation options for affected commuters.</p> <p>Schedule decommissioning activities during off-peak hours to reduce impact on traffic flow.</p>	<p>Duration of service disruptions.</p> <p>Percentage of planned versus unplanned disruptions.</p>	County Government of Mombasa	Decommissioning	additional cost
Environmental Disturbance	Low Medium	<p>Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning.</p> <p>Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.</p> <p>Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.</p>	<p>Compliance with environmental regulations and permits.</p> <p>Inspection frequency and compliance with erosion control practices</p> <p>Survival rates of replanted native vegetation</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	To be established
Waste Generation	Low Medium	<p>Implement recycling and reuse programs for materials like concrete and asphalt.</p> <p>Properly dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with regulations.</p> <p>Encourage contractors to minimize waste generation through efficient construction and decommissioning practices.</p>	<p>Adoption rate of recycled materials in new construction projects</p> <p>Compliance with hazardous waste disposal regulations</p> <p>Implementation of practices to reduce packaging waste, excess materials, and unnecessary disposal.</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	250,000.00
Economic Loss	Low Medium	Provide support and incentives for local businesses affected by decommissioning.	<p>Service disruption metrics and traffic flow management.</p> <p>Compliance with environmental regulations</p>	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	100,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>Offer compensation or assistance programs to mitigate financial losses.</p> <p>Develop alternative economic opportunities or infrastructure projects to offset any negative economic impacts.</p>	<p>and effectiveness of restoration efforts.</p> <p>Quantity of recycled materials, hazardous waste disposal compliance, and waste reduction.</p> <p>Number of businesses supported, financial assistance effectiveness, and economic diversification progress.</p>			
Health and Safety Concerns	Medium	<p>Enforce strict safety regulations and provide adequate training for workers.</p> <p>Implement dust and noise control measures to minimize pollution and disturbance to nearby residents.</p> <p>Communicate potential risks to the public and provide guidance on safety precautions.</p>	<p>Adherence to safety regulations and incident rates.</p> <p>Monitoring dust and noise levels, and compliance with pollution limits.</p> <p>Public awareness and feedback on risk communication effectiveness.</p>	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	200,000.00
Environmental Disturbance	Low Medium	<p>Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning.</p> <p>Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.</p> <p>Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.</p>	<p>Completion and compliance of environmental impact assessments.</p> <p>Effectiveness of erosion and sediment control measures.</p> <p>Success of habitat restoration and native vegetation replanting.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring results.</p> <p>Stakeholder feedback on</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
			environmental impacts and restoration efforts. Adherence to environmental regulations and reporting requirements.			

ESMMP for Street lighting

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Disruption of Services	Low Medium	<p>Implement phased decommissioning to minimize disruption to services.</p> <p>Provide alternative routes or transportation options for affected commuters.</p> <p>Schedule decommissioning activities during off-peak hours to reduce impact on traffic flow.</p>	<p>Number of services affected</p> <p>Duration of service disruptions.</p> <p>Percentage of planned versus unplanned disruptions.</p>	SEC, GRC, KISIP, County Government of Mombasa	Throughout Decommissioning	No additional cost
Environmental Disturbance	Low Medium	<p>Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning.</p> <p>Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.</p> <p>Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.</p>	<p>Compliance with environmental regulations and permits.</p> <p>Inspection frequency and compliance with erosion control practices</p> <p>Survival rates of replanted native vegetation</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	To be established
Waste Generation	Low Medium	<p>Implement recycling and reuse programs for materials like concrete and asphalt.</p> <p>Properly dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with regulations.</p> <p>Encourage contractors to minimize waste generation through efficient construction and decommissioning practices.</p>	<p>Adoption rate of recycled materials in new construction projects</p> <p>Compliance with hazardous waste disposal regulations</p> <p>Implementation of practices to reduce packaging waste, excess materials, and unnecessary disposal.</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	250,000.00
Economic Loss	Low Medium	Provide support and incentives for local	Service disruption metrics and traffic flow management.	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	100,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>businesses affected by decommissioning.</p> <p>Offer compensation or assistance programs to mitigate financial losses.</p> <p>Develop alternative economic opportunities or infrastructure projects to offset any negative economic impacts.</p>	<p>Compliance with environmental regulations and effectiveness of restoration efforts.</p> <p>Quantity of recycled materials, hazardous waste disposal compliance, and waste reduction.</p> <p>Number of businesses supported, financial assistance effectiveness, and economic diversification progress.</p>			
Health and Safety Concerns	Medium	<p>Enforce strict safety regulations and provide adequate training for workers.</p> <p>Implement dust and noise control measures to minimize pollution and disturbance to nearby residents.</p> <p>Communicate potential risks to the public and provide guidance on safety precautions.</p>	<p>Adherence to safety regulations and incident rates.</p> <p>Monitoring dust and noise levels, and compliance with pollution limits.</p> <p>Public awareness and feedback on risk communication effectiveness.</p>	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	200,000.00
Environmental Disturbance	Low Medium	<p>Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning.</p> <p>Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.</p> <p>Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning</p>	<p>Completion and compliance of environmental impact assessments.</p> <p>Effectiveness of erosion and sediment control measures.</p> <p>Success of habitat restoration and native vegetation replanting.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		activities.	results. Stakeholder feedback on environmental impacts and restoration efforts. Adherence to environmental regulations and reporting requirements.			

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

This section describes the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism. The overall objective of the GRM is to establish an effective communication channel among project stakeholders for providing a timely and efficient two-way feedback mechanism to address any grievances and complaints against the project from multiple stakeholders and Project Affected. This GRM complies with the Law of Kenya and international best practices. During the proposed implementation of Majaoni settlement project, grievances, complaints as well as disputes are expected to arise from several stages of the project including design and implementation phase.

Effective and timely response to community complaints is essential for maintaining good community relations. KISIP is committed to having an effective complaints handling system that reflects the needs, expectations and rights of complainants.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the Majaoni Settlement project presents a transformative endeavour that holds the promise of significantly improving the quality of life for its residents. The planned construction of roads, drainage systems, and street lighting infrastructures is poised to bring about positive changes in settlement livelihoods, community connectivity, and overall safety.

Acknowledging the positive outcomes, it is imperative to address potential challenges associated with the construction phase. The resettlement and demolition of structures, coupled with the risk of heightened noise and air pollution, may pose temporary inconveniences for the local population. Additionally, disruptions to daily activities and businesses, along with potential flooding and social issues, underscore the need for vigilant supervision and comprehensive planning during the project's implementation.

The subsequent assessment, as recommended, should be conducted based on both the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.01 Environmental Assessment and the Government of Kenya regulations under the Legal Notice 31 and 32 of Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations amended in 2019. This dual approach is essential, given the project's funding from both the World Bank and the Government of Kenya under counter-part funding, ensuring alignment with international and national environmental assessment standards.

There are no PAPS in the settlement thus no need for ARAP.

Recommendation

To ensure the successful execution of the project and mitigate the identified impacts, the initiation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is strongly recommended. This assessment will serve as a vital tool to thoroughly examine the potential effects on the natural and human environment, propose

tailored mitigation measures, and develop an effective Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). This proactive approach aligns with the project's commitment to environmental sustainability and social responsibility.

Furthermore, considering that the proposed projects fall within the Second Schedule of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and are categorized under both Category A and Category B of the World Bank's environmental screening classification, it is crucial to subject the project to a comprehensive ESIA. This ensures compliance with regulatory standards and international best practices.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Government of Kenya has received a credit from International Development Association (IDA) and Agence Francaise de Development (AFD) towards the cost of the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP 2)

KISIP 2 builds on the successes and lessons learnt of KISIP 1 and continues to support the interventions that have been successful. The overall project development objective of the KISIP 2 programme is to improve access to basic services and tenure security of residents in participating urban informal settlement and strengthen institutional capacity for slum upgrading in Kenya in consultation with the community.

This Project, while concentrating on informal settlements, complements existing and past urban operations in Kenya to address the Urban infrastructure deficit and Urban institutional challenges. It supports the Governments' affordable housing agenda as it seeks to complement the demand-side and supply-side operations to improve housing affordability.

Targeted informal settlements in Mombasa County under the improving infrastructure component in this project are Majaoni Settlement with a population of 4,649 who look to benefit from the project.

The settlement is in Kisauni Constituency, Bamburi sub-location in Bamburi ward within Mombasa County. The estimate terrain elevation above sea level is 19 meters. The prioritized project development in this settlement are;

The Majaoni Settlement infrastructure upgrade encompasses two crucial components: roads and drainage systems, and street lighting.

1.2 Objectives of the Project

The Kenya informal settlements improvement project aims to upgrade various infrastructural components and the implementation of the project as a whole is inclusive of the residents of these settlements which are its direct beneficiaries, at all stages.

1.3 Objectives of the ESIA

The main objective of the Comprehensive Project Report study is to predict, assess, and analyze the possible positive and negative environmental and social impacts that are expected during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project. The specific objectives are: -

- Prediction and evaluation of potential environmental impacts of the project, and propose workable mitigation measures for the significant negative impacts of the project on the environment.
- Preparation of a detailed Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) for the proposed project.

1.4 Terms of References (TORS)

In compliance with legal and professional requirements, it is expected that the outputs from this study reflect a consultative process whose presentation will be through modern technology that will form part of digital land information systems for informal settlements being generated by KISIP.

The authenticity requires the consultant to conduct the below tasks

1. Assessment and description of location/site, objectives, scope, nature of the proposed project,
2. Analysis of the proposed project activities during the proposed project cycle; construction, operation, decommissioning phases,
3. Establish the suitability of the proposed project in the proposed location,
4. Review and establish all relevant baseline information as will be required by NEMA (Physical, Biological and Social Cultural and economic) and identify any information gaps,

5. Description and analysis of policy legal and institutional framework including but not limited to Kenyan policies, laws, regulation and guidelines which have a bearing on the proposed project and will also serve as benchmarks for monitoring and evaluation, and future environmental audits,
6. In-depth description of the proposed project and associated works together with the requirements for carrying out the works,
7. Analysis of the designs, technology, procedures and processes to be used, in the implementation of the works,
8. Consultation and Public Participation (CPP): Identify key stakeholders and affected persons; hold a public meeting and provide /collect written evidence i.e. minutes,
9. Identify and analyze proposed project alternatives including but not limited to: Scale and extent; project site alternatives, no project alternatives, design alternatives, material alternatives and technologies alternatives,
10. Identify, predict and carry out in-depth analysis all actual potential and significant impacts on flora, fauna, soils, air, water, the social, cultural and community settings; the direct, indirect, cumulative, irreversible, short-term and long-term effects anticipated to be generated by the proposed project, both positive and negative throughout the project cycle,
11. Recommend sufficient mitigation measures for all the potential negative impacts identified,
12. Analyze occupational health and safety issue associated with the proposed project,
13. Develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMMP) proposing the measures for eliminating, minimizing or mitigating adverse impacts on the environment, including the cost, timeframe and responsibility to implement the measures.

1.5 Justification of the ESIA

The implementation of the proposed project shall have both socio-economic and environmental impacts on the project area. In order to alleviate any detrimental effects of the project, there is need to assess possible impacts of the development on the environment and the socio-economic attributes of the project area. At first, the proposed project will be evaluated against the framework provided by the Physical Development plan to ensure proper alignment. Then an Environmental Impact Assessment is conducted in accordance with the Client Guidelines, Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), Act, Cap 387, and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2009 (and the amendment Regulations of 2019).

Due to the likely socio-economic impacts of the project, our Environmental Specialist and Socio-Economic Specialist have also collected socio-economic data to support the Environmental Impact Assessment and also to be used for Economic Evaluation of the Project. They were assisted by Field Assistants and a group of Enumerators especially in the process of acquiring the primary data in the field.

The execution of the assignment was carried out during the preliminary design of the Project to ensure that the designs produced comply with environmental requirements and take into account socio-economic status in the areas. The outcome of the Environmental Impact Assessment will be used to moderate the Engineers' Designs to ensure that they are in harmony with the environmental and socio-economic attributes of the project area. This approach will enhance the protection of the environment and the local community from negative effects of development.

1.6 Environmental and Social Impact and Assessment Team

Table 1:ESIA Team

Designation	Name	Responsibilities
Lead Expert	Charles Muyembe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supervise ESIA field Surveys and Socio economic field surveys'• Provide general guidance• Review Comprehensive Project Reports, Screening reports and Socio Economic Reports
Environmentalist	1. Alex Muriuki 2. Frederick Gaya 3. Kashim Oginga 4. Allan Kirombo 5. Michael Morse 6. Saraphina Nasimiyu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carrying out Field Surveys/Assessments• Drafting of Screening Reports, Socio-economic Reports and the Comprehensive Project Reports
Sociologists	Charity Gathuthi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducting Socio-economic Field assessments• Drafting of socio-economic reports

1.7 ESIA Approach and Methodology

As stated earlier, the ESIA Study was carried out in compliance with the government of Kenya's Environment Management and Coordination Act of 1999 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003, World Banks Environmental and Social Performance Standards and Equator Principles among other relevant laws, regulations and guideline standards.

The general steps followed during the assessment were as follows:

- Environmental and social screening, in which the project was identified as among those requiring Environmental and Social Impact Assessment under schedule 2 of EMCA, 1999
- Environmental scoping that provided the key environmental issues
- Desktop studies
- Physical inspection of the area and surrounding areas
- ESIA Public participation via the use of general questionnaires, key informants' interviews, socio-economic surveys and interactive meetings
- Data analysis and
- Report preparation.

1.7.1 Environmental and Social Screening

This step was conducted through legal review and desktop studies to assess whether there will be a need for an environmental and social impact assessment, and what level of assessment is necessary. This was done using a screening checklist in reference to requirements of the EMCA, 1999, and specifically the second schedule. The proposed projects are listed as medium risk projects in Legal Notice 31&32 of EMCA and under the World Banks framework, as Category B – Projects with potential limited adverse environmental and social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures. The consultant did screening of the project and prepared a screening report. The screening checklist has been annexed below : **Appendix 4:Checklist**

1.7.2 Environmental Social Management Framework

An Environmental Social and Management Framework (ESMF) serves as a comprehensive guideline for ensuring that projects adhere to environmental and social sustainability principles.

The Environmental Social and Management Framework (ESMF) outlined the policies, procedures, and guidelines for managing environmental and social risks associated with project implementation. It provided a systematic approach to identify, assess, and mitigate potential environmental and social impacts throughout the project lifecycle.

An ESMF provides a structured approach to managing environmental and social risks associated with project implementation, aligning with the objectives of EMCA to ensure sustainable development and environmental protection. Additionally; World bank's OP 4.01 requires projects to assess and manage environmental and social risks, and an ESMF serves as a tool to fulfil this requirement comprehensively. The ESMF has been annexed below: **Appendix 4:Checklist**.

1.7.3 Relocation Policy framework

Relocation Policy framework screening can be utilized as a methodology in an Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to assess the potential impacts of a project on communities and individuals who may be displaced or affected by relocation.

The World Bank's Safeguard Policies provide guidelines for projects it finances to ensure that adverse social and environmental impacts are identified and mitigated. While the World Bank does not have a specific Safeguard Policy dedicated solely to relocation, aspects of relocation are addressed in several of its policies, including:

1. **Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12):** This policy outlines measures to address the adverse impacts of involuntary resettlement, including compensation, assistance with relocation, and opportunities for affected people to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. It emphasizes avoiding or minimizing displacement whenever possible and improving the livelihoods of affected people.
2. **Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01):** This policy requires projects to assess potential environmental and social impacts, including those related to relocation. It emphasizes the importance of identifying and mitigating adverse impacts on affected communities, including through appropriate resettlement measures.
3. **Labor and Working Conditions (OP/BP 4.11):** This policy includes provisions related to involuntary resettlement, ensuring that affected workers are provided with adequate compensation, assistance with relocation, and opportunities for alternative employment or income-generation activities.
4. **World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs):** The World Bank Group Environment, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) provide technical advice and guidance on best practices for managing environmental, health, and safety risks associated with various industries and sectors. These guidelines aim to assist project developers, financiers, and other stakeholders in identifying potential environmental and social impacts, as well as implementing measures to minimize or mitigate these impacts. The EHSGs cover a wide range of topics, including air and water pollution, biodiversity conservation, occupational health and safety, and community health and safety. They are based on international standards and best practices, taking into account the specific circumstances and requirements of different regions and industries. Overall, the EHSGs serve as a valuable resource for promoting sustainable development and responsible business practices across the globe.
5. **Operational Policy (OP 4.07) on Natural Habitats:** aimed at guiding projects financed by the World Bank to effectively manage and conserve natural habitats. This policy emphasizes the importance of protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services while promoting sustainable development. OP 4.07 outlines principles and standards for assessing and managing potential impacts on natural habitats throughout the project lifecycle. Key aspects covered include the identification of critical habitats, assessment of potential impacts, avoidance and minimization measures, and compensation for residual impacts. The policy also emphasizes the importance of stakeholder engagement, transparency, and accountability in natural habitat conservation efforts. By adhering to OP 4.07, project proponents can ensure that their activities are conducted in a manner that preserves biodiversity and ecosystem integrity, contributing to long-term environmental sustainability.
6. **Operational Policy (OP 4.09) on Water Resources Management:** it guides projects funded by the World Bank in sustainable water management, emphasizing integrated approaches to address water scarcity, pollution, and access challenges. The policy promotes water efficiency, quality protection, and equitable access to safe water and sanitation services. It also prioritizes stakeholder engagement, gender equality, and climate resilience. Adhering to OP 4.09 helps achieve sustainable water management, enhancing water security and livelihoods while protecting ecosystems.

The resettlement policy framework checklist has been annexed below: Appendix 4:Checklist

1.7.4 Environmental and Social Scoping

The scoping process, through an ESIA scoping checklist, was conducted to help narrow down onto the most critical issues requiring attention during the assessment. Environmental issues were categorized into physical, natural/ecological and social, economic and cultural aspects. It also included discussions with key stakeholders, managers and design engineers as well as interviews with local communities. Data from secondary sources was

used to outline the bio-physical features, socio-economic characteristics of the residents, the existing infrastructure services and the forms of land tenure.

1.7.5 Desktop Study

Desktop study included document review on the nature of the proposed activities, project documents, designs, policy and legislative framework as well as the environmental setting of the area among others.

1.7.6 Site Assessment

Field visits were made for physical inspections of the areas around the project site and the environmental status of the surrounding areas to determine the anticipated impacts.

1.7.7 Public Participation

Public participation meetings were conducted specifically the project area. Random surveys and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in the smaller groups of residents located along the road corridor. To ensure adequate public participation in the ESIA process, questionnaires were administered to the local communities, and the information gathered was subsequently synthesized and incorporated into the ESIA Comprehensive Project Report (CPR). Additionally, the consultant incorporated the concerns and views of all stakeholders and the affected people.

1.7.7.1 General questionnaires

Questionnaires were structured to gather data from respondents on various subjects. Typically, they began with an introduction outlining the purpose; followed by sections for demographic information such as age, gender, education, and occupation.

The main body of the questionnaire comprises clear and specific questions, including both closed-ended (multiple-choice, yes/no) and open-ended formats, organized logically to address the primary objectives. Additional sections allow for detailed feedback or exploration of specific topics. Before deployment, questionnaires undergo review and pilot testing to ensure clarity, relevance, and accuracy. Sample questionnaires have been annexed below: **Appendix 3:Questionnaires**

1.7.7.2 Key informants' interviews

Following this, background information is gathered from the informant, including details about their expertise or experience. The main body of the interview consists of focused questions designed to elicit detailed insights or perspectives on specific aspects of the topic, with the interviewer probing further and seeking clarification where necessary.

Towards the end of the interview, the interviewer may summarize key points discussed, inviting the informant to reflect on additional insights. The interview concludes with gratitude for participation and a reminder of any follow-up steps. Subsequently, the conversation is transcribed and analyzed to extract relevant themes and insights.

Key informant interviews served as invaluable tools for obtaining rich qualitative data, offering nuanced perspectives that complement quantitative research methods.

Some of the key informants came from members of the youth, people with disabilities, women, public facility institutions and religious leaders. The sample questionnaires have been annexed below:

1.7.7.3 Socio-economic surveys

This was carried out by conducting a household survey within the settlement, used as a method of public participation.

Socioeconomic surveys are comprehensive data collection efforts aimed at understanding the social and economic characteristics of a population or specific groups within it.

These surveys began with the careful selection of a representative sample using various sampling techniques to ensure accuracy and reliability. A structured questionnaire is then developed to gather information on demographics, income, education, employment, housing, health, and access to services. Trained surveyors administered the questionnaire through face-to-face interviews, adhering to standardized protocols to maintain data quality.

Once data collection was completed, the collected data underwent rigorous analysis, utilizing both descriptive and inferential statistical methods to summarize trends and draw meaningful conclusions.

The findings of the socioeconomic survey were then interpreted and reported, providing valuable insights to inform decisions and program planning,

1.7.7.4 Public meetings

These meetings were characterized by active engagement, with participants encouraged to contribute their insights, ask questions, and provide feedback. Through interactive tools such as brainstorming sessions, group discussions, and breakout activities, attendees had the opportunity to explore topics in depth, share diverse perspectives, and generate innovative solutions. Facilitators/consultants played a crucial role in guiding the discussions, ensuring that all voices are heard, and maintaining a constructive and inclusive environment. By fostering meaningful interaction and collaboration, interactive meetings led a better decision-making, and largely informed the consultants on proposed projects.

1.7.8 Data Analysis, Reporting and Documentation

Data was quantitatively and qualitatively analysed in terms of themes. The Environmental Social Impact Assessment Study Report was compiled from the findings in accordance with the guidelines issued by NEMA for such works and prepared and submitted by the proponent for consideration and approval. The Consultant ensured constant briefing of the client during the exercise.

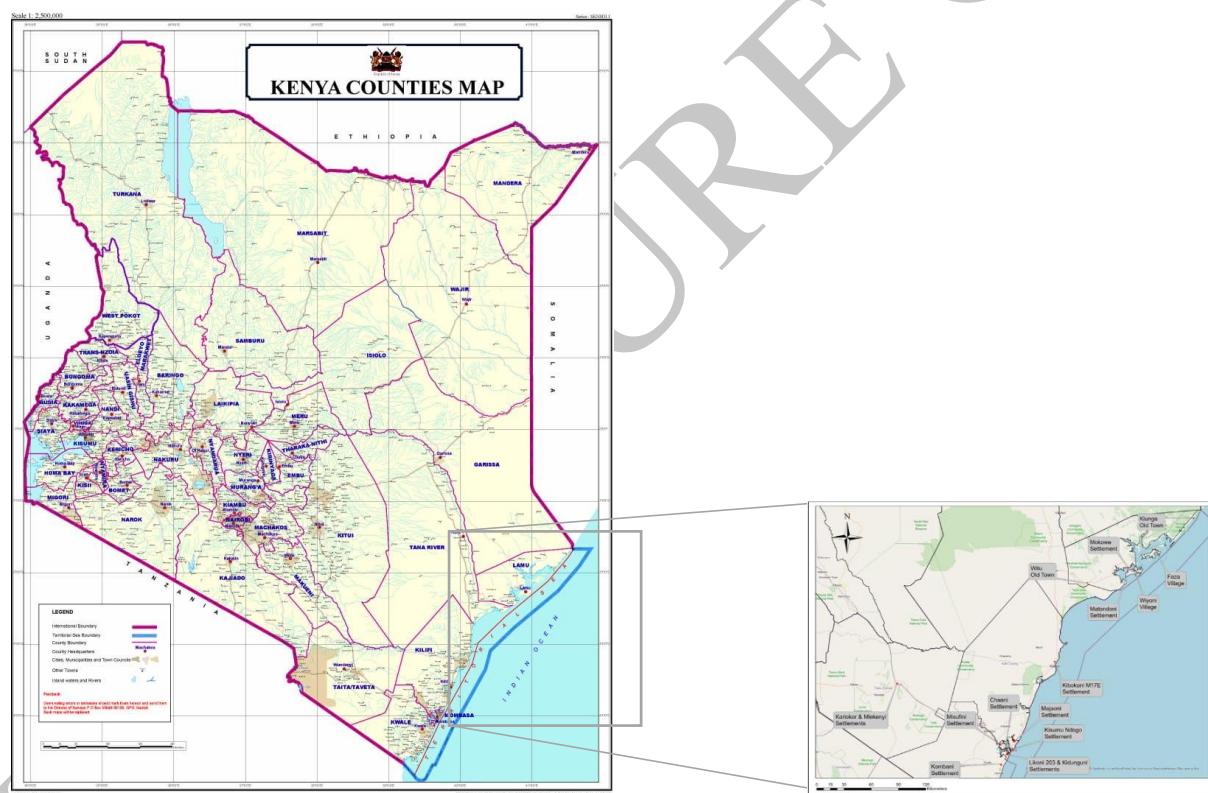
2. PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The settlement's approximate location lies at 3°57'42"S and 39°42'56"E. The settlement's strategic location in Kisau Sub-County, Mombasa County, further underscores its significance as a hub for mobility, economic activities, and community life. As a reflection of its coastal surroundings, the settlement not only benefits from its proximity to the Indian Ocean but also faces unique challenges that necessitate targeted interventions for improvement. The settlement has an area of 30Ha and houses 4,649 residents according to the 2019 population census(KNBS).

The specific enhancements encompass the transformation of existing marram roads into bitumen standards, the implementation of effective storm water drainage systems, and the strategic installation of high-mast lights. These interventions are not only aimed at immediate infrastructural amelioration but are strategically aligned with broader regional development goals. The upgraded roads facilitate smoother access to educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and economic hubs, thereby fostering local development. Simultaneously, the storm water drainage systems mitigate potential risks associated with flooding, ensuring the safeguarding of homes and businesses.

Figure 1:Map of kenya



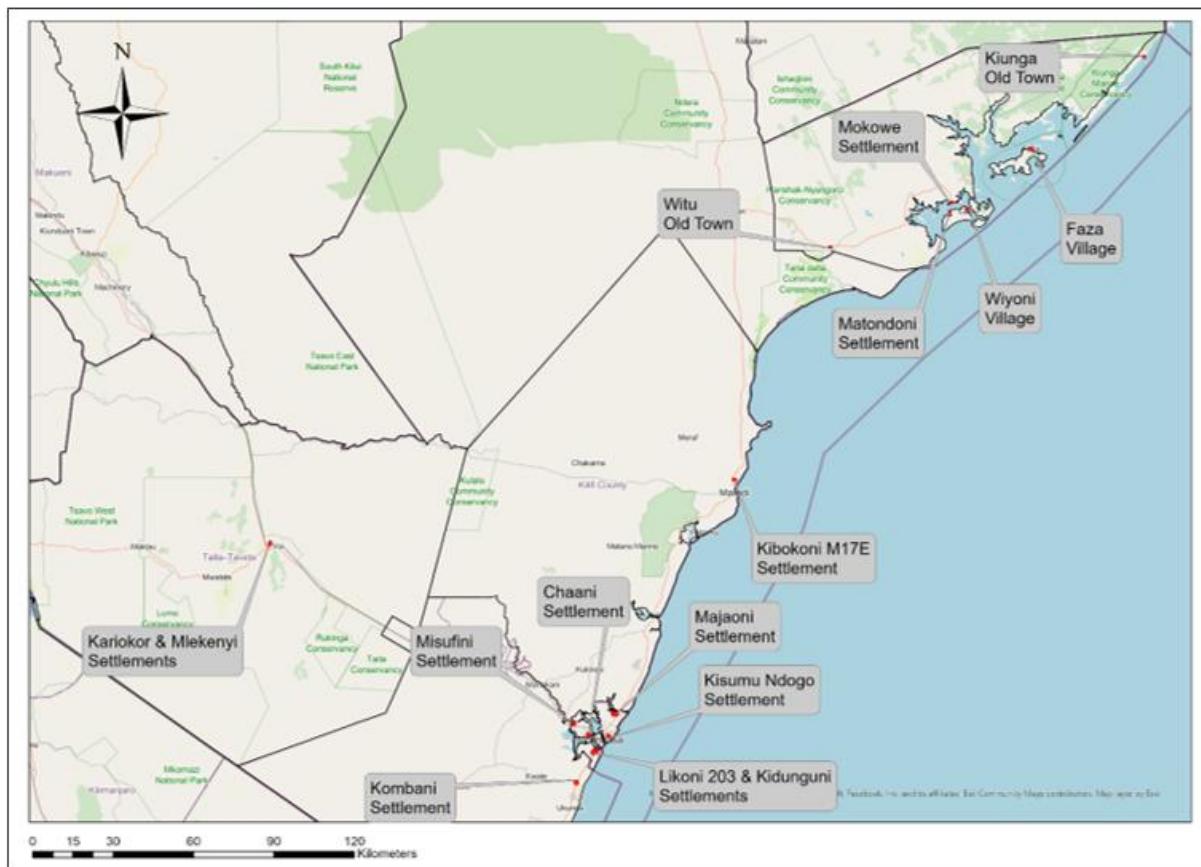


Figure 2: Settlements of KISIP 2 Source: Project design report

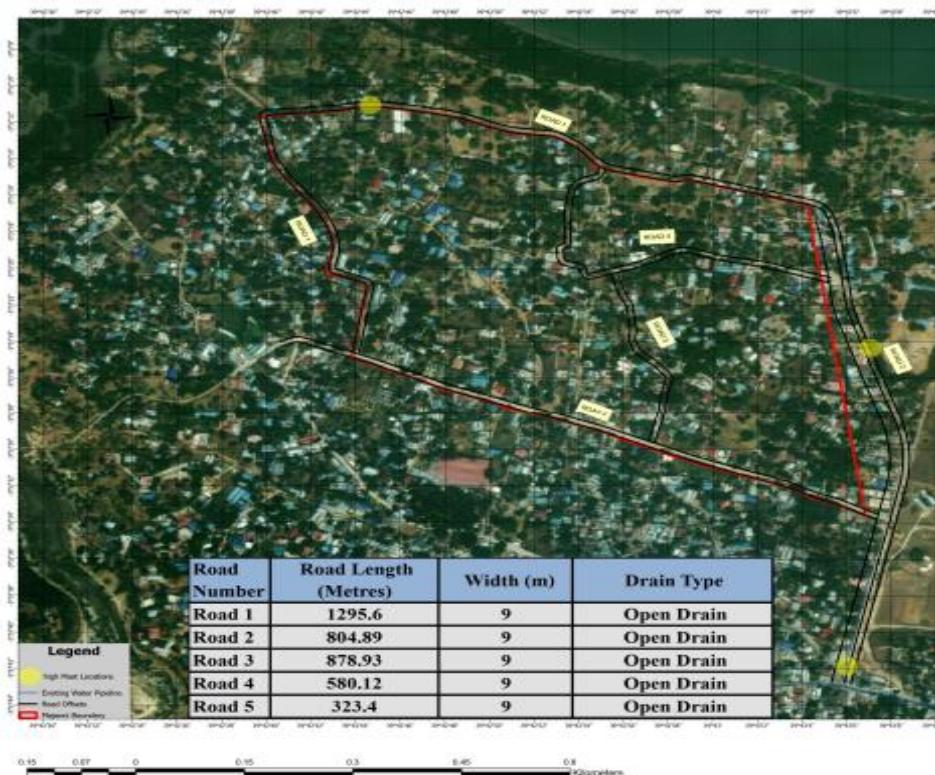


Figure 3: Majaoni settlement and the proposed projects (Source: Project Survey/design)

2.2 Projects description

The Majaoni Settlement infrastructure upgrade encompasses two crucial components: roads and drainage systems, and street lighting.

Proposed scope of works

Proposed Projects	Description				
	No of Footpaths	No of roads	Widths	Total lengths	Nature of upgrade
1. Roads	-	5	9m	3,674.44 meters.	Upgrade to bitumen standard with side pavements, culverts and crossing paths
2. Drainage system	Description				
	Construction of Lined up open drains and infiltration pits with No culverts no crossing points				
3. Street Lighting- Installation off High Mast lighting	Description				
	No of High Mast lighting		Height	Luminous Radius (Coverage)	
	3		30m	150m	

Table 2:Proposed project Summary description

2.2.1 Road and Drainage System

There are 5 roads that have been prioritized

Table 3:Summary of road works

ROAD No	Drawing reference	Length	Width	Drain Type
Road 1	KISIP 2/MSA/PP/ MAJAONI ROAD 01	1295.6	9	Open Drain
Road 2	KISIP 2/MSA/PP/ MAJAONI ROAD 02	804.89	9	Open Drain
Road 3	KISIP 2/MSA/PP/ MAJAONI ROAD 03	878.93	9	Open Drain
Road 4	KISIP 2/MSA/PP/ MAJAONI ROAD 04	580.12	9	Open Drain
Road 5	KISIP 2/MSA/PP/ MAJAONI ROAD 05	323.14	9	Open Drain

The road network is an essential facet of this project, consisting of five roads with varying lengths and widths. Road 1, with a length of 114.9 meters and a width of 9 meters, is complemented by Roads 2 to 5, collectively totalling 3,674.44 meters. The roadworks involves a carriage way with a width of 9.0 meters, featuring a meticulously designed pavement structure. This structure includes a 300mm thick improved subgrade, a 200mm thick natural gravel material sub-base with a minimum CBR of 30%, a 150mm thick 2% cement-treated gravel base, and a 35mm Type II AC on the carriageway. Additionally, double surface dressing with 6/10mm and 14/20mm pre-coated aggregates will be applied to the shoulders.

This structure includes a 300mm thick improved subgrade, a 200mm thick natural gravel material sub-base with a minimum CBR of 30%, a 150mm thick 2% cement-treated gravel base, and a 35mm Type II AC on the carriageway. Additionally, double surface dressing with 6/10mm and 14/20mm pre-coated aggregates will be applied to the shoulders.

Table 4:Road activity budget

BILL No.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
4.00	SITE CLEARANCE AND TOP SOIL STRIPPING	1,475,525.44
5.00	EARTHWORKS	52,721,279.62
8.00	CULVERT & DRAINAGE WORKS	67,408,428.10
9.00	PASSAGE OF TRAFFIC	1,850,550.28
12.00	NATURAL MATERIAL FOR SUBBASE AND BASE	19,535,208.00
14.00	CEMENT AND LIME TREATMENT	5,398,515.15
15.00	BITUMINOUS SURFACE TREATMENT AND SURFACE DRESSING	23,003,203.13
16.00	BITUMINOUS MIXES/WEARING COURSE	25,830,000.00
20.00	ROAD FURNITURE	19,575,779.41
28.00	ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	21,760,000.00
	SUB - TOTAL 1	238,558,489.14

The drainage system construction includes the installation of cross pipe culverts and access culverts, along with lined open drains. This comprehensive drainage network is designed to efficiently manage storm water and mitigate potential flooding risks, ensuring the overall resilience of the settlement's infrastructure.

The scope of work

The Road works entail.

Carriage way of widths 9.0m

Pavement structure comprising of;

- 300mm thick improved subgrade compacted in two layers of 150mm to 100% MDD (AASHTO T99)
- 200mm thick Natural Gravel material Sub base, minimum CBR 30%
- 150mm thick 2% Cement Treated Gravel Base
- 35mm type II AC on carriageway
- Double surface dressing on shoulders (6/10mm and 14/20mm precoated aggregates)

The Footpaths/Walkway works shall comprise

- 60mm concrete blocks surfacing
- 50mm Sand/ Quarry dust layer course
- 100mm Natural Gravel base
- 150mm Natural Gravel Subbase

The Drainage system construction works shall include;

- Cross pipe culverts and access culverts
- Lined open drains

Design Standards

The proposed roads in the identified settlement are classified as being in an urban setting. The road geometrics, pavement and storm water drainage preliminary and detailed designs will be carried out in conformity with the Ministry of Roads standards as outlined in the Roads Design Manual Part I, III and IV.

Geometric Design

The geometric designs of the project roads were done in such a way that it followed the existing road alignments as close as possible. This was done in order minimize on land acquisition and relocation of the inhabitants of the settlements. Aspects considered in the geometric design include but are not necessarily limited to:

- horizontal alignment,
- vertical alignment,
- Road cross section
- Junctions
- Road Furniture
- Crossing structures
- Road Drainage

The geometric design was carried out by use of AutoCAD's Civil 3D software.

The design has taken into consideration design limiting factors such as encroachments to way leave and zoning or other regulatory restrictions.

Functional characteristics that were considered in the design as per the Urban Roads Design Manual are outlined in the table below:

Table 5: Functional Road Characteristics (Urban Road Design Manual)

No	Function	Local Street
1	Traffic movement	Secondary access
2	Flow conditions	Interrupted flow
3	Design Speed	30 – 40 km/hr
4	Running speed	20 – 40 km/hr
5	Road reserve width	3-9 m
6	Carriageway width	3-6 m
7	Property access	primary
8	Connections	Minor Collectors and local streets
9	Parking	Accepted

Design Speed

The alignment design elements, e.g. curvature, sight distances and vertical grades are directly related to design speed. The selection of the appropriate design speed is therefore an important aspect of alignment design.

The design speed for the road was chosen as 40km/hour due to the fact that the roads are basically residential access roads.

Design speed is one factor that determines the degree of curvature in the horizontal alignment design. In this case the roads are within the residential areas where land development and encroachments to the road reserve are the main factors affecting the horizontal curvature of the design. Therefore, some curves impose low level of comfort to the drivers.

Taking into account the limitations imposed by existing developments on horizontal curves, crest curves and sag curves, the curve radii adopted ranged from minimum of 5m at junctions for turning, to 200m on the curves along the alignment.

Design Vehicles

The design vehicle governing the geometric design is indicated below:

Table 6: Design Vehicle as a Design Control Parameter

Design vehicle type	Overall, m	Overhang, m	ne	ea	g	g	s	g	g	g	g	g	g

	Height	width	length	front	rear			
4x4 passenger car	1.3	2.1	5.8	0.9	1.5	3.4	7.3	4.2
Single unit truck	4.1	2.6	9.1	1.2	1.8	6.1	12.8	8.5

Design Cross-sections

The typical section was adopted for urban condition taking into account the road reserve width available. The project roads had different road reserve as follows:

- Public roads to the settlement 6m
- Internal roads 3 - 4m
- Footpaths 2 - 3m

The proposed cross sections (provided in the book of drawings) have a carriageway width of **3 -6m** with **1m** shoulders in road reserves of 9m as well as covered drains for additional space to cater for non-motorized traffic.

Alignment

Horizontal and vertical alignments of a road are designed to an optimum balance so as to provide the most direct, practical and economic route flowing with the terrain and with minimum disturbance to the existing route and without compromising on road safety.

The followings assumptions were made during the design of vertical alignments:

- Drivers eye height -1.10m
- Object height for stopping sight distance -0.10m
- Object height for meeting and passing sight distance - 1.10m

The vertical parabolic curves were fitted using the Autodesk Civil 3D software. For each vertical intersection point, the curve was fitted by inputting the required length and balancing with the design speed.

Sight Distance

Minimum stopping sight distance for urban streets ranges from 30 – 60m. Design for passing sight distance is seldom applicable in urban streets.

Table 7: Stopping Sight Distance

Design speed km/h	Brake reaction distance, m	Braking distance on level, m	Calculated stopping sight distance, m	Design stopping sight distance, m
20	13.9	4.6	18.5	20
30	20.9	10.3	31.2	35
40	27.8	18.4	46.2	50
50	34.8	28.7	63.5	65

Source: AASHTO Geometric design of highways, Exhibit 3.1

Grades

Grades for informal settlements should be as level as practical, consistent with the surrounding terrain. The gradient adopted for local streets will be less than 15%. Where grades of 4% or steeper are necessary, the drainage design may become critical. For proper drainage, the desirable minimum grade that will be adopted for the access roads with outer curbs will be 0.30%, but a minimum grade of 0.2% may be used.

Cross slope

For efficient drainage, pavement cross slopes should be adequate. The normal travelled cross slopes suggested by AASHTO for both highways and low pavement surfaces are shown in the table below:

Table 8: Normal Travel Way Cross Slope

Surface Type	Range in cross slope rate, %
High	1.5 - 2
Low	2 - 6

Source: AASHTO Geometric design of highways, Exhibit 4.4

High type pavements are those that retain smooth riding qualities and good non-skid properties in all weather

Junctions

Junctions and accesses were provided at required sections. The road is an urban road and therefore, unrestricted access is provided.

Most junctions were for residential accesses, but some were accesses to major and other existing urban roads in the area.

The turning radii provided fit the turning characteristics of passenger car with the minimum being 5m.

Side slopes

The side slopes have been taken as 1:1.5 (vertical: horizontal). According to urban road design manual, suggested slopes for cut and fill conditions are shown in the table below:

Table 9: Recommended Design Slopes

Height of fill or cut, m	Earth slope, vertical to horizontal		
	Flat	Moderately steep	Steep
0 – 1.5	1:4	1:4	1:4
1.5 – 3	1:4	1:3	1:2
3 – 4.5	1:3	1:2.5	1:1.5
4.5 – 6	1:2	1:2	1:1.5
Over 6	1:2	1:1.5	1:1.5

Accesses

Access culverts have been provided to allow for accesses to various plots along the road.

Footpaths

The width of the footpath has been estimated on the basis of minimum width required as 1.2m. However, a width of 2m was adopted due to availability of space. The surfacing is of bitumen standards.

Cycle tracks

Due to volume of traffic projected, cycle tracks have not been provided separately and therefore they will use the same carriageway with other motorized traffic.

Road furniture

Road furniture including road signs, guardrails, speed bumps and miscellaneous furniture were considered in the detailed design.

Roads Operation Phase Activities

This is the phase when the road is actually in use. Most of the activities in this phase will involve monitoring of the activities of the project in line to the objectives of the project. These will include repairs to destroyed areas, expansions, policy development and implementation and general maintenance of the road and the associated structures.

Roads Decommissioning Phase

Decommissioning refers to the final disposal of the project and associated materials at the expiry of the project life span. In respect to the road, decommissioning is not anticipated. However, it will be sustained in accordance to transportation demands of the project area.

Nevertheless, after the construction period, construction equipment and dismantled camp materials will be salvaged and removed from the site by the contractor.

Environmental Protection

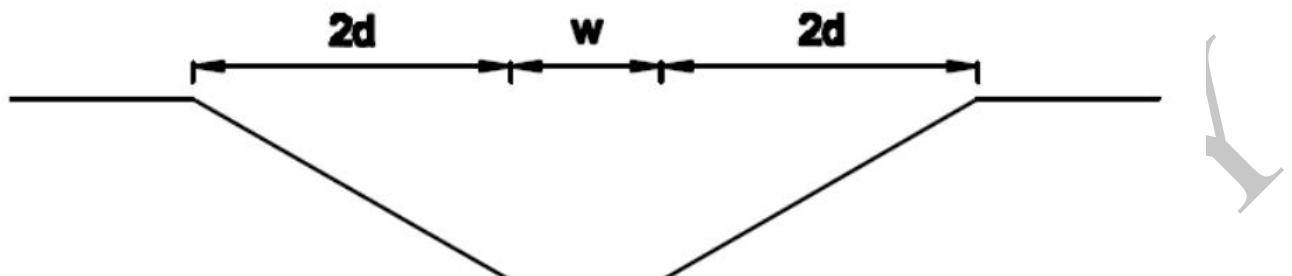
The Contractor is supposed to ensure so far as is reasonably practicable and to the satisfaction of the responsible proponent agent; that the impact of the construction on the environment shall be kept to a minimum and that appropriate measures as brought out in the ESMMMP are taken to mitigate any adverse effects during the construction. These measures shall include:

- a) After extraction of construction materials, all quarries and borrow pits shall be back-filled and landscaped to their original state to the satisfaction of the Engineer. In particular, those near the project road shall be back-filled in such a way that no water collects in them.
- b) Spilling of bitumen, fuels, oils, lubricants and other pollutants shall be avoided and if spilt, shall be collected and disposed off in such a way as not to adversely affect the environment.

Long traffic diversion roads shall be avoided so as to minimize the effect of dust on the surrounding environment. In any case all diversions shall be kept damp and dust free.

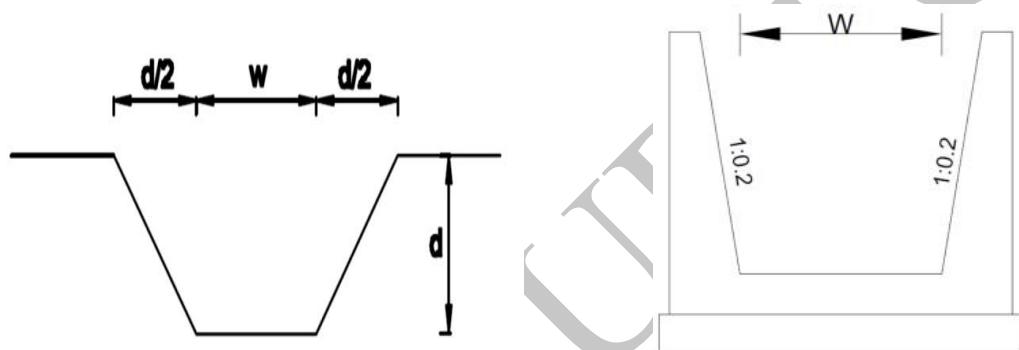
Drainage Facilities Design

Major channels are designed as V-shaped. The major channels run through reserve areas, which are undeveloped areas. The loose slope of the channel is H: V=2:1 which does not require reinforced concrete structure. By adopting this design, construction and management cost can be saved.



1V-Shape Drain (H:V=2:1)

Meanwhile, side ditches along roads are designed as U-shaped, to provide a large area for roadside land use. The slope of the channel is H:V = 1:1 or H:V = 1:2, depending on their widths. The maximum width of a U-shape drain with slope H:V=1:1 and without reinforcement is 1,000 mm.



2.2.3 Street Lighting Works

The project incorporates street lighting works to enhance safety and security in the settlement. This involves the installation of 5 high mast lights, each featuring a 30-meter high steel tower. The lights come complete with a lockable electrical control switchgear and power meter chamber, anchored on a substantial 3000mm by 3000mm concrete foundation. The radius of illumination for each high mast light spans an impressive 150 meters, contributing significantly to the overall safety and well-being of the community during nighttime.

Table 10: Budget for Street lighting works

S/N	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1	FLOODLIGHTING AND OTHER SERVICES	12,968,400.00
2	CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL WORKS	3,692,400.00
	SUB TOTAL	20,576,000.00

Installation of High-Mast lights

The installation of high-mast lights involves several activities to ensure the proper functioning and safety of the lighting system. Below is a list of activities typically involved in the installation process:

- Site Assessment: Conduct a thorough assessment of the installation site to determine the optimal locations for high-mast lights. Consider factors such as visibility requirements, surrounding infrastructure, and potential obstacles.
- Design and Planning: Develop a detailed design plan for the high-mast lighting system, including the height, and the placement of lights. Plan the electrical wiring and power supply for the entire system.
- Foundation Installation: Excavate and prepare the foundation for each high-mast pole according to engineering specifications. Install the anchor bolts and secure the foundation to ensure stability.
- Mast Erection: Use appropriate equipment to lift and install the high-mast poles onto the prepared foundations. Ensure the correct alignment and verticality of each mast.
- Electrical Wiring: Connect the electrical wiring from the power source to each high-mast pole. Install control panels, switches, and other electrical components.
- Light Fixture Installation: Mount the high-intensity light fixtures onto the top of each mast. Ensure proper alignment and secure fastening to prevent movement.
- Testing and Commissioning: Conduct comprehensive testing of the entire high-mast lighting system to ensure functionality. Verify the performance of each light fixture, the power supply, and the control system.
- Establish a maintenance agreement outlining responsibilities and schedules for ongoing upkeep.

Anticipated Waste: The installation process for high mast lights may generate waste such as packaging materials, old lighting fixtures, wiring scraps, and possibly excess concrete or foundation materials.

Products and By-Products: The products are the installed high mast lights and improved lighting infrastructure. By-products could include recyclable materials from packaging and old fixtures.

Waste Management: Waste can be managed by recycling packaging materials, properly disposing of old lighting fixtures and wiring in accordance with waste regulations, and reusing or recycling excess construction materials where feasible.

2.3 Project Activities and Processes

Projects to be Undertaken;

- Roads and Storm Water Drains
- High mast security lighting

2.4 Current status

Existing roads at the project site are Marram



Figure 4: Marram Access Road

Low population density in Kisauni sub county can be attributed to inadequate social amenities and poor road network. This implies more targeted policy and programs need to be prioritize in this area to attract more population.

The County Government of Mombasa (CGM) developed two policies namely:

1. Public Transport Service Plan for Mombasa that emphasizes on mass transport of people and intermodal connectivity among Bus Rabbit Transit (BRT), commuter rail and water transport. The public transport service plan has a potential BRT network Mombasa that identifies the most efficient way to deploy the bus fleet to serve passenger demand;
2. The Mombasa County Transport Policy (MCTP) to guide the development and management of county transport. The policy aims to foster improved access to opportunities and a more equitable mobility system. To improve accessibility, road connectivity, security, safety and social integration between communities;

The County Government constructed a total of 50km paved roads increasing the network to 250km up from the baseline of 200km and maintained 377 kms up from the baseline of 300km of roads at the beginning of 2018. To enhance road safety, vehicular mobility, reduced flooding and to enhance performance of the drainage system in built environment among others; the County Government

constructed 25.75 kms of storm water drainage facilities bringing the total drainage infrastructure to 95.75km.

To enhance pedestrian, PWD, children and elderly safety, the County embraced Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) as basic and an alternative mode of transport and constructed a total of 75.5 kms of walkways up from 26.7 km giving a total of 102.2km while a total of 80 kms of non-motorized transport infrastructure (replaced/erected traffic signs, road marking and speed calming facilities) were maintained.

This project aligns with the County Government Development goals.

The project area currently is experiencing a lot of environmental pollution from solid waste as seen in the figure 4 and 5 below:

Figure 5: Environmental pollution at the project site



Figure 6: Environmental pollution of the project area

- **Roads and Drainage:** The settlement is devoid of any proper road network and movement is through narrow dirt roads that interconnect various land use activities. The settlement is not connected to any drainage network
- **Water Infrastructure:** All the residents in Majaoni informal settlement have no access to utility networks and the community obtain their water from community water points.
- **Street lighting:** Majaoni has at most one floodlight located at a road intersection. However, the settlement is too large to have one floodlight since the area is associated with insecurity issues.
- **Solid waste disposal:** There is no waste management system equipped with an efficient sewer system in the settlement. There is an open sewer passing through the settlement which poses a health risk especially to children playing in the area.

2.5 Estimated Project Budget

Table 11: Road Budget breakdown

BILL No.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
4.00	SITE CLEARANCE AND TOP SOIL STRIPPING	1,475,525.44
5.00	EARTHWORKS	52,721,279.62
8.00	CULVERT & DRAINAGE WORKS	67,408,428.10
9.00	PASSAGE OF TRAFFIC	1,850,550.28
12.00	NATURAL MATERIAL FOR SUBBASE AND BASE	19,535,208.00
14.00	CEMENT AND LIME TREATMENT	5,398,515.15
15.00	BITUMINOUS SURFACE TREATMENT AND SURFACE DRESSING	23,003,203.13

16.00	BITUMINOUS MIXES/WEARING COURSE	25,830,000.00
20.00	ROAD FURNITURE	19,575,779.41
	Greivence Redress Mechanism	324,000
28.00	ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	21,760,000.00
	SUB - TOTAL 1	238,558,489.14

3 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

3.1 Project Alternative

Regulation 18(1) of Legal Notice 101 specifies the basic content of an Environmental Impact Assessment Study / Project Report subsequent to which, subsection (i) requires an analysis of alternatives including project site, design and technologies and reasons for preferring the proposed site. Therefore, this section analyses the Project alternatives in terms of site, technology scale and waste management options. However, under this study the alternative that was considered for the Project was focused on:

- a) "No-action" Alternative
- b) Alternative Routes
- c) Alternative Mode of Transportation
- d) Analysis of Alternative Construction Materials and Technology

3.2 The "No-action" Alternative

The selection of the "No-action" alternative would mean the discontinuation of all projects designs and result in the site being retained in its existing form. If the site is left undeveloped, the proponent would lose in terms of not achieving development goals. In this case, the road already exists in the type of murram road, therefore there is no standard "no-action" scenario if the strategic objectives of the MoM are in constructing the road in bitumen material to improve its standard. There is no other macro-transport alternative like water and overland rail which can be applicable to connect these two towns. The possible alternative is air transport but this is not adequate and affordable to the short distance to be covered and it's not economical.

This is defined as maintaining the road in passable condition. Intermittent repairs are undertaken from time to time. "Without-the-project" scenario is therefore to assume that similar interventions will continue in the future and that the maintenance strategy will be to ensure that the road remains passable. The maintenance strategy may involve environmentally sustainable and friendly mechanisms.

3.3 Upgrade of Roads

3.3.1 Alternative 1: Patch and Repair

Instead of a comprehensive road upgrade, this alternative involves patching and repairing specific sections of the existing roads. It is a cost-effective option but may not address long-term issues.

Pros:

- Cost-effective in the short term.
- Minimal disruption to traffic.

Cons:

- Limited long-term effectiveness.
- May lead to recurring maintenance needs

3.3.2 Alternative 2: Incremental Upgrade

Implement a phased approach to road upgrades, focusing on critical sections first. This allows for budgetary flexibility and minimizes disruptions to traffic and communities.

Pros:

- Phased approach allows for flexibility.
- Minimizes immediate financial burden.

Cons:

- Prolonged disruption as upgrades occur in phases.
- Potential delays in addressing critical road sections.

3.3.3 Alternative 3: New Road Alignment

Consider creating new road alignments or bypasses to alleviate traffic congestion and address issues in a more strategic manner, though this may involve acquiring new land.

Pros:

- Addresses traffic congestion strategically.
- Allows for optimized road design.

Cons:

- Land acquisition challenges.
- Higher upfront costs.

Therefore, the incremental upgrade alternative may strike a balance between immediate improvements and long-term considerations. Further detailed analysis is needed to determine the optimal phasing and critical sections for initial upgrades.

3.4 Construction of Storm Water Drainage

3.4.1 Alternative 1: Green Infrastructure

Explore the incorporation of green infrastructure solutions, such as permeable pavements and green roofs, to manage storm water naturally and enhance environmental sustainability.

Pros:

- Environmentally sustainable.
- Potential for community engagement.

Cons:

- Initial implementation costs may be higher.
- Requires ongoing maintenance.

3.4.2 Alternative 2: Traditional Drainage Systems

Opt for traditional drainage systems with concrete pipes and culverts. This alternative may be more straightforward but could have higher associated costs and environmental impacts.

Pros:

- Proven effectiveness.
- Standardized construction methods.

Cons:

- Potential environmental impact.
- Limited flexibility in managing storm water naturally.

3.4.3 Alternative 3: Regional Detention Ponds

Implement regional detention ponds to manage storm water runoff at specific locations, providing a more centralized and controlled approach to drainage.

Pros:

- Centralized storm water management.
- Reduces flood risk in specific areas.

Cons:

- Requires significant space.
- Potential impact on existing ecosystems.

Therefore, the selection between green infrastructure and traditional drainage systems depends on the environmental goals and community preferences. Further study on costs and long-term impacts is necessary.

3.5 Installation of High-Mast Lights

3.5.1 Alternative 1: Solar-Powered Lights

Consider the use of solar-powered high-mast lights to reduce reliance on traditional energy sources, promote sustainability, and potentially lower long-term operational costs.

Pros:

- Sustainable and environmentally friendly.
- Potential long-term cost savings.

Cons:

- Higher initial investment.
- Weather-dependent efficiency.

3.5.2 Alternative 2: Smart Lighting Systems

Implement smart lighting systems with sensors and controls to optimize energy usage and adjust lighting levels based on real-time conditions, improving efficiency and reducing environmental impact.

Pros:

- Energy-efficient and adaptable.
- Allows for real-time adjustments.

Cons:

- Initial setup costs may be higher.
- Requires technological expertise.

3.5.3 Alternative 3: Decorative Lighting

Explore the installation of decorative high-mast lights that not only provide illumination but also contribute to the aesthetic enhancement of the area, considering the cultural and visual preferences of the community.

When considering project alternatives, factors such as cost, environmental impact, community preferences, and long-term sustainability should be carefully evaluated. This evaluation process helps decision-makers choose the

most suitable and effective approach for achieving the project objectives while mitigating potential negative impacts.

Pros:

- Aesthetic enhancement.
- Community-focused design.

Cons:

- Potential higher upfront costs.
- Balancing aesthetics with functional lighting requirements.

3.6 The Alternative Analysis

The analysis of project alternatives provides valuable insights into various options for the upgrade of roads, construction of storm water drainage, and installation of high-mast lights. The considerations for each alternative are essential in making informed decisions that align with environmental regulations, community needs, and project objectives.

The "no-action" alternative would impede the achievement of development goals for the upgrade of roads, construction of storm water drainage, solid waste collection and disposal points and installation of high-mast lights. This alternative is not feasible, given the strategic objectives of the projects in Majaoni settlement. The alternatives for road upgrades offer a spectrum of choices, each with its own set of advantages and challenges. The road design highlighted appears to strike a balance between immediate improvements and long-term considerations. The alternatives for storm water drainage emphasize the need to balance environmental sustainability with practicality. The selection the designed drainage systems costs effective, and has long-term impacts. The alternatives for high-mast lights present options ranging from solar-powered solutions to smart lighting systems and decorative lighting. The decision-making process involves weighing the benefits of sustainability, efficiency, and aesthetics against the associated costs.

The document underscores the importance of a comprehensive evaluation process, taking into account financial considerations, environmental impact, community preferences, and long-term sustainability. It emphasizes the need for further detailed analysis in certain areas to make well-informed decisions.

Further detailed analysis is recommended for specific aspects, such as the optimal phasing and critical sections for road upgrades, the costs and long-term impacts of storm water drainage alternatives, and the careful consideration of the balance between aesthetics and functionality in high-mast lighting.

The project alternatives analysis provides a solid foundation for decision-makers to choose the most suitable and effective approaches for the identified projects. It reflects a commitment to responsible and sustainable development, considering the diverse needs and concerns of the community and adhering to environmental regulations.

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 Introduction

This section describes the project area's physical, biological and socio -economic environments. The project needs to put to consideration various environmental aspects as it shall make utility of environmental resources.

4.1 Biophysical Environmental Baseline

4.1.1 Physical Environment

4.1.1.1 Climate

Kisauni Sub County has a tropical savannah climate. It is warm every month with both a wet and dry season. The average annual temperature for Kisauni is 56° degrees and The short rains start towards the end of October lasting until December and correspond to the comparatively dry North Eastern Monsoons, averaging 240mm. The annual average rainfall for the county is 640mm. It is dry for 151 days a year with an average humidity of 76% and an UV-index of 7.

Average climatic conditions throughout the year;

- Day: the average daily temperature during the day is between 27°C and 32°C.
- Night: the average night-time temperature is between 22°C and 25°C.
- Rain: it rains 145 days and there is a total of approximately 206 mm rainfall.
- Sun hours: throughout the year there are 3281 sun hours.

The climate of Mombasa is influenced by the semi-annual passage of the inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) and the monsoons. The Northeast monsoon occurs from December to March, and the Southeast monsoon from May to October. The mean annual rainfall is 1038 mm, peaking in May and October. Average annual temperatures for the two seasons are 23.9°C and 28.5°C respectively.

As a seaport, Mombasa is subject to detrimental consequences of a fluctuating climate. Mombasa experiences large floods due to the El nino effect which has affected more than 80,000 household's country wide.

Due to rising sea levels, the coastline has been eroding at 2.5–20 cm per year. This has increased the number of annual floods.

4.1.1.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

Mombasa County has four major Topographical features; the coastal plain, the foot plateau, coastal uplands and Nyika plateau. Kisauni area (project site) that holds Majaoni settlement and which is in the coastal plains lies below 30 meters above sea level and the plain extends 10 Kilometers inland.

The Geology within the settlement is composed of Coral Limestone of Pleistocene age. The rock is a well-bedded, compact, slightly siliceous, muddy limestone with thin partings of sandy shale and stringers of crystalline calcite.

The soils are composed of well drained to imperfectly drained, shallow to moderately deep yellowish-brown to very dark grey, firm to very firm clay; on dissected parts (CAMSISOLS).

4.1.1.2 Hydrology

There are two main rivers that drain into the coast - river Tana and River Sabaki. River Tana is the longest; originating from Mt Kenya and draining into the Indian Ocean, distance of about 850km. It has a catchment area of 132,000 km² and discharges annual average of 4.7 x 109 million m³ of freshwater and 3.0 million tonnes of sediments into the Indian Ocean with peak discharges during the rainy season from April to June. It enters the ocean at Kipini. About 30 km upstream, River Tana branches and the tributary proceeds to form the Tana delta.

4.1.1.3 Wind

The surface wind speeds vary between 10.8Km/hr and 18Km/Hr. The windiest month of the year Within the settlement is May and June (18km/hr) while the month with the lowest wind speed is November (10.8Km/hr). Average wind speed 13.19kmh | 8.2mph.

4.1.1.4 Sunshine

In Mombasa, there are on average 8.5 hours of sunshine per day. So, the sun shines 68% of the time. The month with the most daily hours of sunshine is March with an average of 8.3hours of sunshine. The month with the fewest daily hours of sunshine in Mombasa is May with an average of 6.8 hours of sunshine a day. Around 2930 hours of sunshine are counted in Mombasa throughout the year.

4.1.2 Biological Environment

4.1.2.1 Fauna

Human habitation and agricultural activities have also significantly interfered with both terrestrial and aquatic habitats in the Project areas. However, different kind of animals can be found at Haller Park a restoration centre by Lafarge company owners of Bamburi cement. At haller Park there exist different kinds of animals from Hippos, Buffaloes, waterbucks, Eland, Oryx, different bird species, Porcupine, Crocodiles, tortoise and Monkeys. Other Animals that may be seen roaming the settlement are domesticated animals.

4.1.2.2 Flora

Within the Project area, anthropogenic activities have led to cleared vegetation cover within the proposed routes to provide space for construction of residential and commercial structures.

Majaoni settlement lies near Haller Park a former mining site that has been restored using Casuarina equisetifolia trees. At haller there exist other different kinds of vegetation mainly Casuarina Sp They come originally from Australia, but occur naturally along the East African coast. They can tolerate saline water and are well adapted to dry areas. Their leaves, which look like pine needles, are adapted to minimize water loss. The "needles" are actually green branches, with a very thick skin, and the leaves themselves, are reduced to small scales arranged in a row at each node of the "needles". The Conocarpus' Sp were introduced from Somalia. They tolerate saline ground-water and are drought tolerant. They need some soil to start, and were most successful when interplanted with Casuarinas. The Algaroba Sp, Neem Sp which is used as medicines for the treatment against malaria and skin diseases. They can be used as an insect repellent and insecticide. Figs and Indigenous trees like Mvule, Mbambakofi, Mbuyu, Mgurure. There is also presence of fruit trees within the settlement.



Figure 7: Existing flora at the project site



Figure 8: Existing fauna within the project site

4.2 Socio-Economic Baseline

4.2.1 Population and Industry

The population of the Republic of Kenya is approximately 43 million. The population of Mombasa County is 939,370 including 486,924 males and 452,446 females. Since the population of Mombasa County is increasing rapidly, the total population is estimated to reach 1.2 million by 2017. The principal industries in Mombasa County are tourism (hotel industry), shipping industry and various private institutions. In addition, the Government of Kenya is also one of the principal sources of employment. The settlement is in Kisauni Constituency, Bamburi sub-location in Bamburi ward within Mombasa County with a population of 4,649 residents covering an area 0.1570km². Population data is sourced from KNBS population statistics of 2019.

4.2.2 Land Tenure

Land tenure system in Mombasa County within the project area are well defined with most land parcels have land owners with title deeds (registered).

4.2.3 Population Projection

Table 12:Population projection

S N	Administrative Division	Growth Rate	Informal Settlement	Base year	Present Year	Initial Year	Future Year	Ultimate Year
				2019	2023	2025	2035	2045
1	Kisauni	4.74%	Majaoni	4,649	5,290	5,643	7,794	10,764

Source: Design report

4.2.4 Demographic Profile

A total of 60 respondents participated in the survey. 30.6% were aged 26-35, between 36-45 years accounted for 16.7% of the total population of people, those aged above 46 years in this community 22.2%. Also 19.4% of the respondents had a complete-primary (8 years of schooling) level of education, 30.6% complete secondary and 8.3% post-secondary. This is quite low levels of formal education. 91.7% of the respondents reported that they owned a mobile phone.

4.2.5 Household composition

80% of the respondents were household heads. 22.8% households had women as the household heads. 26% of the household heads had completed the minimum primary education.

4.2.6 The distribution of household-by-household size

47.2% of the households had between people who lived in one household as 1 to 5.

4.2.7 Sources of income

60% of the male adults had one form of employment while 20% female members, had some engagement in some income generating activities (IGAs).

4.2.8 Access and Control of Household Assets by gender

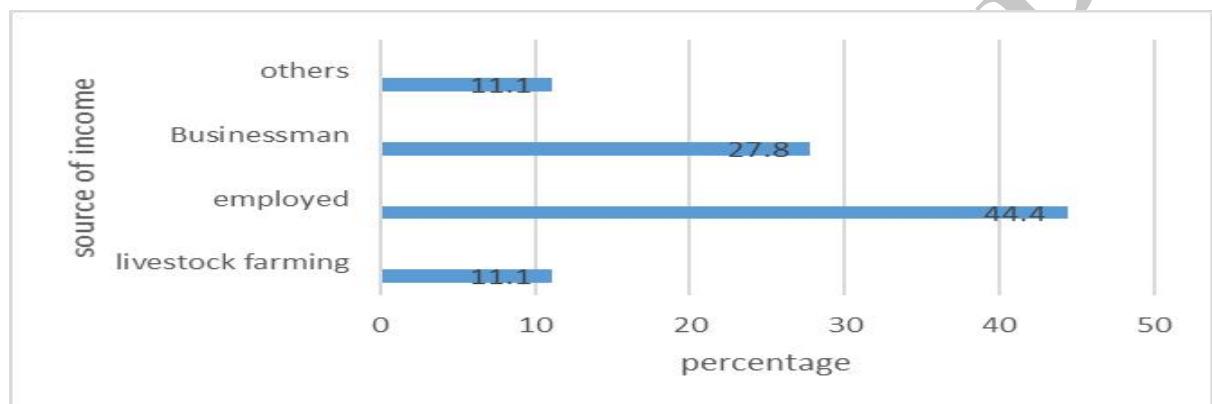
Children and women have limited control of household assets. The household profile of assets shows that men are powerful at the household level as they control the most important and valuable household assets/ goods. This makes them as the main decision-makers.

4.2.9 Household socio-economic Analysis

1. Source of household income

The primary source of income included employment 44.4%, business 27.8%, and followed by remittances 11.1%.

Figure 10: Source of income



Source: Majaoni Informal Settlements survey data, 2024.

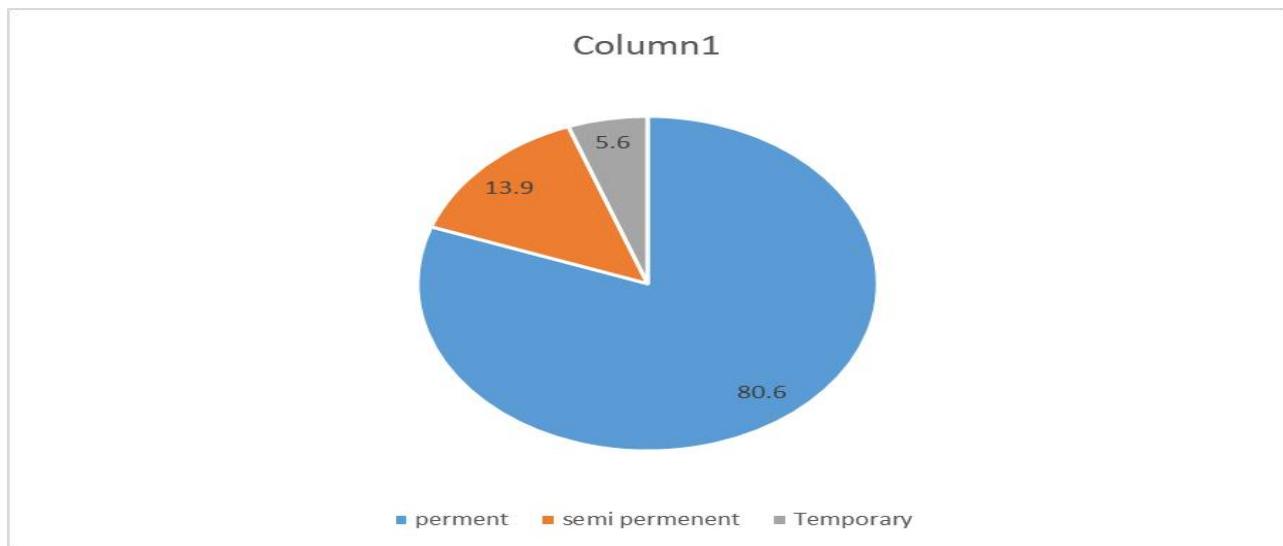
2. Sources of Income and earning equivalent

Those who relied on livestock earned less than Kshs. 20,000 per month, for 100% of those keeping livestock. Also 42% of the employed earned over Kshs. 20,000 per month; the business community 25% earning between Kshs. 2,000 to 10,000 per month.

3. Type of House Structure

80.6% of the respondents lived in permanent house structures, 5.6% lived in temporary makeshift structures. 13.9% semi-permanent are mostly Swahili houses that suitable for the coastal Region.

Figure 11: Type of house structure



Source: Majaoni Informal Settlements survey data, 2024.

4. Disposal of liquid Solid Waste

Majaoni settlement has no liquid waste disposal infrastructure due to its physical location and therefore relies on the use of septic tanks.

5. Methods of garbage disposal

60% have garbage pits, 30% through public garbage collection points and 10% dumped outside and in the sea shore.

6. Environmental issues in the settlement

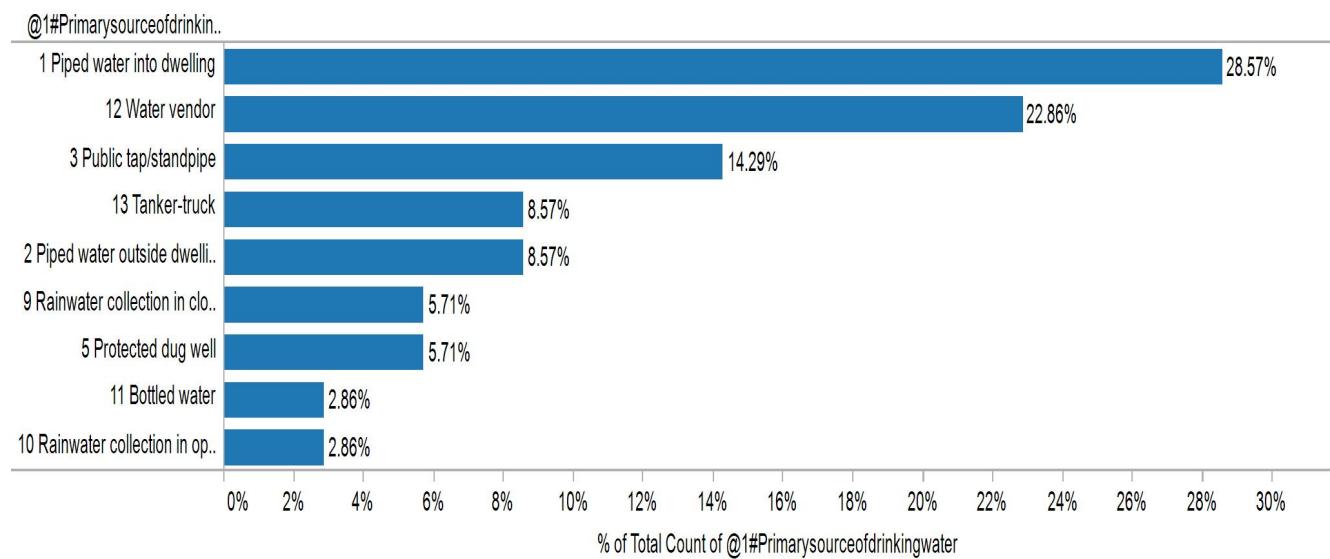
Dumping waste on sea shore, littering with garbage in open spaces, disposal of waste water on foot paths and open grounds, donkey excreta, dust in open spaces and dumping of construction debris.

4.2.10 Water Sources, Storage, Disposal, Quality and Reliability

1. Sources drinking of water

28.5% accounts for the principal source of domestic water for drinking and cooking in the Majaoni settlement and it is piped water into dwellings, while water vendor accounted for 22.8%.

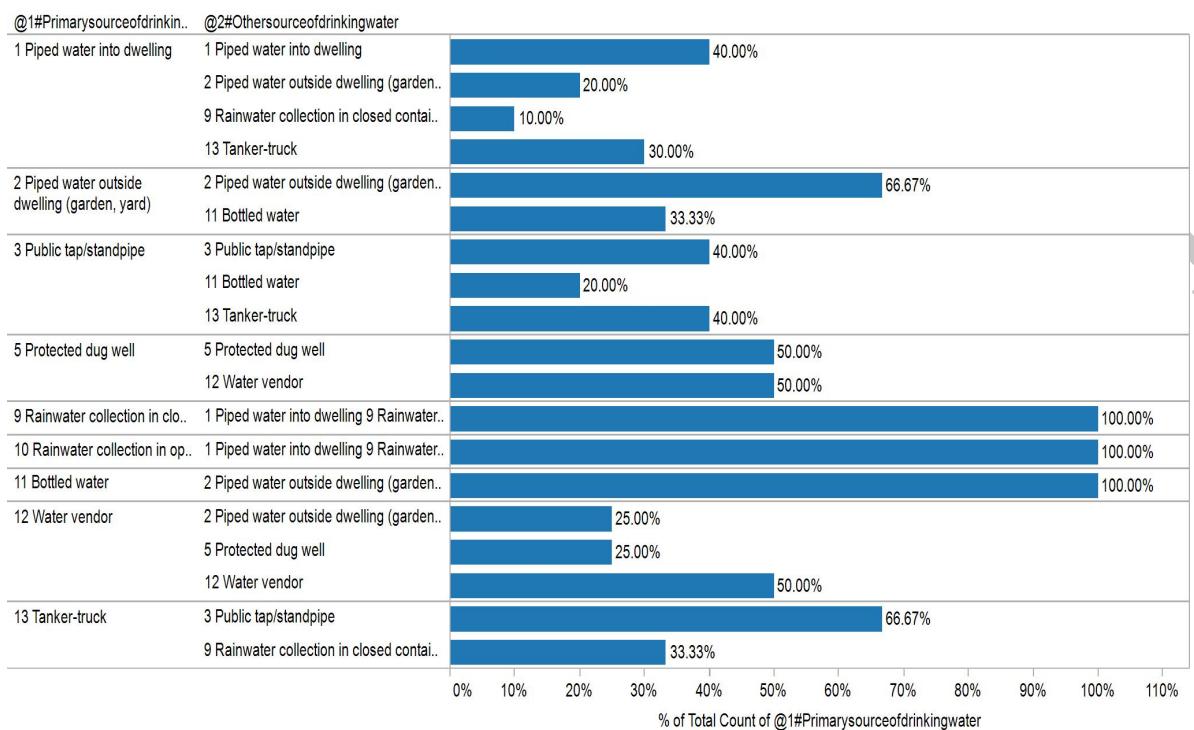
Figure 12: Source of drinking water



Source: Majaoni Informal Settlements survey data, 2024.

2. **Alternative sources of waters due to climate change-** Households with piped water had consistency in the sources of water occasioned by climate/weather pattern changes. However, among households whose primary source was either boreholes / wells, or public standpipe, there were changes in sourcing the commodity from either vendors or homes with piped water.

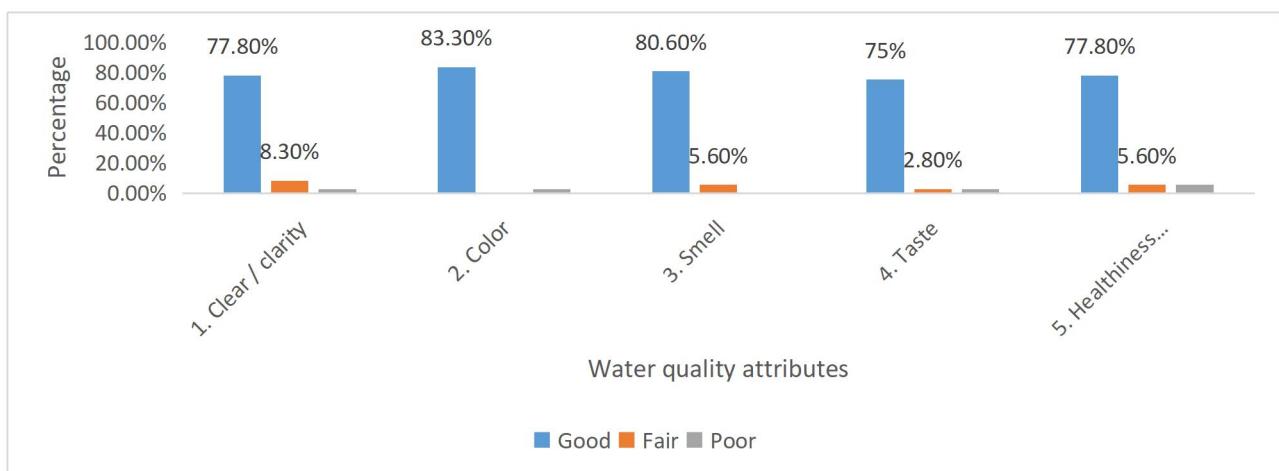
Figure 13: Alternative sources of water



Source: Majaoni Informal Settlements survey data, 2024.

3. **Water Consumption-** 5 (20 liters) jerry cans of water per day is used in an average household. This translates to 3000 liters of water per household per month.
4. **Gender roles in fetching water for domestic consumption-** Women (15 years or older) were mainly responsible for fetching water and delivering it to the house. This accounted for 86.1% of all respondents. Equally the girl child (<15 years) also bear the responsibility of fetching water accounting for 5.6%.
5. **Drinking water treatment-** 75% respondent reported that they usually do not treat their drinking water. For those respondents who treat water before drinking, they spend on average, KShs. 325 per month (minimum = KShs. 50 and a maximum of KShs. 1,000).
6. **Household water storage facilities-** 16.7% of the respondents cleaned their household water storage containers several times per week. 44.4% of the respondents reported they usually clean their water containers at least once a week.
7. **Water Supply Quality** -80% of the respondents reported that the overall quality of drinking water (irrespective of the source) was good in terms of clarity 77.8%, color 83.3%, smell 80.6%, taste 75% and healthiness 77.8%.

Figure 14: Water supply quality



Source: Majaoni settlements survey data, 2024

8. **Disposal of waste (grey) water**- 2.8% of the respondents reported they disposed of waste (grey) water in open grounds outside their houses. 11.1% pour the waste (grey) water inside the latrines.

4.2.11 Land Tenure

Land is mainly private property characterized by semi-permanent and permanent residential houses, there also public facilities like hospital and training institutions.

4.2.12 Sanitation Situation

1. Hand washing facilities and materials

58.3% out of the households had dedicated places/facilities for handwashing within their homestead. It was observed that for those households with a dedicated facility of handwashing, that 44.4% of them had a bar of soap or liquid detergents for washing hands.

2. Use of soap / detergent at the household level

90 % of the respondents reported that they had used soap for washing clothes. In addition, it was reported that a bar of soap had a multipurpose within the household. The primary purpose is for bathing 56.6% and handwashing 53.3%.

3. Knowledge and handwashing behavior of infant children in Majaoni settlement

50% households where there were infants (less than 5-year-olds), the respondents correctly identified all the four periods when an infant should have their hands washed. In addition, they were able to identify at least 1 session for infants' hand washing times. 5.6% had no knowledge. And 97% of the respondents reported that infants should have their hands washed before mealtimes.

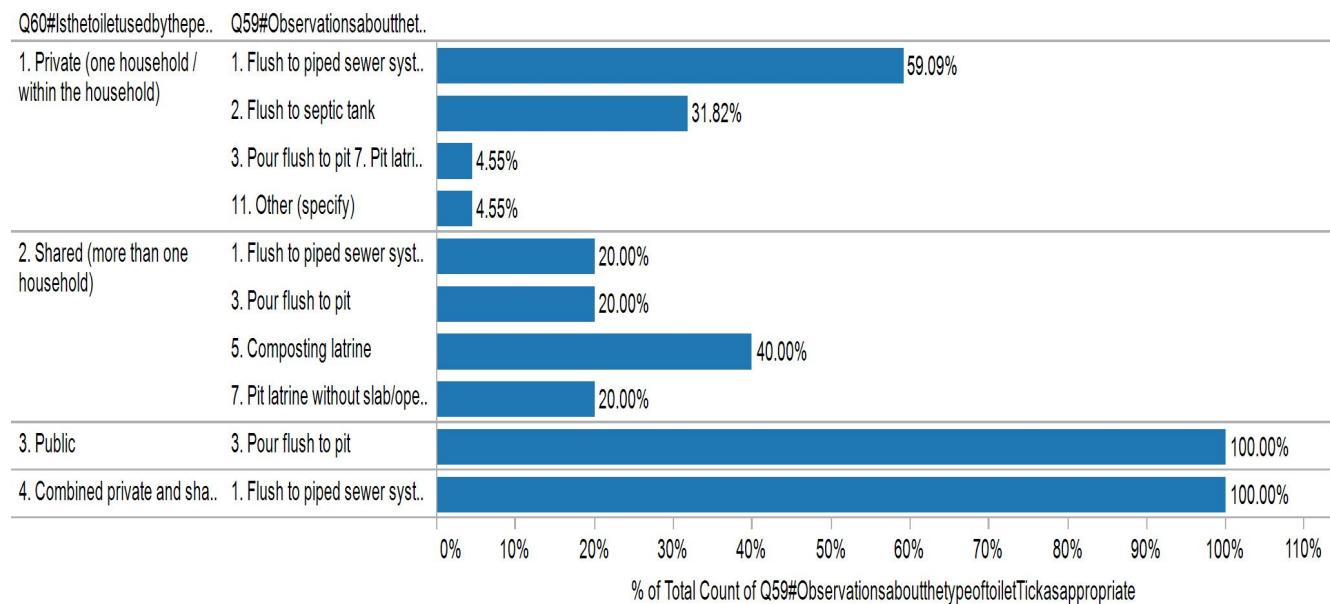
4. Types of toilets

97.2% households had a toilet facility within the compound. 2.8% use a communal toilet or nearby grounds. 11.1% pour flush to pit, 44.4% flush to piped water system, 11.1% composite latrine, 5.6% ventilated improved (VIP) latrines. 8.3% pit latrine without slab/open pit.

5. Sharing of toilets

64% of the respondents reported having private toilet facilities. In addition, 60% of the households reported they shared toilet facilities. Thus, the ratio of number of people increased with a type of toilet facility. Flush to septic and composite were shared in equal proportion 100%.

Figure 15:Sharing of toilets

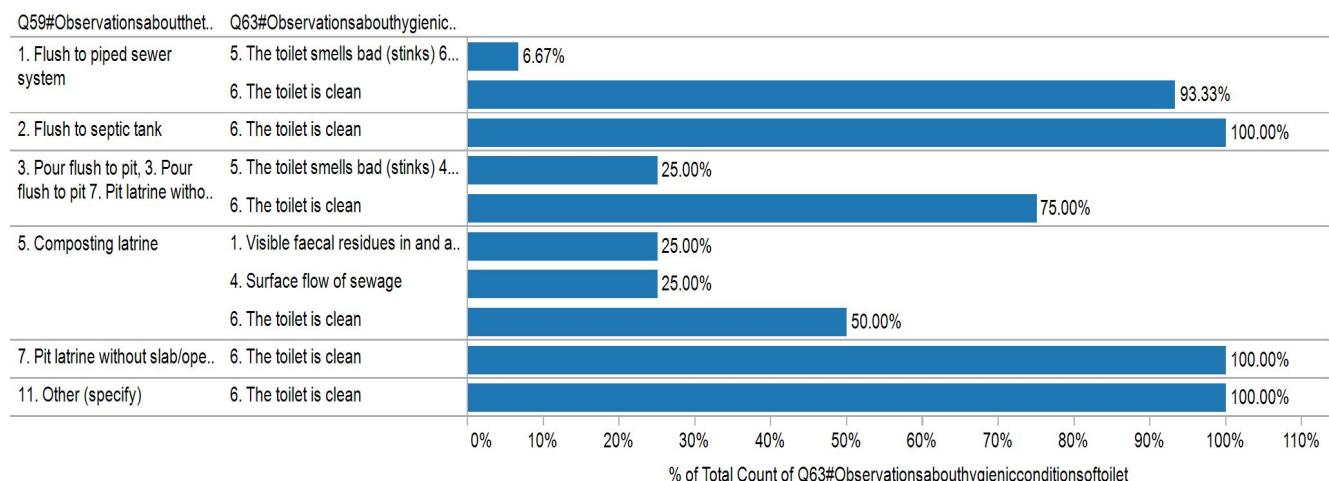


Source: Majaoni Informal Settlements survey data, 2024.

6. Hygiene conditions of the toilets

93.3% and 100% of the flush toilets, were located inside the houses/compounds were clean the detailed conditions of the surrounding areas.

Figure 16: Hygiene and toilet conditions



Source: Majaoni Informal Settlements survey data, 2024.

7. Access to the sanitation facilities

70% of the paths leading to various sanitation facilities were clear of debris and undergrowth plants. Entrance to composting pits were not all clear but mostly entrance to pit latrines without slab was equally obstructed.

8. Toilet cleaning methods and maintenance

56% of the respondents reported that they emptied pit / dig new hole. Other methods include cleaning with water (25%), and emptying septic tanks (42.9%).

9. Functionality of the various type of toilet

87.5 % of flush toilets were in good operation conditions (i.e. their no was leakages or overflows) except for those facilities that, one has to pour to flush and pit latrines. However, about 33.3 % were in convenient to use state, clean and smelt good.

Safety and security in the settlement

1. Safety in Majaoni Settlement Area

In Majaoni settlement area, drug and substance abuse among unethical behaviors that contribute to insecurity in the settlement. However, the national government administrators handle crimes as they occur through the national police service collective and interventionist approach to resolving crimes as they occur.

2. Crime hotspots in Majaoni Settlement Area areas

Along the road and junctions, the fact that gangs exist means crime rates will increase especially with the coming in of construction labor force. The hot spots are marked in the GIS map which is a separate out in this project of Majaoni Settlement Zones.

5 POLICIES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Based on the review of the ESMF and RPF, and results from the screening checklists, the applicable laws and regulations, policies, and KISIP 2 are as indicated below:

5.1 National Laws and Regulations

Table 13: National Laws

Law/Regulation	Objective	Application
The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, (EMCA) 1999 and amended in 2015 and subsequent Regulations.	Supervision and coordination of all matters relating to the environment	Guidelines for mitigating adverse environmental impacts
The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2003 amended 2019.	Assessing the potential environmental and social consequences/impacts brought about by a project.	Its administration ensures sustainable development and minimizes adverse environmental impacts associated with development projects.
Environmental Management and Coordination, (Water Quality) Regulations 2006	Its objective is to address various aspects of water quality management in order to protect public health and the environment	These Regulations shall apply to drinking water, water used for industrial purposes, water used for agricultural purposes, water used for recreational purposes, water used for fisheries and wildlife, and water used for any other purposes.
Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006	Its aim is at addressing the challenges of waste management and promoting environmental sustainability.	This policy applies to all categories of waste including hazardous waste and industrial waste. From its generation; collection; transportation; disposal and treatment.
Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2022	Public health protection, preservation of the environment, management of Green House Gases, pollution control etc.	Address various aspects related to air pollution and quality management.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores and Sea Shore Management) Regulation, 2009	The primary objective of the regulations is to conserve and protect critical ecosystems, recognizing their ecological importance and the services they provide.	Applies to all wetlands, riverbanks, lake shores and sea shores in Kenya regards either private or publicly owned.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009	The primary objective is to safeguard the health and well-being of the public, wildlife and the entire ecosystem; by regulating and minimizing exposure to excessive noise and vibration levels.	It 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.
The Kenya Roads Act, 2007	Provided powers and functions of the relevant authorities that manage, develop, rehabilitate and maintain all road projects	Any road upgrade project falls under the purview of this legislation.
Public Roads and Roads of Access Act 1972 revised 2010 Cap 399	Safeguards the right of the public use public roads	The project entails public road upgrades of the informal settlements

Law/Regulation	Objective	Application
	constructed.	
The Traffic Act Cap 403 of 2013	Spells out conditions for use of roads by motorists, among others.	Essential to ensure that traffic flow is maintained during construction.
Occupational Health and Safety Act 2007 CAP 514	Makes provision for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed	The contractor will have to follow this law as he is expected to have employees during the project period.
The Public Health Act 1986 revised 2012 (Cap 242)	Principle instrument for ensuring the health and safety of the people.	Measures need to be placed to ensure the health and safety of the community during the project period.
The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, (PLUPA) 2019	Provides for the preparation and implementation of physical and land use development plans	The legislation provides mechanisms for spatial planning and land use management and addresses the management land resources.
County Government Act No.17 of 2012	The Act empowers the county government to be in charge of function described in Article 186 of the constitution, (county roads, water and Sanitation, Health), Part XI of the Act vest the responsibility of planning and development facilitation to the county government with collaboration with national government	The proponent will work in liaison with Mombasa County Government
Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2017.	Denotes the creation of integrated development plan for every county	The proposed project should be integrated in the County Integrated Development plan
National Construction Authority ACT No. 41 of 2011	Encourages the standardization and improvement of construction techniques	The project involves construction activities
Sustainable Waste Management Act 2021	Provide guidelines on solid waste management on project cycle	Mitigate potential solid waste productions during construction stages and the entire proposal on waste management systems
Children Act (2001), revised 2016	Children are being protected from child labour and all forms of violence	Construction camps are likely to interact with children it is mandatory to follow the law to avoid child exploitation. This act also prevents SE
Employment Act, 2007	Aims to regulate the relationship between employers and employees, ensuring fair labor practices and protecting the rights of workers.	This Act shall apply to all employees employed by any employer under a contract of service and shall not apply to; (a) the armed forces; the National Youth Service; and an employer and the employer's dependents where the dependents are the only employees in a family undertaking.
Sexual Offences Act (2006)	Protection of all persons from	Sexual vices are expected to

Law/Regulation	Objective	Application
	harm from unlawful sexual acts, and for connected purposes.	impact the society and as such a law will regulate such Incidences from occurring
The Constitution of Kenya, 2010	The Constitution of Kenya, promulgated in 2010, outlines the fundamental principles and objectives of governance in the country.	Overall, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 has a broad application across various sectors and aspects of governance, providing a foundation for building a just, democratic, and inclusive society.

5.2 County Laws and Regulation

Table 14: County Laws

Law	Objective	Application
Mombasa County Climate Change Act 2022	The Act puts in place the framework and mechanisms for mobilization and facilitation of communities and other stakeholders in the county to respond effectively to climate change and for connected purposes.	The project aligns with this act reason it involves construction of storm drains that will be used to control flooding. Flooding is as a result of excessive rainfall caused by climate change

5.3 National Policy Framework

Table 15: National Policies

Policy	Objective	Application
Kenya Vision 2030	Transform Kenya into a middle-income country.	Contribute to the realization of the goals of Vision 2030
The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) 1994	Integrate environmental considerations into the country's economic and social development initiatives/plans.	Help in minimizing environmental impacts of project activities.
Policy Paper on Environment and Development 2014	To ensure projects take environmental considerations into account projects take environmental considerations into account	Potential impacts on the environment and involvement of the public in project planning
The National Water Resources Management Policy (1999)	It, calls development of appropriate sanitation systems to protect people's health and water resource from any source of pollution.	Provides measures to minimize the disruption of natural drainage patterns
HIV and AIDS Policy 2009	Setting Minimum Internal Requirements (MIR) for managing HIV and AIDS	The Contractor will in cooperate in tender document and implement HIV awareness initiatives during implementation of the project.
Gender Policy 2011	Mainstream gender concerns	This policy will be referred to during Project implementation especially during hiring of staff to be involved in the project
National Housing policy 2016	Encompasses, rural housing, slum upgrading and vulnerable groups ensuring a long lifespan	The project is dealing with upgrading of informal settlements
Sessional Paper No. 7 of 2005 on National Employment Policy and Strategies for Kenya	Guarantee safe and peaceful working environment	During construction and demolition phase of the project there will be employment.

5.4 County Policy Framework

Table 16: County Policies

Instrument	Objective	Application
Mombasa County integrated development goals 2023-2027	Obligates a county to develop an integrated plan, designate planning unit at all County administrative units and promote public participation and engagement by nonstate actors in the planning units.	The project would contribute to the realization of the CIDP's vision for a well-connected and efficient transportation system, thereby supporting broader socioeconomic development goals outlined in the plan.

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5.6 Sustainable Development Goals

Table 17:Sustainable development Goals

Instrument	Objective	Application
SDG Goal 1	No poverty	Through the development of the informal settlement it enhances economic opportunities, improving living conditions, and empowering communities.
SDG Goal 2	Zero Hunger	Road Upgrade improves and other project developments improve access to food, resilience to climate change, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion.
SDG Goal 3	Good health & well Being	The project contributes to the improved health and productivity through the provision of a safe and clean environment.
SDG Goal 4	Quality education	Not Applicable
SDG Goal 5	Gender equality	By considering the specific needs and priorities of women and girls in these communities during the project phases
SDG Goal 6	clean water and sanitation	infrastructure improvement within the settlement can contribute to advancing the broader objectives of sustainable water management, sanitation access.
SDG Goal 7	Affordable and clean energy	The project entails the sustainable usage of energy to power the high mass lights and other operations of the project.
SDG Goal 8	Decent work and economic growth	Employment creation that will contribute to reducing the proportion of youth not in employment.
SDG Goal 9	Industry, Innovation and infrastructure	Through infrastructure development of the settlement it promotes resilience, inclusivity, sustainable development, and innovation within the community.
SDG Goal 10	Reduced inequalities	Services provided by each project infrastructure is intended to be accessible to all for example the roads constructed.
SDG Goal 11	Sustainable cities and communities	The proposed project plans to improve/develop informal settlements of Majaoni Mombasa county.
SDG Goal 12	Responsible consumption and production	Its indirectly applicable through considerations such as waste management, pollution prevention, and Use of resources sustainably impacts on coastal communities.
SDG Goal 13	Climate action	Integrating climate action principles into the informal settlement upgrade project aligns with SDG Goal 13's objectives by mitigating climate change.
SDG Goal 14	Life below water	The drainage of the storm water puts into consideration the aquatic life.
SDG Goal 15	Life on land	Implementing Sustainable development and environmental conservation into the design and

Instrument	Objective	Application
		implementation of infrastructure projects in informal settlements helps achieve SDG 15.
SDG Goal 16	Peace justice and strong institutions	Through the development of the informal settlement it enhances economic opportunities, improving living conditions, and empowering communities.
SDG Goal 17	Partnerships for the goals	Road Upgrade improves and other project developments improve access to food, resilience to climate change, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion.

5.7 Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Kenya is signatory to several international conventions and treaties that would need to be adhered to in implementing this project and are geared towards environmental protection and conservation. Some of these include;

- ILO Conventions ratified by Government of Kenya
- Safety and Health in Construction Recommendation, 1988
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)

United Nations Framework for Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The convention addresses the principles of common but differentiated responsibility and precautionary action. Its main objective is to achieve the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with climate systems and within a specific timeframe which will allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner. Kenya signed the Kyoto protocol to the UNFCCC in 1997 which provided limitations and reduction commitments for developed countries and those in transition. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change aim is to reduce or limit the emission of gases contributing to the "greenhouse effect" and causing climate change in the industrialized countries. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) aim is to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations. The Paris climate change agreement goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degree Celsius, compared to preindustrial levels.

Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer

Inter-governmental negotiations for an international agreement to phase out ozone depleting substances concluded in March 1985 with the adoption of this convention to encourage intergovernmental co-operation on research, systematic observation of the ozone layer, monitoring of CFC production and the exchange of information. Therefore, both the proponent and the contractor are obliged to minimize or phase out the generation of CFCs into the atmosphere during the project cycle.

Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)

The convention promotes the protection of ecosystems and natural habitats, respects the traditional lifestyles of indigenous communities, and promotes the sustainable use of resources. The project activities especially during construction will impact negatively to the flora and fauna of the respective construction areas. As such both the proponent and the contractor must ensure that the activities of the proposed project do not affect the immediate ecosystems negatively and that the livelihoods of the local people are not negatively affected but rather enhanced.

African Union- Agenda 2063

"A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development" requires that Africa makes significant investments in education with the aim of developing human and social capital through an education and skills revolution emphasizing innovation, science and technology.

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

It calls for protection against abuse and bad treatment, negative social and cultural practices, and all forms of exploitation. Article 2(5) & (6) of the Constitution ratifies international treaties and conventions to form part of Kenyan law.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987)

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted in 1987 and enforced in 1989, stands as a testament to the global commitment to safeguard Earth's delicate ozone layer. This monumental international agreement signifies a decisive move to tackle the urgent issue of ozone layer depletion by recognizing the imperative need to regulate and control the production and emission of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). The primary objective of the Montreal Protocol is to protect the ozone layer by implementing precautionary measures to mitigate global emissions of ODS. This objective entails a comprehensive strategy to address ozone depletion, acknowledging the pivotal role of the ozone layer in shielding life on Earth from the harmful effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation originating from the sun.

5.8 World Bank Operational Safeguards

Table 18: World Bank Safeguards

Instrument	Objective	Application
Operational Policy (OP)/Bank Procedure (BP) 4.01, 2001	Environmental Assessment	The project was identified as a Category B
World Bank Safeguard Policy BP 17.50, 2001	Public Disclosure	The proposed project incorporated public participation and stakeholder consultation
World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement	Assessment of displacement of individuals where a project is being implemented.	The World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement outlines guidelines for projects that may result in the displacement of people or the loss of assets.
World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.11 on Physical and Cultural Resources	Identification and assessment of potential impacts on physical and cultural resources during project preparation	Outlines the institution's commitment to promoting sustainable development while safeguarding physical and cultural resources affected by Bank-financed projects.
World Bank's Access to Information, 2015 (Amended)	To enhance transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement in Bank-financed projects.	Applied to all WB projects.
World Bank's Environmental Health and Safety Standards	Ensures that the projects it finances are environmentally and socially sustainable, and that they adhere to high standards of safety and health.	Applied to all WB projects.

5.9 KISIP 2 Instruments

Table 19: KISIP Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Application
Environmental and Social Management Framework	Ensure that any adverse environmental and social impacts are avoided or appropriately mitigated and compensated for where	The project has anticipated impacts to the environment thus there is need to implement this framework to control these impacts.

Instrument	Objective	Application
Resettlement Policy Framework, 2023	necessary. RPF be prepared for all projects that anticipate both physical and livelihood displacement.	An ARAP is to be subjected to the project if the project affected people are less than 200. If the PAPS are more than 200 a There were displaced persons though they were less than 200
Stakeholder engagement framework 2023	Describe the applicable regulatory and/or other requirements for disclosure, consultation and engagement with the Project's stakeholders;	Public consultations were conducted as per the framework.

6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

6.1 Legal and Policy Provisions for Stakeholder Consultations

EMCA 1999 amended in (2015) through the Legal Notice No. 101: The Environmental (Impact, Audit and Strategic Assessment) Regulations, 2003, amended 2019.

The principal Act of Parliament is the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 amended in 2015 and the subsequent Regulation, the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations 2003

The regulation requires that during the process of conducting Scoping, Environmental Impact Assessment the Proponent shall in consultation with the Authority here in referred to National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); seek the views of persons who may be affected by the Project. In seeking the views of the public, after the approval of the scoping report, of the proposed project by the Authority, the proponent shall publicize the project and its anticipated effects and benefits by;

1. Posting posters in strategic public places in the vicinity of the site of the proposed project informing the affected parties and communities of the proposed project;
2. Publishing a notice on the proposed project for two successive weeks in a newspaper that has a nation-wide circulation;
3. Making an announcement of the notice in both official and local languages in a radio with a nation-wide coverage for at least once a week for two consecutive weeks.
4. Hold at least three public meetings with the affected parties and communities to explain the project and its effects, and to receive their oral or written comments; ensure that appropriate notices are sent out at least one week prior to the meetings and that the venue and times of the meetings are convenient for the affected communities and the other concerned parties; and
5. Ensure, in consultation with the Authority that a suitably qualified co-coordinator is appointed to receive and record both oral and written comments and any translations thereof received during all public meetings for onward transmission to the Authority.

6.2 Objectives of The Consultation and Public Participation (CPP)

The objective of the consultation and public participation was to:

1. Disseminate and inform the stakeholders about the project with special reference to its key components and location.
2. Gather comments, suggestions and concerns of the interested and affected parties.
3. Incorporate the information collected in the ESIA study.
4. To sensitize the community on the project.

6.3 Methodology Used in the CPP

The Consultation and Public Participation (CPP) process is a policy requirement by the Government of Kenya and a mandatory procedure as stipulated by EMCA 1999 section 58, on EIA for the purpose of achieving the fundamental principles of sustainable development. The exercise was conducted in different ways, namely;

1. Consultative forums with key informants.
2. Field surveys and observations,
3. Administering of questionnaires.

6.4 Notification of the Marginalized

The marginalized were notified through the Mombasa County Officer from the respective ministry. The county officer communicates with the SEC Committee chairperson, who then informs the rest of his/her members. The SEC/GRC committees then inform the marginalized.

6.5 Schedule of Stakeholder Consultations

The assessment involved consultations with relevant stakeholders in target Project area. 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 key informant interviews, with questionnaires, which were filled and signed as shown in Appendix 2

The issues were then analyzed and presented to design team for finalization of Project designs and planning on how best to implement the Project. The main meeting was held within the month of March 2024; attendance of the meetings was from diverse sectors of the society as summarized below.

Table 20: Schedule of Public Consultation Meetings

Date	Meeting Venue	Stakeholder Consulted	Number of Meeting Attendance	Gender
7 th June 2024	Majaoni Mosque	County Officer, SEC Members, ESIA Experts	52	Male: 33 Female: 19

Table 21: Summary of issues raised in consultations during the assessment

	Issue	Response
1	Lack of Road Survey. Lack of clear demarcation thus created a huge obstacle in identifying the PAPS.	They were informed by the county officer that a survey shall be planned since they were not part of KISIP 1
2	The Narrow roads that exist that have even led to death after a fire broke out and fire brigade could not pass	They were assured by the county moving forward strict monitoring shall be ensured
3	Encroaching of some Community members into the road reserve who want to just benefit in terms of compensation.	They shall not receive no compensation if somebody builds a house or a structure after a survey has been done. Proper procedures shall be followed to agree with these people
4	Clear communication channels with the county offices.	Moving forward they shall place measures to ensure there is clear communication with the people of the community
5	Hiring of sub-standard contractors who fail to construct standard roads for the public has been a big issue	They were assured that the contractors are usually vetted before being selected. Though monitoring measures can be implemented to ensure adherence to the plans.
6	Valuation of properties. There was a concern that alternative routes with few PAPS might be designed though someone has planted a tree that encroaches what is the procedure?	Through the RAP process every property so long as there is proof of ownership property will be compensated with the help of a valuer.

The Majaoni community are willing for the project to be rolled out and implemented immediately with less impacts to the community.

Potential benefits raised during public participation

1. Increase security
2. Improve business development activities

3. Employment of the locals
4. Less floods

Potential negative impacts raised during public participation

1. Conflict Since the projects are sometimes political and the fact that there are some community members who are having difficulty coming to terms with demolition of their property



Figure 17: Meeting with the SEC members at Majaoni

Figure 18: Public participation meeting at Majaoni grounds under a tree



Source: public consultative forum photography

6.6 Public Disclosure of ESIA, RAP, CPR and Annual Monitoring Reports

In accordance with EMCA 1999 and amendment 2015 and World Bank OP 4.01, the Project Proponent in this case PROJECT OPERATOR will ensure that the Results of Public Consultations including ESIA area disclosed on WSP website.

The Reports will also be made available at Chiefs' Offices in the affected Locations for ease of access by the project interested parties at location level and Project site office, the local Chiefs offices.

This disclosure will be done early before commencement of Project Works, 60 days before Contractor's mobilization on site. In addition, PROJECT OPERATOR will ensure that the ESIA Reports are available throughout the project area. During the disclosure period, interested and affected parties will submit their final comments and concerns about the Reports.

The Reports and information will also be disclosed at the ESIA Stage by NEMA and during Project Implementation Stage by PROJECT OPERATOR. NEMA will require PROJECT OPERATOR to undertake a closeout audit after completion of the project and also undertake and initial Environment Audit (EA) immediately after commissioning of the project in the 1st year, these audits are essential in determining the performance of the project in addressing issues related to environment and social safeguards, gaps identified are corrected through implementation of recommendation of the Environment and Social Audit Action Plan (ESAAP).

6.7 Construction, Operation and Decommissioning Phase Consultations

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 22: Stakeholder Consultations during Project Construction and Operation Phase

Stakeholder/s	Type of communication	Responsibility	Timing
External Stakeholders			
Project Affected Persons	Public meetings and monthly project progress updates	Contractor / PROJECT OPERATOR	Throughout project implementation phase
Local administration representatives, Chiefs and Ward Representatives	Public meetings and monthly project progress updates	Contractor / PROJECT OPERATOR	Throughout project implementation phase
Interested NGOs and other civil societies	Local media (newspapers) ESIA, published on PROJECT OPERATOR, website.	Contractor / PROJECT OPERATOR	Throughout the implementation of the Project
Relevant National Government and County Government Authorities for example: KURA, Kenya Power	Official correspondence and meetings, progress reports Permitting procedures	Contractor / PROJECT OPERATOR	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 / PROJECT OPERATOR	During project Construction phase
Internal Stakeholders			
Employees (Contractor, PROJECT OPERATOR)	Notice boards, email, Grievance Redress Mechanism, meetings	Contractor / PROJECT OPERATOR	Throughout project implementation phase
Casual workers and temporary staff	Notice boards, email, Grievance Redress Mechanism, meetings	Contractor	Throughout project implementation phase

6.8 Community Relations in Construction Phase

This section sets out 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 construction contractor, and PROJECT OPERATOR will therefore require the contractor to develop its 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 Programme will be to:

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

6.9 Construction Contractor's Role in Community Liaison

The Construction 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 Contractor include:

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

6.10 Community Relations in Operational Phase

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

- Maintain constructive relationships between local residents and the water operators, to assist in the operation of the facilities;
- Maintain awareness of safety issues among local residents in the project areas;
- Ensure compliance with land use constraints among land owners in the project areas;
- Monitor community attitudes to the water infrastructure and to the operator, PROJECT OPERATOR

6.10 Decommissioning

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

7 IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

Environmental and Social Impact Identification and Analysis/Rating

The identification and assessment of environmental and social impacts is a multi-faceted process, using a combination of quantitative and qualitative descriptions and evaluations. It involves applying scientific measurements and professional judgement to determine the significance of environmental impacts associated with a proposed project. Other potentially significant impacts or those of stakeholder concern, the impact identification and evaluation process.

The identified Impacts were categorized as negative and positive. Further, negative impacts were analyzed based on impacts consequence and impacts likelihood as shown on Table 7 and Table 8 below. Similarly, impacts rating was determined based on impacts consequence and impacts likelihood as shown in Table 9 and Table 10. Impacts prediction was made during the construction and the operation phases of the proposed projects. Mitigation measures were thereafter proposed with the hierarchy of avoidance, minimization, mitigation and offsetting the impacts.

Table 25: Impacts Consequences

Severity / Magnitude of Impact	Rating	Spatial Scope / Geographic Extent of Impact	Rating	Duration of Impact	Rating
Insignificant / non-harmful	1	Activity specific	1	One day to one month	1
Small / potentially harmful	2	Area Specific	2	One month to one year	2
Significant /slightly harmful	3	Whole Site	3	One year to ten years	3
Great / harmful	4	Regional/Neighboring areas	4	Life of operation	4
Disastrous / Extremely harmful	5	National	5	Post closure / permanent	5

Note:

Total Rating of Impact Consequence = Rating of Severity/Magnitude + Rating of Spatial Scope of Impact + Rating of Impact Duration

Table 26: Impacts Likelihood

Frequency / duration of activity	Rating	Frequency of impact	Rating
Annually or less	1	Almost never / Impossible	1
6 monthly / temporary	2	Very seldom / highly unlikely	2
Monthly / infrequent	3	Infrequent / unlikely / seldom	3
Weekly / life of operation	4	Often / regularly / likely / possible	4
Post closure	5	Daily / highly likely / definitely	5

Total Rating of Impact Likelihood = Rating of Frequency/Duration of Activity + Rating of Impact Frequency

The definitions used in the impact assessment are given below:

- **Frequency of activity** refers to how often the proposed activity will take place.
- **Frequency of impact** refers to the frequency with which a stressor (aspect) will impact on the receptor.
- **Severity** refers to the degree of change to the receptor status in terms of the reversibility of the impact; sensitivity of receptor to stressor; duration of impact (increasing or decreasing with time); controversy potential and precedent setting; threat to environmental and health standards.
- **Spatial scope** refers to the geographical scale of the impact.
- **Duration** refers to the length of time over which the stressor will cause a change in the resource or receptor.

Table 27: Significance Rating Matrix

Consequence (Magnitude+ Geographic extent + Duration of the Impact)						
Likelihood (Frequency of Activity + Frequency of Impact)	1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	4	6	8	10	12
	3	6	9	12	15	18
	4	8	12	16	20	24
	5	10	15	20	25	30
	6	12	18	24	30	36

Note:

Rating of Impact Significance = Rating of Likelihood X Rating of Consequence

Table 28: Negative Impacts ratings and associated colour codes

Significance rating	Value	Colour Code	Negative Impact Management Recommendation
Very high	30 and above	Red	Propose mitigation measures
High	25-29	Orange	Propose mitigation measures
Medium high	19-24	Yellow	Propose mitigation measures
Low medium	12-18	Green	Maintain current management
Low	8-11	Blue	Maintain current management
Very low	4-7	Cyan	Maintain current management

7.1 Anticipated project positive impacts During Pre-construction Phase

7.1.1 Roads & Drainage

Inclusivity in decision making

Diversity and inclusion practices may be of massive impact on project performance. Having a decision making system that is not bias and is largely transparent to the stakeholders and the community at large may lead to project acceptance.

Enhancement

This impact could be enhanced by ensuring all members of the community are well represented and consulted through all the phases of the project.

Employment for surveys especially enumerators

The project is predicted to create employment for the locals in the community as there will be people who would be employed as enumerators for the project during the preconstruction stage of the project.

Enhancement

As a positive impact, it can be enhanced through ensuring equity in the hiring criteria, considerations given to the 2/3 gender rule. The other vulnerable people like the disabled should also be considered during this project.

7.1.2 Street lighting

Inclusivity in decision making

Diversity and inclusion practices may be of massive impact on project performance. Having a decision making system that is not bias and is largely transparent to the stakeholders and the community at large may lead to project acceptance.

Enhancement

This impact could be enhanced by ensuring all members of the community are well represented and consulted through all the phases of the project.

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Enhancement

As a positive impact, it can be enhanced through ensuring equity in the hiring criteria, considerations given to the 2/3 gender rule. The other vulnerable people like the disabled should also be considered during this project.

7.2 Anticipated Positive Impacts During Construction Phase

7.2.1 Roads & Drainage

Creation of employment

The project is predicted to create employment for the skilled and semiskilled locals such as socioeconomic, trainers, casual laborers for road construction and cooks and cleaners at the construction camps and casual workers

Enhancement

- Prioritizing the hire of locals for all unskilled labour.
- Implementing 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.)
- Adhering to labour laws, and labour management practices (timely remuneration, equitable compensation for both genders for equal work etc.)
- Creating awareness to workers and the community on worker and project grievance redress mechanisms.

Increased business opportunities

The project may lead to flourishing of businesses mainly business centers located along the road due to increased demand of basic commodities and services such as food, accommodation and construction materials.

Enhancement

This can be enhanced by ensuring the contractor sources materials that can be acquired locally from available suppliers within the settlement.

Food being used at the camp can also be sourced from local women who are in the business of selling food. This can be further enhanced by creating mechanisms of purchasing items locally to also prohibit workers purchasing from local children who might be under age.

Increased Property Values

Improved infrastructure and amenities can enhance the attractiveness of an area, leading to increased property values and potential economic benefits for residents and businesses.

Increased demand of land due to the visible infrastructure development also contribute to increased property values.

Community Engagement

Construction projects often involve community consultation and participation, allowing residents to provide input on design aspects and priorities. This fosters a sense of ownership and pride in the local infrastructure.

Environmental Protection

Modern construction practices often incorporate sustainable methods and materials, which help to minimize environmental impacts and promote biodiversity.

Skills Development

Construction projects provide opportunities for skill development and training for local workers. These skills can be valuable for future employment opportunities beyond the project's duration. Only those who get employment opportunities are the one to benefit so significance of the benefit will be moderate.

Enhancement

As a way to magnify this positive benefit to the youth a CSR can be done after accomplishing construction to take the participated youth to technical colleges.

7.2.2 Street lighting

Creation of employment

The project is predicted to create employment for the skilled and semiskilled locals such as socioeconomic, trainers, casual laborers for road construction and cooks and cleaners at the construction camps and casual workers

Enhancement

- Prioritizing the hire of locals for all unskilled labour.
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Enhancement

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7.3 Anticipated positive impacts during Operation Phase

7.3.1 Roads and Drainage

The road may also open up the area to tourists since the road traverses within the municipality which is a well-known destination for tourism.

Improved transport

Creation of faster means of transport for passengers and bulk cargo within the municipality and Kwale County as a whole. There is also reduced cost of public transportation that is expected from the proposed project.

Enhancement

This should be enhanced by ensuring the roads are well maintained to improve their efficiency.

- Reduced risk of accidents on the roads
- Increased property value
- Improvement of quality of life
- Reduction in Flooding
- Prevention of Soil Erosion
- Prevention of Waterlogging
- Enhanced Traffic Management

7.3.2 Street lighting

- Protection of Infrastructure
- Aesthetic Improvement of Urban Areas
- Mitigation of Health Risks
- Increased Property Values
- Contribution of revenue to the municipality, county, national and regional governments.
- Reduced Crime Rates
- Enhanced Visibility
- Improved Safety
- Increased Security
- Support for Night-time Activities
- Boosted Economic Activity
- Improved Quality of Life

7.4 Anticipated Positive impacts During Decommissioning Phase

7.4.1 Roads & Drainage

Adaptation to Changing Needs

Decommissioning allows for the removal of infrastructure that no longer meets the needs of the community, facilitating the reallocation of resources towards more pressing priorities such as sustainable transportation options or climate resilience measures.

Improved Public Safety

Removing outdated or damaged infrastructure during decommissioning can enhance public safety by eliminating potential hazards such as deteriorating roadways, corroded drainage systems, or malfunctioning lighting fixtures.

Environmental Restoration

Decommissioning allows for the restoration of natural habitats and ecosystems that were disrupted during the construction phase. This can include re-vegetation of areas, removal of impervious surfaces, and restoration of waterways.

7.4.2 Street lighting

Cost Savings

Decommissioning outdated or underutilized infrastructure can result in long-term cost savings by reducing maintenance and operational expenses associated with maintaining and repairing aging infrastructure.

7.5 Anticipated Negative impacts During Pre-Construction Phase

7.5.1 Roads and footpaths

Approval delays from NEMA and other Agencies (Medium High)

There is a possibility of having delays that may lead to the project taking a longer period of time than the expected. This may lead to delay of the project's kickoff period, thus delay in implementation.

Table 12: Approval delays impacts rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	3
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	1
	Duration of Impact	2
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	3
	Frequency of impact	1
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium High	24

This can be mitigated by ensuring all the aspects of the reports are handled keenly and well addressed, with less or no comments at all to allow swift movement of the project activities as with the schedule.

Clearing of project corridor (Very High)

This impact can be mitigated by preparation of a Resettlement Plan Framework, which should be done effectively to manage the land-related impacts.

Table 13: Clearing of project corridor impacts rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	3
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	2
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	3
	Frequency of impact	3
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very High	42

Facilitating all affected persons and address all grievances prior to commencing works should also be done as a mitigation measure.

Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs (High)

Unfriendly infrastructure designs may inadvertently exclude certain groups within the informal settlements, such as people with disabilities, the elderly, or those with limited mobility. This exclusion can lead to social segregation and exacerbate existing inequalities. If infrastructure designs are not inclusive, it may hinder residents' access to essential services like water, sanitation, healthcare, and education. This lack of access can perpetuate poverty and marginalization within these communities.

Table 14: **Risk of excluding some beneficiaries** impacts rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	1
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	2
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	3
	Frequency of impact	3
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	High	30

Mitigation measures;

- The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design.
- Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums

Divided opinion on project implementations(High)

Divided opinions can lead to prolonged debates and conflicts, delaying the implementation of the project. This delay may result in missed opportunities, increased costs, and frustration among stakeholders who are eager to see tangible improvements in their communities. Persistent disagreements may erode trust between stakeholders and project implementers, undermining the legitimacy and credibility of the initiative. Without trust, collaboration and cooperation become more challenging, hindering the project's overall effectiveness.

Table 15: *Divided opinion* impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	High

Mitigation measures

- To address these impacts, it's essential for project implementers to adopt inclusive and participatory approaches that facilitate constructive dialogue, consensus-building, and conflict resolution.
- Engaging stakeholders early and regularly throughout the project lifecycle.
- Conduct extensive public participation and consultation with key stakeholders

7.5.2 Drainages

Approval delays from NEMA and other Agencies (*Medium High*)

There is a possibility of having delays that may lead to the project taking a longer period of time than the expected. This may lead to delay of the project's kickoff period, thus delay in implementation.

Table 16: *Approval delays* impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium High

This can be mitigated by ensuring all the aspects of the reports are handled keenly and well addressed, with less or no comments at all to allow swift movement of the project activities as with the schedule.

Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs (*High*)

Unfriendly infrastructure designs may inadvertently exclude certain groups within the informal settlements, such as people with disabilities, the elderly, or those with limited mobility. This exclusion can lead to social segregation and exacerbate existing inequalities. If infrastructure designs are not inclusive, it may hinder residents' access to essential services like water, sanitation, healthcare, and education. This lack of access can perpetuate poverty and marginalization within these communities.

Table 17: *Risk of excluding some beneficiaries* impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	High

Mitigation measures;

- The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design.
- Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums

Divided opinion on project implementations(High)

Divided opinions can lead to prolonged debates and conflicts, delaying the implementation of the project. This delay may result in missed opportunities, increased costs, and frustration among stakeholders who are eager to see tangible improvements in their communities. Persistent disagreements may erode trust between stakeholders and project implementers, undermining the legitimacy and credibility of the initiative. Without trust, collaboration and cooperation become more challenging, hindering the project's overall effectiveness.

Table 18: Divided opinion impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	High

Mitigation measures

- To address these impacts, it's essential for project implementers to adopt inclusive and participatory approaches that facilitate constructive dialogue, consensus-building, and conflict resolution.
- Engaging stakeholders early and regularly throughout the project lifecycle.
- Conduct extensive public participation and consultation with key stakeholders

7.5.3 Street Lighting

Approval delays from NEMA and other Agencies (Medium High)

There is a possibility of having delays that may lead to the project taking a longer period of time than the expected. This may lead to delay of the project's kickoff period, thus delay in implementation.

Table 19: Approval delays impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium High

This can be mitigated by ensuring all the aspects of the reports are handled keenly and well addressed, with less or no comments at all to allow swift movement of the project activities as with the schedule.

Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs (High)

Unfriendly infrastructure designs may inadvertently exclude certain groups within the informal settlements, such as people with disabilities, the elderly, or those with limited mobility. This exclusion can lead to social segregation and exacerbate existing inequalities. If infrastructure designs are not inclusive, it may hinder residents' access to

essential services like water, sanitation, healthcare, and education. This lack of access can perpetuate poverty and marginalization within these communities.

Table 20: Risk of excluding some beneficiaries impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	High
	30

Mitigation measures:

- The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design.
- Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums

Divided opinion on project implementations(High)

Divided opinions can lead to prolonged debates and conflicts, delaying the implementation of the project. This delay may result in missed opportunities, increased costs, and frustration among stakeholders who are eager to see tangible improvements in their communities. Persistent disagreements may erode trust between stakeholders and project implementers, undermining the legitimacy and credibility of the initiative. Without trust, collaboration and cooperation become more challenging, hindering the project's overall effectiveness.

Table 21: Divided opinion impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	High
	30

Mitigation measures:

- To address these impacts, it's essential for project implementers to adopt inclusive and participatory approaches that facilitate constructive dialogue, consensus-building, and conflict resolution.
- Engaging stakeholders early and regularly throughout the project lifecycle.
- Conduct extensive public participation and consultation with key stakeholders

7.6 Anticipated Negative Impacts during Construction

7.6.1 Roads and footpaths

Soil and Water Pollution (Low)

Use of construction chemicals, adhesives, sealants, additives and other construction-related chemicals could introduce contaminants into the soil, affecting its composition and quality. Additionally, accidental spills or leaks of construction chemicals, fuels, and lubricants. Dumping or improper disposal of construction debris, concrete waste, and hazardous materials on the other hand can lead to soil pollution. Improper disposal of concrete washout water which contains alkaline substances and may be contaminated with cementitious materials, can harm aquatic environments like rivers present at the project areas.

Table 24: Surface and ground water pollution Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	6

Proposed Mitigation measures

1. Store construction chemicals in designated areas with proper containment measures;
2. Develop a spill prevention and response plan to address accidental releases of hazardous materials;
3. Conduct soil and water sampling and testing before, during, and after construction to monitor soil quality especially at the operating sites;
4. Conduct educational programs for construction crews on proper soil management practices and the importance of preventing soil pollution;
5. Use designated areas for concrete washout, and provide proper containment and disposal methods. Consider using environmentally friendly concrete additives.

The following measures can be implemented to mitigate soil compaction

1. Split compacted area to reduce runoff & revegetate where necessary.
2. Vehicles to be kept in designated access roads.
3. Minimize compaction during stockpiling by working the soil in dry state.

The following measures can be implemented to mitigate soil pollution

1. Any polluted soil should be handled with care for proper disposal.
2. Concrete mixing shall be done on concrete slabs or a large metal sheet or mortar boards.
3. Maintenance of vehicles to be done strictly at a designated place/Drip tray to be used to avoid oil spills.
4. Excavation materials to be stock piled at the demarcated location.

Air Pollution (Very High)

Dust, emissions from construction vehicles and machinery, and material processing activities contribute to air pollution, affecting air quality in the vicinity of the construction site.

Earth moving activities will result to dust generation during clearance and construction at the identified locations.

This is in addition to various concrete mixing and painting activities. This will affect the construction workforce, the neighboring households and community in general, flora and fauna in the area.

Table 25: Air Pollution Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	36

Proposed Mitigation measures

1. Dust Control Measures; Implement dust control measures such as watering down construction sites, covering loose materials, and using dust suppressants to minimize airborne dust particles.
2. Vegetation and Greenery; Incorporate green infrastructure elements such as vegetative barriers and green roofs into construction projects to help absorb pollutants and improve air quality in the surrounding area.
3. Regulatory Compliance; Ensure compliance with relevant environmental regulations and permits governing air quality standards and emissions limits for construction activities.

Increased Crime and Insecurity (Very High)

Influx of persons to the project area may lead to increased insecurity and incidences of crime. This impact applies to all the project areas under this assessment.

Table 26: Increased Crime and Insecurity impacts rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	2
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	4
	Frequency of impact	4
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very High	32

Mitigation measures

1. Contractor and Supervision Team to liaise regularly with the Local Administration and Police Service to address any security and crime arising during project implementation.
2. Contractor to provide 24 hours' security to Workforce Camps, Yards, Stores and to the Supervising Team's Offices

Occupational Health and Safety Risks (Low Medium)

These are work related risks during construction they include all accidents and incidents, that maybe caused by fatigue, drug abuse, ignorance etc.

Table 27: Occupational Health and Safety Risks Impacts Rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	2
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	1
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	1
	Frequency of impact	2
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium	15

Mitigation measures

- Contractor to provide a Health and Safety Plan prior to the commencement of works to be approved by the Supervising Engineer.
- Construction Workers and the Supervising Team to be provided with Personal Protective Equipment including gloves, gum boots, overalls and helmets. Use of PPE to be enforced by the Supervising Engineer.
- Fully stocked First Aid Kits to be provided within the Sites, Camps and in all Project Vehicles
- Isolate the site from access by the local communities during the construction for their safety and health
- Contractor to provide clean water for drinking and healthy food to all the workers
- Contractor to adhere to maximum eight hour working rule
- Contractor to ensure only qualified personnel operate machineries.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (Low Medium)

Defined as acts penetrated by aid workers or people associated with aid organization for this case contractors for example against the people the settlement residents during construction period. The proposed development will lead to potential for employment opportunities and access to new services, which will draw people to the area more, specifically the project site.

This factor will further lead to a temporary increase in economic activities and employment of skills for the development. This will lead to population influx which might lead to changes in or unwanted behaviors in the area.

This unwanted or change in behavior may be in the form of loose morality, an increase in school drop-out due to cheap Labor, child Labor, drug use and abuse, theft/robbery and increased incidences of HIV/AIDS and related infections/diseases and other communicable diseases.

Table 28: Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium

Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (Medium high)

When disadvantaged and vulnerable groups are excluded from the decision-making process, their voices, needs, and priorities are often overlooked. This can result in infrastructure projects that fail to address the unique challenges faced by these communities, perpetuating inequality and marginalization.

Exclusion from stakeholder engagement can erode trust between communities and project implementers, leading to resentment, frustration, and social tension. Without meaningful participation and inclusion, stakeholders may become disillusioned with the project and its objectives, hindering cooperation and collaboration.

Table 29: Inadequate stakeholder Engagement Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium high

Mitigation measures:

- Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.
- Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.
- Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.
- Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.
- Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.

Ineffective Grievance Management (Very High)

When grievances are not addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, they can escalate into larger conflicts or ongoing sources of dissatisfaction within the community. This can lead to resentment, distrust, and a breakdown of relationships between project implementers and stakeholders. Ineffective grievance management can erode trust between the project implementers and the community. If community members feel that their concerns are being ignored or dismissed, they may become disillusioned with the project and its objectives, leading to decreased cooperation and participation.

Unresolved grievances can fuel resistance to the project, potentially leading to protests, delays, or even project shutdowns. This not only undermines the project's progress but can also result in reputational damage and

increased costs. Grievances that remain unaddressed can hinder the successful implementation of the project. For example, if community members are dissatisfied with certain aspects of the project design or implementation, they may be less likely to engage with or support the project, reducing its effectiveness and impact.

Table 30: Ineffective Grievance Management Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
	Very High
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	42

Mitigation measures:

- Constitute a Local Grievances Committee in consultation with all community segments and incorporate the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Implement a workers' grievances mechanism.
- Create awareness on the culturally appropriate and accessible GRM to all community segments including vulnerable individuals and households and CSOs.
- Log, date, process, resolve, and close-out all reported grievances in a timely manner.
- Ensure proportionate representation of disadvantaged persons in the local grievances committee.
- Enable the GRM to provide for confidential reporting of particularly sensitive social aspects such as GBV, as well as anonymity.

Child labour and Abuse Risk (Medium high)

In impoverished communities, families may resort to child labor out of economic necessity. This can lead to children being pulled out of school to work in informal sectors such as street vending, domestic work, or agriculture, depriving them of their right to education and exposing them to exploitation and abuse. Children engaged in labor may be subjected to exploitative working conditions, including long hours, low wages, and hazardous environments. They may be forced to undertake tasks that are physically or mentally harmful, risking their health, well-being, and development.

Table 31: Child labour and Abuse Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
	Medium high
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	24

Mitigation measures:

- Ensure each employee signs a code of conduct that covers child protection ensuring no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws.
- Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police.
- Employ workers who are 18 years and above, and with a valid national ID at the time of hire.
- Implement and monitor the employment register regularly.
- Comply with the national labour laws and labour management practices.
- Put visible signage on site "No Jobs for children."

Disruption to Public Services or destruction of public utilities (Low medium)

There is high potential for construction to affect powered systems especially underground lines such as water lines and even electricity etc.

Table 32: Disruption to Public Services Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium

Waste generation (Very High)

A range of solid waste, both hazardous and non-hazardous, are likely to be generated during road project implementation. Wastes emanating from construction phase will mainly come from:

- Site clearance (vegetation) and excavation works (cut-to-spoil);
- Construction support activities and machinery maintenance and repair works such as used lubricant cans, packaging wrapper, worn-out tyres, and replaced equipment parts;
- Consumables (such as wood formwork, metal cuttings);
- Material testing and trial laboratories such as lab material rejects, test specimens for disposal, excess lab sample materials and grounded equipment or spares;
- Discarded material from handling losses;
- Residential camp sites waste such as leftovers/food scraps, bottles, cans, clothing, food packaging, newspapers and magazines.

Table 33: Solid waste Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very High

Mitigation measures

- Waste shall be managed as per Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations 2006, e.g. No waste shall be buried underground or burned on open air.
- Contractor to develop a waste management plan.
- Manage and control waste generation at the various project sites and stations through standard operating procedures (SOPs) and Solid Waste Management Plan.
- Reduce generation of solid waste at the source through proper planning and procurement of construction materials.
- Segregation of solid wastes and provision of suitable and well labelled waste receptacles within the camp and at other active construction sites.
- Reuse excavated top soil for landscaping of the site as far as practical.
- No waste at the campsite shall be buried or burnt; all waste to be segregated and reused, composted, or collected by licensed waste handler for disposal.
- Prioritize options of waste reduction, reuse and recycling, particularly papers, polyethene, plastics, wrappers and containers as well as other materials that can possibly be recycled.

Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) (Low Medium)

GBV, SEA, and SH can result in severe physical injuries, emotional trauma, and mental health issues for survivors. This can have long-lasting effects on their well-being, confidence, and ability to participate fully in community life. Incidents of GBV, SEA, and SH create an environment of fear and insecurity within the community, particularly for women and girls. They may feel unsafe in public spaces, at home, or even within their own families, leading to restrictions on their mobility and freedom

Table 34: GBV Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium

Mitigation measures

- Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SW.
- Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SW.
- Ensure the GRM is SEA/SW-responsive.

Noise and Excessive Vibrations. (Very High)

Noise and Excessive Vibrations are caused by operation of construction plant and equipment and activities such as excavation and rock breaking. This impact poses a health and safety risk to both the communities living in the project area and construction workers.

Noise pollution will mainly result from construction vehicles movement as well as from various machinery operations used in construction including metal grinding and welding works, excavations, blasting among other machinery operations. Excessive noise will impact on the community residing within near and along the project areas, as well as the construction workforce.

Vibrations on the other hand would be caused by grading activities, drilling as well as blasting activities. Excessive vibration has the potential to affect the existing infrastructure (people's homes, roads, bridges), destabilize the area geological formation and structural integrity of community houses.

Table 35: Noise Pollution Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very High

Proposed mitigation measures

1. Contractor will comply with provisions of EMCA 1999 and amendments 2015 (Noise and Excessive Vibrations Regulations of 2009)
2. The Contractor shall keep noise level within acceptable limits (55 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.
3. 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.
4. Undertake Noise and Excessive Vibration Assessments.

5. Effective use of appropriate PPE by exposed workers and Proper maintenance of machines.
6. Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise will be recorded and communicated to the Supervising Engineer for appropriate action.

Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs (High)

If infrastructure designs are not inclusive, it may hinder residents' access to essential services like water, sanitation, healthcare, and education. This lack of access can perpetuate poverty and marginalization within these communities. Unfriendly designs may compromise the safety of residents, especially in disaster-prone areas. For example, inadequate drainage systems can lead to flooding during heavy rains, putting lives and property at risk. Exclusionary infrastructure may impact the economic opportunities available to residents. For instance, poorly planned roads and transportation systems can hinder businesses from operating effectively and limit employment opportunities.

Table 36: Risk of excluding some beneficiaries Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	High

Mitigation measures:

- The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design.
- Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums

7.6.2 Drainages

Soil and Water Pollution (Low)

Use of construction chemicals, adhesives, sealants, additives and other construction-related chemicals could introduce contaminants into the soil, affecting its composition and quality. Additionally, accidental spills or leaks of construction chemicals, fuels, and lubricants. Dumping or improper disposal of construction debris, concrete waste, and hazardous materials on the other hand can lead to soil pollution. Improper disposal of concrete washout water which contains alkaline substances and may be contaminated with cementitious materials, can harm aquatic environments like rivers present at the project areas.

Table 37: Surface and ground water pollution Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low

Proposed Mitigation measures

6. Store construction chemicals in designated areas with proper containment measures;
7. Develop a spill prevention and response plan to address accidental releases of hazardous materials;
8. Conduct soil and water sampling and testing before, during, and after construction to monitor soil quality especially at the operating sites;

9. Conduct educational programs for construction crews on proper soil management practices and the importance of preventing soil pollution;
10. Use designated areas for concrete washout, and provide proper containment and disposal methods. Consider using environmentally friendly concrete additives.

The following measures can be implemented to mitigate soil compaction

4. Split compacted area to reduce runoff & revegetate where necessary.
5. Vehicles to be kept in designated access roads.
6. Minimize compaction during stockpiling by working the soil in dry state.

The following measures can be implemented to mitigate soil pollution

5. Any polluted soil should be handled with care for proper disposal.
6. Concrete mixing shall be done on concrete slabs or a large metal sheet or mortar boards.
7. Maintenance of vehicles to be done strictly at a designated place/Drip tray to be used to avoid oil spills.
8. Excavation materials to be stock piled at the demarcated location.

Air Pollution (Very High)

Dust, emissions from construction vehicles and machinery, and material processing activities contribute to air pollution, affecting air quality in the vicinity of the construction site.

Earth moving activities will result to dust generation during clearance and construction at the identified locations. This is in addition to various concrete mixing and painting activities. This will affect the construction workforce, the neighboring households and community in general, flora and fauna in the area.

Table 38: Air Pollution Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very High

Proposed Mitigation measures

4. Dust Control Measures; Implement dust control measures such as watering down construction sites, covering loose materials, and using dust suppressants to minimize airborne dust particles.
5. Vegetation and Greenery; Incorporate green infrastructure elements such as vegetative barriers and green roofs into construction projects to help absorb pollutants and improve air quality in the surrounding area.
6. Regulatory Compliance; Ensure compliance with relevant environmental regulations and permits governing air quality standards and emissions limits for construction activities.

Increased Crime and Insecurity (Very High)

Influx of persons to the project area may lead to increased insecurity and incidences of crime. This impact applies to all the project areas under this assessment.

Table 39: Increased Crime and Insecurity impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very High

Mitigation measures

3. Contractor and Supervision Team to liaise regularly with the Local Administration and Police Service to address any security and crime arising during project implementation.
4. Contractor to provide 24 hours' security to Workforce Camps, Yards, Stores and to the Supervising Team's Offices

Occupational Health and Safety Risks (Low Medium)

These are work related risks during construction they include all accidents and incidents, that maybe caused by fatigue, drug abuse, ignorance etc.

Table 40: Occupational Health and Safety Risks Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	15

Mitigation measures

- Contractor to provide a Health and Safety Plan prior to the commencement of worksto be approved by the Supervising Engineer.
- Construction Workers and the Supervising Team to be provided with Personal Protective Equipment including gloves, gum boots, overalls and helmets. Use of PPE to be enforced by the Supervising Engineer.
- Fully stocked First Aid Kits to be provided within the Sites, Camps and in all Project Vehicles
- Isolate the site from access by the local communities during the construction for theirsafety and health
- Contractor to provide clean water for drinking and healthy food to all the workers
- Contractor to adhere to maximum eight hour working rule
- Contractor to ensure only qualified personnel operate machineries.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (Low Medium)

Defined as acts penetrated by aid workers or people associated with aid organization for this case contractors for example against the people the settlement residents during construction period. The proposed development will lead to potential for employment opportunities and access to new services, which will draw people to the area more, specifically the project site.

This factor will further lead to a temporary increase in economic activities and employment of skills for the development. This will lead to population influx which might lead to changes in or unwanted behaviors in the area. This unwanted or change in behavior may be in the form of loose morality, an increase in school drop-out due to cheap Labor, child Labor, drug use and abuse, theft/robbery and increased incidences of HIV/AIDS and related infections/diseases and other communicable diseases.

Table 41: Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	15

Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (*Medium high*)

When disadvantaged and vulnerable groups are excluded from the decision-making process, their voices, needs, and priorities are often overlooked. This can result in infrastructure projects that fail to address the unique challenges faced by these communities, perpetuating inequality and marginalization.

Exclusion from stakeholder engagement can erode trust between communities and project implementers, leading to resentment, frustration, and social tension. Without meaningful participation and inclusion, stakeholders may become disillusioned with the project and its objectives, hindering cooperation and collaboration.

Table 42: *Inadequate stakeholder Engagement Impacts Rating*

Criteria	Rating	
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	3
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	1
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	1
	Frequency of impact	3
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium high	24

Mitigation measures:

- Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.
- Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.
- Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.
- Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.
- Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.

Child labour and Abuse Risk (*Medium high*)

In impoverished communities, families may resort to child labor out of economic necessity. This can lead to children being pulled out of school to work in informal sectors such as street vending, domestic work, or agriculture, depriving them of their right to education and exposing them to exploitation and abuse. Children engaged in labor may be subjected to exploitative working conditions, including long hours, low wages, and hazardous environments. They may be forced to undertake tasks that are physically or mentally harmful, risking their health, well-being, and development.

Table 43: *Child labour and Abuse Impacts Rating*

Criteria	Rating	
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	2
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	1
	Duration of Impact	1
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	4
	Frequency of impact	2
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium high	24

Mitigation measures:

- Ensure each employee signs a code of conduct that covers child protection ensuring no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws.
- Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police.
- Employ workers who are 18 years and above, and with a valid national ID at the time of hire.

- Implement and monitor the employment register regularly.
- Comply with the national labour laws and labour management practices.
- Put visible signage on site “No Jobs for children.”

Disruption to Public Services or destruction of public utilities (Low medium)

There is high potential for construction to affect powered systems especially underground lines such as water lines and even electricity etc.

Table 45: Disruption to Public Services Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
	Low Medium
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	16

Waste generation (Very High)

A range of solid waste, both hazardous and non-hazardous, are likely to be generated during road project implementation. Wastes emanating from construction phase will mainly come from:

- Site clearance (vegetation) and excavation works (cut-to-spoil);
- Construction support activities and machinery maintenance and repair works such as used lubricant cans, packaging wrapper, worn-out tyres, and replaced equipment parts;
- Consumables (such as wood formwork, metal cuttings);
- Material testing and trial laboratories such as lab material rejects, test specimens for disposal, excess lab sample materials and grounded equipment or spares;
- Discarded material from handling losses;
- Residential camp sites waste such as leftovers/food scraps, bottles, cans, clothing, food packaging, newspapers and magazines.

Table 46: Solid waste Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
	Very High
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	54

Mitigation measures

- Waste shall be managed as per Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations 2006, e.g. No waste shall be buried underground or burned on open air.
- Contractor to develop a waste management plan.
- Manage and control waste generation at the various project sites and stations through standard operating procedures (SOPs) and Solid Waste Management Plan.
- Reduce generation of solid waste at the source through proper planning and procurement of construction materials.
- Segregation of solid wastes and provision of suitable and well labelled waste receptacles within the camp and at other active construction sites.
- Reuse excavated top soil for landscaping of the site as far as practical.
- No waste at the campsite shall be buried or burnt; all waste to be segregated and reused, composted, or collected by licensed waste handler for disposal.

- Prioritize options of waste reduction, reuse and recycling, particularly papers, polyethene, plastics, wrappers and containers as well as other materials that can possibly be recycled.

Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) (Low Medium)

GBV, SEA, and SH can result in severe physical injuries, emotional trauma, and mental health issues for survivors. This can have long-lasting effects on their well-being, confidence, and ability to participate fully in community life. Incidents of GBV, SEA, and SH create an environment of fear and insecurity within the community, particularly for women and girls. They may feel unsafe in public spaces, at home, or even within their own families, leading to restrictions on their mobility and freedom.

Table 47: GBV Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium

Mitigation measures

- Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SW.
- Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SW.
- Ensure the GRM is SEA/SW-responsive.

Noise and Excessive Vibrations. (Very High)

Noise and Excessive Vibrations are caused by operation of construction plant and equipment and activities such as excavation and rock breaking. This impact poses a health and safety risk to both the communities living in the project area and construction workers.

Noise pollution will mainly result from construction vehicles movement as well as from various machinery operations used in construction including metal grinding and welding works, excavations, blasting among other machinery operations. Excessive noise will impact on the community residing within near and along the project areas, as well as the construction workforce.

Vibrations on the other hand would be caused by grading activities, drilling as well as blasting activities. Excessive vibration has the potential to affect the existing infrastructure (people's homes, roads, bridges), destabilize the area geological formation and structural integrity of community houses.

Table 48: Noise Pollution Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very High

Proposed mitigation measures

7. Contractor will comply with provisions of EMCA 1999 and amendments 2015 (Noise and Excessive Vibrations Regulations of 2009)

8. The Contractor shall keep noise level within acceptable limits (55 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.
9. 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.
10. Undertake Noise and Excessive Vibration Assessments.
11. Effective use of appropriate PPE by exposed workers and Proper maintenance of machines.
12. Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise will be recorded and communicated to the Supervising Engineer for appropriate action.

Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs (High)

If infrastructure designs are not inclusive, it may hinder residents' access to essential services like water, sanitation, healthcare, and education. This lack of access can perpetuate poverty and marginalization within these communities. Unfriendly designs may compromise the safety of residents, especially in disaster-prone areas. For example, inadequate drainage systems can lead to flooding during heavy rains, putting lives and property at risk. Exclusionary infrastructure may impact the economic opportunities available to residents. For instance, poorly planned roads and transportation systems can hinder businesses from operating effectively and limit employment opportunities.

Table 49: Risk of excluding some beneficiaries Impacts Rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	2
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	1
	Duration of Impact	2
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	3
	Frequency of impact	2
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	High	25

Mitigation measures;

- The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design.
- Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums

7.6.3 Street Lighting

Occupational Health and Safety Risks (Low Medium)

These are work related risks during construction they include all accidents and incidents, that maybe caused by fatigue, drug abuse, ignorance etc.

Table 40: Occupational Health and Safety Risks Impacts Rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	2
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	1
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	1
	Frequency of impact	2
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium	15

Mitigation measures

- Contractor to provide a Health and Safety Plan prior to the commencement of worksto be approved by the Supervising Engineer.
- Construction Workers and the Supervising Team to be provided with Personal Protective Equipment including gloves, gum boots, overalls and helmets. Use of PPE to be enforced by the Supervising Engineer.
- Fully stocked First Aid Kits to be provided within the Sites, Camps and in all Project Vehicles
- Isolate the site from access by the local communities during the construction for theirsafety and health
- Contractor to provide clean water for drinking and healthy food to all the workers
- Contractor to adhere to maximum eight hour working rule
- Contractor to ensure only qualified personnel operate machineries.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (Low Medium)

Defined as acts penetrated by aid workers or people associated with aid organization for this case contractors for example against the people the settlement residents during construction period. The proposed development will lead to potential for employment opportunities and access to new services, which will draw people to the area more, specifically the project site.

This factor will further lead to a temporary increase in economic activities and employment of skills for the development. This will lead to population influx which might lead to changes in or unwanted behaviors in the area. This unwanted or change in behavior may be in the form of loose morality, an increase in school drop-out due to cheap Labor, child Labor, drug use and abuse, theft/robbery and increased incidences of HIV/AIDS and related infections/diseases and other communicable diseases.

Table 41: Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	15

Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (Medium high)

When disadvantaged and vulnerable groups are excluded from the decision-making process, their voices, needs, and priorities are often overlooked. This can result in infrastructure projects that fail to address the unique challenges faced by these communities, perpetuating inequality and marginalization.

Exclusion from stakeholder engagement can erode trust between communities and project implementers, leading to resentment, frustration, and social tension. Without meaningful participation and inclusion, stakeholders may become disillusioned with the project and its objectives, hindering cooperation and collaboration.

Table 42: Inadequate stakeholder Engagement Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact

Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium high	24
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Mitigation measures:

- Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.
- Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.
- Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.
- Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.
- Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.

Child labour and Abuse Risk (Medium high)

In impoverished communities, families may resort to child labor out of economic necessity. This can lead to children being pulled out of school to work in informal sectors such as street vending, domestic work, or agriculture, depriving them of their right to education and exposing them to exploitation and abuse. Children engaged in labor may be subjected to exploitative working conditions, including long hours, low wages, and hazardous environments. They may be forced to undertake tasks that are physically or mentally harmful, risking their health, well-being, and development.

Table 43: Child labour and Abuse Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium high

Mitigation measures

- Ensure each employee signs a code of conduct that covers child protection ensuring no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws.
- Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police.
- Employ workers who are 18 years and above, and with a valid national ID at the time of hire.
- Implement and monitor the employment register regularly.
- Comply with the national labour laws and labour management practices.
- Put visible signage on site "No Jobs for children."

Disruption to Public Services or destruction of public utilities (Low medium)

There is high potential for construction to affect powered systems especially underground lines such as water lines and even electricity etc.

Table 45: Disruption to Public Services Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium

Waste generation (Very High)

A range of solid waste, both hazardous and non-hazardous, are likely to be generated during road project implementation. Wastes emanating from construction phase will mainly come from:

- Site clearance (vegetation) and excavation works (cut-to-spoil);
- Construction support activities and machinery maintenance and repair works such as used lubricant cans, packaging wrapper, worn-out tyres, and replaced equipment parts;
- Consumables (such as wood formwork, metal cuttings);
- Material testing and trial laboratories such as lab material rejects, test specimens for disposal, excess lab sample materials and grounded equipment or spares;
- Discarded material from handling losses;
- Residential camp sites waste such as leftovers/food scraps, bottles, cans, clothing, food packaging, newspapers and magazines.

Table 46: Solid waste Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very High

Mitigation measures

- Waste shall be managed as per Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations 2006, e.g. No waste shall be buried underground or burned on open air.
- Contractor to develop a waste management plan.
- Manage and control waste generation at the various project sites and stations through standard operating procedures (SOPs) and Solid Waste Management Plan.
- Reduce generation of solid waste at the source through proper planning and procurement of construction materials.
- Segregation of solid wastes and provision of suitable and well labelled waste receptacles within the camp and at other active construction sites.
- Reuse excavated top soil for landscaping of the site as far as practical.
- No waste at the campsite shall be buried or burnt; all waste to be segregated and reused, composted, or collected by licensed waste handler for disposal.
- Prioritize options of waste reduction, reuse and recycling, particularly papers, polyethene, plastics, wrappers and containers as well as other materials that can possibly be recycled.

Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) (Low Medium)

GBV, SEA, and SH can result in severe physical injuries, emotional trauma, and mental health issues for survivors. This can have long-lasting effects on their well-being, confidence, and ability to participate fully in community life. Incidents of GBV, SEA, and SH create an environment of fear and insecurity within the community, particularly for women and girls. They may feel unsafe in public spaces, at home, or even within their own families, leading to restrictions on their mobility and freedom.

Table 47: GBV Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact

Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium	16
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Mitigation measures

- Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.
- Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.
- Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive.

Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs (High)

If infrastructure designs are not inclusive, it may hinder residents' access to essential services like water, sanitation, healthcare, and education. This lack of access can perpetuate poverty and marginalization within these communities. Unfriendly designs may compromise the safety of residents, especially in disaster-prone areas. For example, inadequate drainage systems can lead to flooding during heavy rains, putting lives and property at risk. Exclusionary infrastructure may impact the economic opportunities available to residents. For instance, poorly planned roads and transportation systems can hinder businesses from operating effectively and limit employment opportunities.

Table 49: Risk of excluding some beneficiaries Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	High

Mitigation measures:

- The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design.
- Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums

7.7 Anticipated Negative Impacts during Operation stage

7.7.1 Roads and footpaths

Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) (Medium high)

This is likely to be caused by influx of people in the project area. Incidents of GBV, SEA, and SH create an environment of fear and insecurity within the community, particularly for women and girls. They may feel unsafe in public spaces, at home, or even within their own families, leading to restrictions on their mobility and freedom.

Table 50: Gender based violence Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium High

Mitigation measures

1. Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.
2. Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.

3. Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive.

Ineffective Grievance Management (Very High)

When grievances are not addressed promptly or adequately, they can escalate into conflicts between stakeholders such as local communities, project developers, contractors, and regulatory agencies.

Table 51: Ineffective Grievance Management Impacts Rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	3
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	1
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	3
	Frequency of impact	4
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very High	42

Mitigation measures:

1. Constitute a Local Grievances Committee in consultation with all community segments and incorporate the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms.
2. Implement a workers' grievances mechanism.
3. Create awareness on the culturally appropriate and accessible GRM to all community segments including vulnerable individuals and households and CSOs.
4. Log, date, process, resolve, and close-out all reported grievances in a timely manner.
5. Ensure proportionate representation of disadvantaged persons in the local grievances committee.
6. Enable the GRM to provide for confidential reporting of particularly sensitive social aspects such as GBV, as well as anonymity.

Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (Medium high)

Excluding disadvantaged and vulnerable groups from stakeholder engagement processes can bring social injustice, Loss of Trust and Credibility and increase the likelihood of misunderstandings, conflicts, and resistance to the project.

Table 52: Inadequate stakeholder Engagement Impacts Rating b

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	3
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	1
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	1
	Frequency of impact	3
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium high	24

Mitigation measures:

1. Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.
2. Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.
3. Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.
4. Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.
5. Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.

7.7.2 Drainages

Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) (*Medium high*)

This is likely to be caused by influx of people in the project area. Incidents of GBV, SEA, and SH create an environment of fear and insecurity within the community, particularly for women and girls. They may feel unsafe in public spaces, at home, or even within their own families, leading to restrictions on their mobility and freedom.

Table 50: Gender based violence Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium High

Mitigation measures

1. Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SIH.
2. Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SIH.
3. Ensure the GRM is SEA/SIH-responsive.

Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (*Medium high*)

Excluding disadvantaged and vulnerable groups from stakeholder engagement processes can bring social injustice, Loss of Trust and Credibility and increase the likelihood of misunderstandings, conflicts, and resistance to the project.

Table 52: Inadequate stakeholder Engagement Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium high

Mitigation measures:

1. Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.
2. Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.
3. Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.
4. Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.
5. Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.

Water Pollution/Contamination (*Very Low*)

Improper construction and management of storm water drains can lead to water contamination, affecting local water quality.

Contaminated water sources can lead to a range of health problems, including waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea. These diseases can be especially dangerous for children, the elderly, and people with weakened immune systems, leading to illness, hospitalization, and even death.

Pollution from sources such as untreated sewage, industrial waste, and agricultural runoff can degrade water quality and harm aquatic ecosystems. This can lead to the loss of biodiversity, disruption of natural habitats, and decline in water availability for drinking, irrigation, and sanitation purposes.

Table 55: Water pollution impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very Low
	6

To mitigate the impacts of water pollution and contamination, the project should prioritize integrated water management approaches that address both the root causes and symptoms of pollution. This includes investing in infrastructure for safe drinking water supply, wastewater treatment, and solid waste management, promoting sustainable agricultural practices to reduce runoff and pollution, strengthening regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to prevent industrial pollution, and raising awareness about the importance of water conservation and pollution prevention among community members. By taking proactive measures to protect water resources, the project can contribute to the health, prosperity, and resilience of Majaoni informal settlement and its residents.

Alteration of Natural Drainage Patterns (Very Low)

The construction of storm water drains can alter natural drainage patterns, potentially causing unintended consequences for the local environment.

Table 56: Alteration of natural drainage patterns impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very Low
	6

Mitigation measures

1. Conduct detailed hydrological studies to understand natural drainage patterns.
2. Design drainage systems that mimic natural flow to reduce environmental impact

7.7.3 Street Lighting

Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) (Medium high)

This is likely to be caused by influx of people in the project area. Incidents of GBV, SEA, and SH create an environment of fear and insecurity within the community, particularly for women and girls. They may feel unsafe in public spaces, at home, or even within their own families, leading to restrictions on their mobility and freedom.

Table 50: Gender based violence Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact

Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium High	24
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Mitigation measures

4. Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.
5. Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.
6. Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive.

Ineffective Grievance Management (Very High)

When grievances are not addressed promptly or adequately, they can escalate into conflicts between stakeholders such as local communities, project developers, contractors, and regulatory agencies.

Table 51: Ineffective Grievance Management Impacts Rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very High

Mitigation measures:

1. Constitute a Local Grievances Committee in consultation with all community segments and incorporate the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms.
2. Implement a workers' grievances mechanism.
3. Create awareness on the culturally appropriate and accessible GRM to all community segments including vulnerable individuals and households and CSOs.
4. Log, date, process, resolve, and close-out all reported grievances in a timely manner.
5. Ensure proportionate representation of disadvantaged persons in the local grievances committee.
6. Enable the GRM to provide for confidential reporting of particularly sensitive social aspects such as GBV, as well as anonymity.

Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups

(Medium high)

Excluding disadvantaged and vulnerable groups from stakeholder engagement processes can bring social injustice, Loss of Trust and Credibility and increase the likelihood of misunderstandings, conflicts, and resistance to the project.

Table 52: Inadequate stakeholder Engagement Impacts Rating b

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium high

Mitigation measures:

1. Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.
2. Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.
3. Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.
4. Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.

5. Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.

Energy Consumption (Low Medium)

High mast lights, especially if inefficient or not equipped with energy-saving technologies, can contribute to high energy consumption, leading to increased carbon emissions and operational costs.

Table 53: *Energy Consumption Impacts Rating*

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium

Mitigation measures:

1. A programmable timer shall control exterior lights.
2. Generator should be provided as a full backup energy source throughout the development.
3. Install and routine maintenance of energy efficient appliances e.g. LED bulbs etc.
4. Monitor energy use during construction and set reasonable limit.
5. Put off all lights immediately when not in use or are not needed.
6. The water booster set will contain inverter pumps for energy saving and precise control of flow and pressure rate.
7. Turn off machinery and equipment when not in use.
8. Use of solar energy as an alternative source of energy at contractor's camp sites.

Light and Visual discomfort (Medium high)

High mast lights can contribute to light pollution when inappropriately placed or excessively bright high mast lights causing glare and visual discomfort for nearby residents, affecting the natural darkness of the night sky and impacting the visibility of celestial bodies.

Table 54: *Light and Visual Discomfort Impacts Rating*

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Medium high

Mitigation measures:

1. Properly design and angle light fixtures to minimize glare.
2. Consider installing light shields or diffusers to control light direction.
3. Seek aviation lighting design principles
4. Use shielded fixtures and directional lighting to minimize light spillage.
5. Implement curfew times for non-essential lighting.
6. Educate the community on responsible lighting practices.

Disturbance to Nocturnal Wildlife (Very Low)

Excessive artificial lighting can disrupt the behavior and habitats of nocturnal wildlife in the area.

Table 57: *Disturbance to nocturnal wildlife impacts rating*

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact

	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	1
	Duration of Impact	1
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	1
	Frequency of impact	1
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Very Low	6

Mitigation measures

1. Install motion sensors or timers to reduce lighting intensity during periods of low activity.
2. Choose warm-coloured lights that are less disruptive to wildlife.

7.8 Anticipated Negative Impacts During Decommissioning Phase

7.8.1 Roads and Foot paths

Disruption of Services (Low Medium)

Decommissioning may disrupt regular services like traffic flow, water drainage, and lighting, causing inconvenience to residents and commuters.

Table 58: Disruption of services impacts rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	2
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	4
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	1
	Frequency of impact	1
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium	16

Mitigation measures

1. Implement phased decommissioning to minimize disruption to services.
2. Provide alternative routes or transportation options for affected commuters.
3. Schedule decommissioning activities during off-peak hours to reduce impact on traffic flow.

Environmental Disturbance (Low Medium)

Decommissioning activities can disturb natural habitats, soil, and waterways. The removal of infrastructure might also disrupt ecosystems that have adapted to their presence.

Table 59: Environmental disturbance impacts rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	3
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	2
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	1
	Frequency of impact	1
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium	14

Mitigation measures

1. Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning.
2. Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.
3. Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.

Waste Generation (Low Medium)

Decommissioning generates waste materials such as concrete, asphalt, and electrical components, which may end up in landfills if not properly managed.

Table 60: Waste generation impacts rating

Criteria	Rating

Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	3
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	1
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	1
	Frequency of impact	1
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium	12

Mitigation measures

1. Implement recycling and reuse programs for materials like concrete and asphalt.
2. Properly dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with regulations.
3. Encourage contractors to minimize waste generation through efficient construction and decommissioning practices.

Economic Loss (Low Medium)

Businesses and communities reliant on the infrastructure being decommissioned may suffer economic losses due to decreased accessibility or functionality.

Table 61: Economic loss impacts rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	2
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	3
	Duration of Impact	2
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	1
	Frequency of impact	1
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium	14

Mitigation measures

1. Provide support and incentives for local businesses affected by decommissioning.
2. Offer compensation or assistance programs to mitigate financial losses.
3. Develop alternative economic opportunities or infrastructure projects to offset any negative economic impacts.

Health and Safety Concerns(Medium)

Decommissioning activities can pose health and safety risks to workers and nearby residents due to noise pollution, air pollution from construction vehicles, and potential accidents.

Table 62: Health and safety concerns impacts rating

Criteria		Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact	2
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact	2
	Duration of Impact	1
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity	2
	Frequency of impact	2
Impact Significance Rating	Medium High	24
Criteria		Rating
(Consequence x likelihood)		

Mitigation measures

1. Enforce strict safety regulations and provide adequate training for workers.
2. Implement dust and noise control measures to minimize pollution and disturbance to nearby residents.
3. Communicate potential risks to the public and provide guidance on safety precautions.

7.8.2 Drainages

Disruption of Services (Low Medium)

Decommissioning may disrupt regular services like traffic flow, water drainage, and lighting, causing inconvenience to residents and commuters.

Table 58: Disruption of services impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
	Low Medium
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	16

Mitigation measures

4. Implement phased decommissioning to minimize disruption to services.
5. Provide alternative routes or transportation options for affected commuters.
6. Schedule decommissioning activities during off-peak hours to reduce impact on traffic flow.

Environmental Disturbance (Low Medium)

Decommissioning activities can disturb natural habitats, soil, and waterways. The removal of infrastructure might also disrupt ecosystems that have adapted to their presence.

Table 59: Environmental disturbance impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
	Low Medium
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	14

Mitigation measures

4. Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning.
5. Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.
6. Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.

Waste Generation (Low Medium)

Decommissioning generates waste materials such as concrete, asphalt, and electrical components, which may end up in landfills if not properly managed.

Table 60: Waste generation impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
	Low Medium
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	12

Mitigation measures

4. Implement recycling and reuse programs for materials like concrete and asphalt.
5. Properly dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with regulations.

6. Encourage contractors to minimize waste generation through efficient construction and decommissioning practices.

Economic Loss (Low Medium)

Businesses and communities reliant on the infrastructure being decommissioned may suffer economic losses due to decreased accessibility or functionality.

Table 61: Economic loss impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium

Mitigation measures

- Provide support and incentives for local businesses affected by decommissioning.
- Offer compensation or assistance programs to mitigate financial losses.
- Develop alternative economic opportunities or infrastructure projects to offset any negative economic impacts.

Health and Safety Concerns (Medium)

Decommissioning activities can pose health and safety risks to workers and nearby residents due to noise pollution, air pollution from construction vehicles, and potential accidents.

Table 62: Health and safety concerns impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating	Medium High
Criteria	Rating
(Consequence x likelihood)	

Mitigation measures

- Enforce strict safety regulations and provide adequate training for workers.
- Implement dust and noise control measures to minimize pollution and disturbance to nearby residents.
- Communicate potential risks to the public and provide guidance on safety precautions.

7.8.3 Street Lighting

Disruption of Services (Low Medium)

Decommissioning may disrupt regular services like traffic flow, water drainage, and lighting, causing inconvenience to residents and commuters.

Table 58: Disruption of services impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity

	Frequency of impact	1
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium	16

Mitigation measures

7. Implement phased decommissioning to minimize disruption to services.
8. Provide alternative routes or transportation options for affected commuters.
9. Schedule decommissioning activities during off-peak hours to reduce impact on traffic flow.

Environmental Disturbance (Low Medium)

Decommissioning activities can disturb natural habitats, soil, and waterways. The removal of infrastructure might also disrupt ecosystems that have adapted to their presence.

Table 59: Environmental disturbance impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	14

Mitigation measures

1. Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning.
2. Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.
3. Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.

Waste Generation (Low Medium)

Decommissioning generates waste materials such as concrete, asphalt, and electrical components, which may end up in landfills if not properly managed.

Table 60: Waste generation impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	12

Mitigation measures

1. Implement recycling and reuse programs for materials like concrete and asphalt.
2. Properly dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with regulations.
3. Encourage contractors to minimize waste generation through efficient construction and decommissioning practices.

Economic Loss (Low Medium)

Businesses and communities reliant on the infrastructure being decommissioned may suffer economic losses due to decreased accessibility or functionality.

Table 61: Economic loss impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity

	Frequency of impact	1
Impact Significance Rating (Consequence x likelihood)	Low Medium	14

Mitigation measures

1. Provide support and incentives for local businesses affected by decommissioning.
2. Offer compensation or assistance programs to mitigate financial losses.
3. Develop alternative economic opportunities or infrastructure projects to offset any negative economic impacts.

Health and Safety Concerns(Medium)

Decommissioning activities can pose health and safety risks to workers and nearby residents due to noise pollution, air pollution from construction vehicles, and potential accidents.

Table 62: Health and safety concerns impacts rating

Criteria	Rating
Consequences	Severity/Magnitude of Impact
	Spatial Scope/Geographic Extent of Impact
	Duration of Impact
Likelihood	Frequency/duration of activity
	Frequency of impact
Impact Significance Rating	Medium High
Criteria	Rating
(Consequence x likelihood)	

Mitigation measures

1. Enforce strict safety regulations and provide adequate training for workers.
2. Implement dust and noise control measures to minimize pollution and disturbance to nearby residents.
3. Communicate potential risks to the public and provide guidance on safety precautions.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN (ESMMP)

Environmental monitoring is an essential component of project implementation. An Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) provides mechanism of monitoring environmental impacts of a project during its execution in order to reduce their negative effects and to introduce standards of good practice to be adopted for all project works. The ESMMP facilitates and ensures the follow-up of the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures proposed in the ESMMP. The parameters of the proposed upgrade of roads, construction of storm water drainage, and installation of high-mast lights projects that were identified for monitoring include: water quality, air quality, solid waste generation, Occupational Health and Safety risks, human accidents, HIV/AIDS incidences, soil erosion, storm water drainage, livelihood and environmental risks. This is represented in the table below.

8.1 Purpose and Objectives of ESMMP

The ESMMP describes the range of environmental and social issues associated with the project and outlines corresponding management strategies that will be employed to mitigate potential adverse environmental impacts. The ESMMP conveys the Project's environmental and social constraints. The project will comply with all local laws and regulations, which seek to ensure that the road construction and operation does not adversely affect the environment and social community resources.

The project supervision may periodically revise the ESMMP in consultation with the Contractor, and subject to the approval from National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). The revisions may be made to accommodate changes in work, weather, and general conditions. The ESMMP should be made available to all the project staffs.

The objectives of the ESMMP are:

- To serve as a commitment and reference for the project planners and implementers including conditions of approval from NEMA;

- To serve as a guiding document for the environmental and social monitoring activities for future studies, on requisite progress reports;
- To provide detailed specifications for the management and mitigation of activities that have the potential to impact negatively on the environment;
- To provide instructions to relevant project personnel regarding procedures for protecting the environment and minimizing environmental and social effects, thereby supporting the project goal of minimal or zero incidents;
- To document environmental and social concerns and appropriate protection measures; while ensuring that corrective actions are completed in a timely manner; and
- To address capacity building requirements within the project team, if necessary.

8.2 Auditing of the ESMMP

KISIP and the contractor shall conduct regular audits – quarterly and annual, to the ESMMP to ensure that the system for implementation of the ESMMP is operating effectively. The audit shall check that a procedure is in place to ensure that:

- Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Systems are in place and operational during the project implementation, and identify any gaps for improvement;
- The ESMMP being used is the up-to-date version;
- Variations to the ESMMP and non-compliance and corrective action are documented;
- Appropriate Environmental, Social, Occupational Health and Safety trainings of personnel is undertaken;
- Emergency and safety procedures are in place and effectively communicated to personnel;
- A register of major incidents is in place and other documentation related to the ESMMP; and
- Ensure that appropriate corrective and preventive action is taken by the Contractor once instructions have been issued.

8.3 Responsibilities for the Implementation of the ESMMP

In order to ensure the sound development and effective implementation of the ESMMP, it will be necessary to identify and define the responsibilities and authority of the various persons and organisations that will be involved in the project. The following entities will be involved in the implementation of the ESMMP:

- Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP)
- National Environment Management Authority;
- Supervising Consultant;
- Contractor(s);
- Directorate of Safety and Health Services (DOSHS);
- Mombasa County

8.3.1 Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP)

KISIP will be responsible for:

- Overseeing or appointing qualified and competent team to oversee environmental, social, health and safety (EHS) during the Project cycle;
- Review and approve Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP);
- Carry out targeted NCL (ESHS) training to the Supervision Consultant and contractor's teams;
- Regular monitoring (monthly) and supervision of Implementation of the ESMP;
- Carry out regular compliance ESHS audits including developing corrective action plans;
- Ensuring that during construction and operations, the NEMA license conditions are adhered to since it's the principal holder of NEMA license.

8.3.2 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

The responsibility of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is to exercise general supervision and co-ordination over all matters relating to the environment and to be the principal instrument of Government in

the implementation of all policies relating to the environment and to ensure that all mitigation measures proposed are implemented.

8.3.3 The Contractor(s)

The Contractor will be responsible for:

- Preparing a Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) that will comply with the requirements of the ESIA/ESMMP and the Standard Specifications for road works in Kenya, which include specifications for environmental and social protection and waste disposal, borrow pit and quarry acquisition and exploitation, landscaping and grassing among others;
- Carry out environmental and social assessment for the project auxiliary sites;
- Operationalize, monitor and report on the implementation of the CESMP on monthly and quarterly basis (or as required by the Supervision consultant and KPA);
- Employ competent and qualified separate environmental and social experts on fulltime basis to manage and monitor implementation of CESMP;
- Employ fulltime personnel to manage Occupational Health and Safety issues for the entire duration of the project; and report any environmental, social, health and safety incidents to the Supervision Consultant.
- Prepare the following document: Code of Conduct, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, Healthy and Safety Plan, Grievance Redress Mechanism, Gender based violence Sexual Exploitation and Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, Biodiversity Monitoring Plan, stakeholder engagement Plan and Traffic Management Plan.

8.3.4 Supervising Consultant

The Supervising Consultant will be responsible for:

- Oversee the construction programme and construction activities performed by the Contractor, in compliance with the ESMMP;
- Employ qualified full time Environmental and Social Specialists in its team to coordinate all aspects of the environment and social during project implementation;
- Review and approve the CESMP and other associated plans (e.g., rehabilitation/decommissioning plans);
- Daily and regular monitoring, reviewing and verifying the implementation of the project's ESMMP by the contractor;
- Proposing additional appropriate mitigation measures that may be required during the project's implementation;
- Keep track of project compliance regarding permits and approvals necessary from the relevant authorities;
- Conducting and coordinating training to the contractor's team on issues relating to environmental and social issues; and
- Report on monthly and quarterly reports (or as required) on the ESMMP aspects throughout the project implementation duration.

8.3.5 Directorate of Safety and Health Services (DOSHS)

DOSH will be responsible for:

- Registering and permitting of work place for all the work sites and camp sites for the project;
- Inspection and auditing of workplaces to ensure they are adhering to OSHA 2007; and
- Receiving and investigating any severe incidents reported on worksites.

8.3.6 Mombasa County Government

The County Governments are created in Chapter Eleven of the Constitution with powers, functions and responsibilities to deliver services provided for in the County Governments Act, 2012. The National and county

governments will collaborate in the implementation of KISIP through the respective PCTs. The relevant departmental offices in the County Government shall be called upon to facilitate the project implementation to provide the necessary permits and advisory services to the project implementers. Moreover, the maintenance of the proposed infrastructure will largely lie within the mandate of the County Governments.

8.3.7 Mitigation of Design Stage Impacts

The Impact Mitigation Plan summarised below reflects respective action at the design, construction and operation phases of the Project. The field works were undertaken by sober and serious minded survey teams were selected and sensitized on the need to observe safety requirements during enumeration and site surveys and this has greatly mitigated incidence of accidents.

8.4 ES MMP

8.4.1 ES MMP for Preconstruction Stage

8.4.1.1 ES MMP for Roads and footpaths

Environmental impact	Impact level	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Performance	Frequency	Estimated Cost
Environmental							
Approval from NEMA and other Agencies for ESIA report	Medium	The Proponent shall ensure that all pertinent permits, certificates, and licenses have been obtained prior to any activities commencing on-site and are strictly adhered to.	Environment licenses issued Degree of completion of set of required approvals/ issued	County Government Mombasa Contractor	EIA/ Number of EIA Permits obtained	Project Cycle	250,000.00
Clearance Corridors	Medium	In line with the provisions of the RPF, prepare and effectively implement a plan for managing the land-related impacts. Facilitate all affected persons and address all grievances prior to commencing works.	Displacements Number of PAPs facilitated	County Government Mombasa Consultant KISIP	Visibly marked of road reserve	During designing time and construction	242,000.00
Social impacts							
Divided opinion on project implementations	Medium	Conduct extensive public participation and consultation with key stakeholders	Public opinion Satisfaction to the relevant authority	Consultant GRC SEC KISIP	-Total project support by all	Throughout all stages from onset	200,000.00
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	Low	The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design. Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums.	Number of public participation forums held.	KISIP Contactor Consultant GRC EC	SEC/GRC meetings	During designing Stage	250,000.00

8.4.1.2 ES MMP for Drainages

Environmental impact	Impact level	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Performance	Frequency	Estimated Cost
Environmental							
Approval from NEMA and other Agencies for ESIA report	Medium	The Proponent shall ensure that all pertinent permits, certificates, and licenses have been obtained prior to any activities commencing on-site and are strictly adhered to.	Environment licenses issued, Degree of completion of set of required approvals/ issued	County Government Mombasa Contractor	EIA/ Number of EIA Permits obtained	Project Cycle	250,000.00
Clearance Corridors	Medium	In line with the provisions of the RPF, prepare and effectively implement a plan for managing the land-related impacts. Facilitate all affected persons and address all grievances prior to commencing works.	Displacements, Number of facilitated PAPs	County Government Mombasa Consultant KISIP	Visibly marked of road reserve	During designing time and construction	242,000.00
Social impacts							
Divided opinion on project implementations	Medium	Conduct extensive public participation and consultation with key stakeholders	Public opinion, Satisfaction to the relevant authority	Consultant GRC SEC KISIP	-Total project support by all	Throughout all stages from onset	200,000.00
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	Low	The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design. Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums.	Number of public participation held.	KISIP Contactor Consultant GRC EC	SEC/GRC meetings	During designing Stage	250,000.00

8.4.1.3: ES MMP for Streetlights

Environmental impact	Impact level	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Performance	Frequency	Estimated Cost
Environmental							
Approval from NEMA and other Agencies for ESIA report	Medium	The Proponent shall ensure that all pertinent permits, certificates, and licenses have been obtained prior to any activities commencing on- site and are strictly adhered to.	Environment licenses issued, Degree of completion of set of required approvals/ issued	County Government Mombasa Contractor	EIA/ Number of EIA Permits obtained	Project Cycle	250,000.00
Clearance of Corridors	Medium	In line with the provisions of the RPF, prepare and effectively implement a plan for managing the land-related impacts. Facilitate all affected persons and address all grievances prior to commencing works.	Displacements Number of facilitated PAPs	County Government Mombasa Consultant KISIP	Visibly marked of road reserve	During designing time and construction	242,000.00
Social impacts							
Divided opinion on project implementations	Medium	Conduct extensive public participation and consultation with key stakeholders	Public Satisfaction to the relevant authority	Consultant GRC SEC KISIP	-Total project support by all	Throughout all stages from onset	200,000.00
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	Low	The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design. Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums.	Number of public participation forums held.	KISIP Contactor Consultant GRC EC	SEC/GRC meetings	During designing Stage	250,000.00

8.4.2 ESMMP for Construction Phase (Roads, footpaths, drainage and street lighting)

8.4.2.1 ESMMP for Roads and footpaths

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Environmental						
Noise pollution and Excessive Vibrations	Moderate	<p>Enforce EMCA 1999, Revised 2015 (Noise and Excessive Vibrations Regulations of 2009)</p> <p>Maintain noise level within acceptable limits (55 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Undertake Noise and Excessive Vibration Assessments</p> <p>Effective use of appropriate PPE (earmuffs) for exposed workers.</p> <p>Proper maintenance of machines.</p> <p>Record and communicated to the Supervising Engineer all noise and excess vibration complains for appropriate action.</p>	<p>Reported complaints from neighbour community and institutions</p> <p>Records of machine and vehicle maintenance</p> <p>Availability and use of Ear Muffs</p>	Environmental Consultants Contractor	Continuous	400,000.00
Air pollution	Moderate	<p>Maintain a speed limit of 20km/h within the site during construction phase to reduce dust particles emission.</p> <p>Use of environmentally friendly fuels such as Low Sulphur diesel.</p>	<p>Cases of respiratory complication at nearby health centre.</p> <p>Records of machine and vehicle maintenance</p>	Environmental Consultants Contractor	Continuous	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>Regular maintenance and service of construction machinery and equipment in accordance to manufacturer specifications to minimize the generation of hazardous gases.</p> <p>Providing PPEs such as nose masks to the workers in dusty areas on the site.</p> <p>Maintain regular training of all personnel on methods for minimizing air quality impacts during construction.</p> <p>Ensure a strict schedule plan for all equipment to avoid unnecessary trips and minimize idling of engines.</p> <p>Enforce of EMCA 2015 (AirQuality Regulations 2014)</p> <p>Avoid carrying out dust generating activities especially during strong winds</p> <p>Use of covered trucks for material delivery to avoid spills and windblown dust</p> <p>Communicate air quality monitoring results to the public and address concerns proactively.</p> <p>Monitor air quality in the construction area and surrounding neighborhood.</p> <p>Spraying of all earthwork's areas within 200 meters of human settlement to reduce dust.</p>	<p>Low dust generation during construction</p> <p>Availability and use of Nose Masks</p>			
Water Pollution	Low	<p>Implement best management practices for construction activities to prevent runoff contamination.</p> <p>Ensure al machineries are serviced at a dedicated service</p>	<p>Water Quality Reports</p> <p>Records of machine and vehicle</p>	<p>Environmental Management Team</p> <p>Water Quality Experts</p>	Throughout Project	500,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>bay to avoid spillages of oil and other fluids</p> <p>Implement erosion control measures to prevent soil runoff into water bodies.</p> <p>Regularly monitor water quality in nearby water bodies during construction and implementing corrective measures.</p> <p>Collaborate with local water authorities to ensure compliance with water quality standards</p>				
Soil pollution / Erosion	Low	<p>Implement soil erosion control measures to prevent the release of contaminants during construction.</p> <p>Regularly monitor soil quality in construction areas and implement corrective measures.</p> <p>Collaborate with environmental agencies to ensure compliance with soil quality standards.</p>	Ground cover in Constructed areas	Environmental Management Team/consultant Contractor	Monthly	400,000.00
Waste Generation	Moderate	<p>Implement a waste management plan, including proper disposal and recycling of construction waste.</p> <p>Educate construction workers on responsible waste disposal practices.</p> <p>Monitor waste generation and disposal practices to ensure compliance with the waste management plan.</p> <p>Practice waste recycling, re use and reduction of waste generation</p>	<p>Clean, Organized, Neat Site</p> <p>Presence of waste collection receptacle</p> <p>Contract with NEMA Registered Waste Disposal Firm</p>	Environmental Management Contractor	Throughout Project	500,000.00
Social Risks						

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	Low Medium	<p>Implement an awareness and prevention program for project workers and the local community.</p> <p>Provide access to HIV testing and counselling services, ensuring confidentiality and non-discrimination.</p> <p>Establish a support system for individuals living with HIV/AIDS, promoting inclusivity and reducing stigma.</p> <p>Alias with local security administration for insecurity management</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS awareness trainings</p> <p>Availability of VCT facilities</p> <p>Social awareness and trainings</p>	<p>Sociologists</p> <p>Environmental and Safety Management Manager</p> <p>Contractor</p>	Throughout Project	300,000.00
Occupational Safety and Health issues	Moderate	<p>Enforce strict safety protocols and provide regular training for all construction personnel.</p> <p>Conduct routine safety inspections and audits to identify and address potential hazards.</p> <p>Establish an emergency response plan to handle accidents promptly and efficiently.</p> <p>Provide all workers with appropriate full protective gear. These include working boots, overalls, helmets, earmuffs, masks, and gloves.</p> <p>Make available a fully equipped First aid kit that is manageable by a trained qualified first aider.</p> <p>Use of signage's at work construction site for communication to non-workers and other road users</p> <p>Conduct regular training</p> <p>Document all near misses, incidents and accidents.</p> <p>Conduct risk assessments for all general, standard and</p>	<p>Accidents occurrence incidences recorded in the Incidence Book</p> <p>Workers have Safety Gear(PPEs)</p> <p>Emergency contacts for Hospital and Police available</p>	<p>Environmental and Safety Management Manager</p> <p>Contractor</p>	Weekly	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>high risk jobs</p> <p>Engage only qualified personnel on operating or conducting high risk jobs</p> <p>Issue work permits after risk assessment is successfully and all workers verified to be fit for work</p> <p>Conduct physical fitness test regularly for all worker</p> <p>Report all work related injuries and health concerns for action to be taken</p>				
Child Exploitation and Abuse	Medium	<p>Ensure each employee signs a code of conduct that covers child protection ensuring no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws.</p> <p>Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police.</p> <p>Employ workers who are 18 years and above, and with a valid national ID at the time of hire.</p> <p>Implement and monitor the employment register regularly.</p> <p>Comply with the national labor laws and labour management practices.</p> <p>Put visible signage on site "No Jobs for children."</p>	<p>List of workers that does not contain underage persons</p>	<p>SEC GRC Contractor</p>	<p>Daily</p>	<p>200,000.00</p>
Increased Crime and Insecurity	Very High	<p>Contractor and Supervision Team to liaise regularly with the Local Administration and Police Service to address any security and crime arising during project implementation.</p> <p>Contractor to provide 24 hours' security to Workforce</p>	<p>Availability of security officers</p>	<p>Environmental and Safety Management Manager Mombasa County Traffic Department Officials</p>	<p>Daily</p>	<p>900,000.00</p>

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		Camps, Yards, Stores and to the Supervising Team's Offices	Number of security concerns reported.			
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	<p>Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.</p>	<p>Contractor SEC and GRC County Government officials, Department of Traffic management Environmental And Safety Management Manager</p>	Throughout Project	250,000.00
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Low Medium	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	<p>SEC GRC Contractor Mombasa County Government Officials</p>	Throughout Project	150,000.00
Disruption to Public Services	Low Medium	<p>Coordinate with relevant public service providers to adapt services during construction.</p> <p>Communicate service disruptions in advance to minimize</p>	<p>Number of complaints from community due to lack of</p>	<p>Environmental and Safety Management Manager Contractor</p>	Throughout Project	100,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>inconvenience for residents.</p> <p>Establish a hotline or platform for residents to report service disruptions and address concerns.</p>	certain services	Relevant County Government department with help of KISIP County coordinator		
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	High	<p>The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design.</p> <p>Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums</p>	Number of beneficiaries engaged during the public participation meetings	KISIP Contactor Consultant	Initial and Ongoing	200,000.00

8.4.2.2 ESMMP for Drainages

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Environmental						
Noise pollution and Excessive Vibrations	Moderate	<p>Enforce EMCA 1999, Revised 2015 (Noise and Excessive Vibrations Regulations of 2009)</p> <p>Maintain noise level within acceptable limits (55 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</p> <p>Hospitals and other noise sensitive areas such as schools shall be notified by the Contractor at least 5 days before</p>	<p>Reported complaints from neighbour community and institutions</p> <p>Records of machine and vehicle maintenance</p> <p>Availability and use of Ear Muffs</p>	Environmental Consultants Contractor	Continuous	400,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>construction is due to commence in their vicinity</p> <p>Undertake Noise and Excessive Vibration Assessments</p> <p>Effective use of appropriate PPE (earmuffs) for exposed workers.</p> <p>Proper maintenance of machines.</p> <p>Record and communicated to the Supervising Engineer all noise and excess vibration complains for appropriate action.</p>				
Air pollution	Moderate	<p>Maintain a speed limit of 20km/h within the site during construction phase to reduce dust particles emission.</p> <p>Use of environmentally friendly fuels such as Low Sulphur diesel.</p> <p>Regular maintenance and service of construction machinery and equipment in accordance to manufacturer specifications to minimize the generation of hazardous gases.</p> <p>Providing PPEs such as nose masks to the workers in dusty areas on the site.</p> <p>Maintain regular training of all personnel on methods for minimizing air quality impacts during construction.</p> <p>Ensure a strict schedule plan for all equipment to avoid unnecessary trips and minimize idling of engines.</p> <p>Enforce of EMCA 2015 (AirQuality Regulations 2014)</p> <p>Avoid carrying out dust generating activities especially</p>	<p>Cases of respiratory complication at nearby health centre.</p> <p>Records of machine and vehicle maintenance</p> <p>Low dust generation during construction</p> <p>Availability and use of Nose Masks</p>	<p>Environmental Consultants Contractor</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>300,000.00</p>

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>during strong winds</p> <p>Use of covered trucks for material delivery to avoid spills and windblown dust</p> <p>Communicate air quality monitoring results to the public and address concerns proactively.</p> <p>Monitor air quality in the construction area and surrounding neighborhood.</p> <p>Spraying of all earthwork's areas within 200 meters of human settlement to reduce dust.</p>				
Water Pollution	Low	<p>Implement best management practices for construction activities to prevent runoff contamination.</p> <p>Ensure all machineries are serviced at a dedicated service bay to avoid spillages of oil and other fluids</p> <p>Implement erosion control measures to prevent soil runoff into water bodies.</p> <p>Regularly monitor water quality in nearby water bodies during construction and implementing corrective measures.</p> <p>Collaborate with local water authorities to ensure compliance with water quality standards</p>	Water Quality Reports Records of machine and vehicle	Environmental Management Team Water Quality Experts	Throughout Project	500,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Soil pollution / Erosion	Low	<p>Implement soil erosion control measures to prevent the release of contaminants during construction.</p> <p>Regularly monitor soil quality in construction areas and implement corrective measures.</p> <p>Collaborate with environmental agencies to ensure compliance with soil quality standards.</p>	Ground cover in Constructed areas	Environmental Management Team/consultant Contractor	Monthly	400,000.00
Waste Generation	Moderate	<p>Implement a waste management plan, including proper disposal and recycling of construction waste.</p> <p>Educate construction workers on responsible waste disposal practices.</p> <p>Monitor waste generation and disposal practices to ensure compliance with the waste management plan.</p> <p>Practice waste recycling, re use and reduction of waste generation</p>	<p>Clean, Organized, Neat Site</p> <p>Presence of waste collection receptacle</p> <p>Contract with NEMA</p> <p>Registered Waste Disposal Firm</p>	Environmental Management Contractor	Throughout Project	500,000.00
Social Risks						
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	Low Medium	<p>Implement an awareness and prevention program for project workers and the local community.</p> <p>Provide access to HIV testing and counselling services, ensuring confidentiality and non-discrimination.</p> <p>Establish a support system for individuals living with HIV/AIDS, promoting inclusivity and reducing stigma.</p> <p>Alias with local security administration for insecurity management</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS awareness trainings</p> <p>Availability of VCT facilities</p> <p>Social awareness and trainings</p>	Sociologists Environmental and Safety Management Manager Contractor	Throughout Project	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Occupational Safety and Health issues	Moderate	<p>Enforce strict safety protocols and provide regular training for all construction personnel.</p> <p>Conduct routine safety inspections and audits to identify and address potential hazards.</p> <p>Establish an emergency response plan to handle accidents promptly and efficiently.</p> <p>Provide all workers with appropriate full protective gear. These include working boots, overalls, helmets, earmuffs, masks, and gloves.</p> <p>Make available a fully equipped First aid kit that is manageable by a trained qualified first aider.</p> <p>Use of signage's at work construction site for communication to non-workers and other road users</p> <p>Conduct regular training</p> <p>Document all near misses, incidents and accidents.</p> <p>Conduct risk assessments for all general, standard and high risk jobs</p> <p>Engage only qualified personnel on operating or conducting high risk jobs</p> <p>Issue work permits after risk assessment is successfully and all workers verified to be fit for work</p> <p>Conduct physical fitness test regularly for all worker</p> <p>Report all work related injuries and health concerns for action to be taken</p>	<p>Accidents occurrence incidences recorded in the Incidence Book</p> <p>Workers have Safety Gear(PPEs)</p> <p>Emergency contacts for Hospital and Police available</p>	Environmental and Safety Management Manager Contractor	Weekly	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Child Exploitation and Abuse	Medium	<p>Ensure each employee signs a code of conduct that covers child protection ensuring no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws.</p> <p>Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police.</p> <p>Employ workers who are 18 years and above, and with a valid national ID at the time of hire.</p> <p>Implement and monitor the employment register regularly.</p> <p>Comply with the national labor laws and labour management practices.</p> <p>Put visible signage on site "No Jobs for children."</p>	List of workers that does not contain underage persons	SEC GRC Contractor	Daily	200,000.00
Increased Crime and Insecurity	Very High	<p>Contractor and Supervision Team to liaise regularly with the Local Administration and Police Service to address any security and crime arising during project implementation.</p> <p>Contractor to provide 24 hours' security to Workforce Camps, Yards, Stores and to the Supervising Team's Offices</p>	Availability of security officers on site	Environmental and Safety Management Manager Mombasa County Traffic Department Officials	Daily	900,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.	Contractor SEC and GRC County Government officials, Department of Traffic management Environmental And Safety Management Manager	Throughout Project	250,000.00
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Low Medium	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	SEC GRC Contractor Mombasa County Government Officials	Throughout Project	150,000.00
Disruption to Public Services	Low Medium	<p>Coordinate with relevant public service providers to adapt services during construction.</p> <p>Communicate service disruptions in advance to minimize inconvenience for residents.</p> <p>Establish a hotline or platform for residents to report service disruptions and address concerns.</p>	Number of complaints from community due to lack of certain services	Environmental and Safety Management Manager Contractor Relevant County Government department with help of KISIP County	Throughout Project	100,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
				coordinator		
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	High	<p>The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design.</p> <p>Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums</p>	Number of beneficiaries engaged during the public participation meetings	KISIP Contactor Consultant	Initial and Ongoing	200,000.00

8.4.2.3 ESMMP for Streetlights

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Environmental						
Waste Generation	Moderate	<p>Implement a waste management plan, including proper disposal and recycling of construction waste.</p> <p>Educate construction workers on responsible waste disposal practices.</p> <p>Monitor waste generation and disposal practices to ensure compliance with the waste management plan.</p> <p>Practice waste recycling, re use and reduction of waste generation</p>	<p>Clean, Organized, Neat Site</p> <p>Presence of waste collection receptacle</p> <p>Contract with NEMA Registered Waste Disposal Firm</p>	Environmental Management Contractor	Throughout Project	500,000.00
Social Risks						
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	Low Medium	<p>Implement an awareness and prevention program for project workers and the local community.</p> <p>Provide access to HIV testing and counselling services, ensuring confidentiality and non-discrimination.</p> <p>Establish a support system for individuals living with HIV/AIDS, promoting inclusivity and reducing stigma.</p> <p>Alias with local security administration for insecurity management</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS awareness trainings</p> <p>Availability of VCT facilities</p> <p>Social awareness and trainings</p>	Sociologists Environmental and Safety Management Manager Contractor	Throughout Project	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Occupational Safety and Health issues	Moderate	<p>Enforce strict safety protocols and provide regular training for all construction personnel.</p> <p>Conduct routine safety inspections and audits to identify and address potential hazards.</p> <p>Establish an emergency response plan to handle accidents promptly and efficiently.</p> <p>Provide all workers with appropriate full protective gear. These include working boots, overalls, helmets, earmuffs, masks, and gloves.</p> <p>Make available a fully equipped First aid kit that is manageable by a trained qualified first aider.</p> <p>Use of signage's at work construction site for communication to non-workers and other road users</p> <p>Conduct regular training</p> <p>Document all near misses, incidents and accidents.</p> <p>Conduct risk assessments for all general, standard and high risk jobs</p> <p>Engage only qualified personnel on operating or conducting high risk jobs</p> <p>Issue work permits after risk assessment is successfully and all workers verified to be fit for work</p> <p>Conduct physical fitness test regularly for all worker</p> <p>Report all work related injuries and health concerns for action to be taken</p>	<p>Accidents occurrence incidences recorded in the Incidence Book</p> <p>Workers have Safety Gear(PPEs)</p> <p>Emergency contacts for Hospital and Police available</p>	Environmental and Safety Management Manager Contractor	Weekly	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Child Exploitation and Abuse	Medium	<p>Ensure each employee signs a code of conduct that covers child protection ensuring no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws.</p> <p>Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police.</p> <p>Employ workers who are 18 years and above, and with a valid national ID at the time of hire.</p> <p>Implement and monitor the employment register regularly.</p> <p>Comply with the national labor laws and labour management practices.</p> <p>Put visible signage on site "No Jobs for children."</p>	List of workers that does not contain underage persons	SEC GRC Contractor	Daily	200,000.00
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.	Contractor SEC and GRC County Government officials, Department of Traffic management Environmental And Safety Management Manager	Throughout Project	250,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Rating level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Target Areas and Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Low Medium	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	<p>SEC</p> <p>GRC</p> <p>Contractor</p> <p>Mombasa County Government Officials</p>	Throughout Project	150,000.00
Disruption to Public Services	Low Medium	<p>Coordinate with relevant public service providers to adapt services during construction.</p> <p>Communicate service disruptions in advance to minimize inconvenience for residents.</p> <p>Establish a hotline or platform for residents to report service disruptions and address concerns.</p>	<p>Number of complaints from community due to lack of certain services</p>	<p>Environmental and Safety Management Manager</p> <p>Contractor</p> <p>Relevant County Government department with help of KISIP County coordinator</p>	Throughout Project	100,000.00
Risk of excluding some beneficiaries due to unfriendly infrastructure designs	High	<p>The implementation of the infrastructure assumed universal design.</p> <p>Disseminate this information to the beneficiaries through public participation forums</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries engaged during the public participation meetings</p>	<p>KISIP</p> <p>Contractor</p> <p>Consultant</p>	<p>Initial and Ongoing</p>	200,000.00

8.4.3 ESMMP for Operational Phase (Roads, footpaths, drainage and street lighting)

8.4.3.1 ESMMP for Roads and footpaths

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Medium high	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive.</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	County Government of Mombasa; Department of Traffic management, KISIP	Throughout Project	No additional cost
Ineffective Grievance Management	Very High	<p>Constitute a Local Grievances Committee in consultation with all community segments and incorporate the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>Implement a workers' grievances mechanism.</p> <p>Create awareness on the culturally appropriate and accessible GRM to all community segments including vulnerable individuals and households and CSOs.</p> <p>Log, date, process, resolve, and close-out all reported grievances in a timely manner.</p> <p>Ensure proportionate representation of disadvantaged persons in the local grievances committee.</p> <p>Enable the GRM to provide for</p>	<p>Awareness trainings conducted</p> <p>Grievance complaints documentation</p> <p>Availability of a GRM and SEC committee</p>	County Government of Mombasa, KISIP, Contractor	Throughout Project	No additional cost

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		confidential reporting of particularly sensitive social aspects such as GBV, as well as anonymity.				
Water Pollution/Contamination	Very Low	<p>Prioritize integrated water management approaches that address both the root causes and symptoms of pollution.</p> <p>Investing in infrastructure for safe drinking water supply, wastewater treatment, and solid waste management</p> <p>Promoting sustainable agricultural practices to reduce runoff and pollution</p> <p>Strengthening regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to prevent industrial pollution, and raising awareness about the importance of water conservation and pollution prevention among community members.</p> <p>Taking proactive measures to protect water resources</p>	Water quality standards and tests	SEC, GRC, KISIP	Ongoing	No additional cost
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with</p>	Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.	SEC, GRC, KISIP	Monthly	200,000.00

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		<p>disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>				

8.4.3.2 ESMMP for Drainages

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Medium high	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive.</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	<p>County Government of Mombasa; Department of Traffic management, KISIP</p>	Throughout Project	No additional cost

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
Ineffective Grievance Management	Very High	<p>Constitute a Local Grievances Committee in consultation with all community segments and incorporate the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms. Implement a workers' grievances mechanism.</p> <p>Create awareness on the culturally appropriate and accessible GRM to all community segments including vulnerable individuals and households and CSOs.</p> <p>Log, date, process, resolve, and close-out all reported grievances in a timely manner.</p> <p>Ensure proportionate representation of disadvantaged persons in the local grievances committee.</p> <p>Enable the GRM to provide for confidential reporting of particularly sensitive social aspects such as GBV, as well as anonymity.</p>	<p>Awareness trainings conducted</p> <p>Grievance complaints documentation</p> <p>Availability of a GRM and SEC committee</p>	County Government of Mombasa, KISIP, Contractor	Throughout Project	No additional cost
Water Pollution/Contamination	Very Low	<p>Prioritize integrated water management approaches that address both the root causes and symptoms of pollution.</p> <p>Investing in infrastructure for safe drinking water supply, wastewater treatment, and solid waste management</p> <p>Promoting sustainable agricultural practices to reduce runoff and pollution</p> <p>Strengthening regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to prevent</p>	Water quality standards and tests	SEC, GRC, KISIP	Ongoing	No additional cost

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		<p>industrial pollution, and raising awareness about the importance of water conservation and pollution prevention among community members.</p> <p>Taking proactive measures to protect water resources</p>				
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.	SEC, GRC, KISIP	Monthly	200,000.00
Alteration of Natural Drainage Patterns	Very Low	<p>Conduct detailed hydrological studies to understand natural drainage patterns.</p> <p>Design drainage systems that mimic natural flow to reduce environmental impact</p>		SEC, GRC, KISIP	Quarterly	200,000.00

8.4.3.3 ESMMP for Streetlights

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Medium high	<p>Develop and implement a plan to manage the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Map the GBV referral pathways and create awareness among women and men on the risk of SEA/SH.</p> <p>Ensure the GRM is SEA/SH-responsive.</p>	<p>Number of GBV cases reported and solved.</p> <p>GBV Awareness trainings</p>	County Government of Mombasa; Department of Traffic management, KISIP	Throughout Project	No additional cost
Ineffective Grievance Management	Very High	<p>Constitute a Local Grievances Committee in consultation with all community segments and incorporate the existing local dispute resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>Implement a workers' grievances mechanism.</p> <p>Create awareness on the culturally appropriate and accessible GRM to all community segments including vulnerable individuals and households and CSOs.</p> <p>Log, date, process, resolve, and close-out all reported grievances in a timely manner.</p> <p>Ensure proportionate representation of disadvantaged persons in the local grievances committee.</p> <p>Enable the GRM to provide for confidential reporting of particularly sensitive social</p>	<p>Awareness trainings conducted</p> <p>Grievance complaints documentation</p> <p>Availability of a GRM and SEC committee</p>	County Government of Mombasa, KISIP, Contractor	Throughout Project	No additional cost

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		aspects such as GBV, as well as anonymity.				
Energy Consumption	Low Medium	<p>A programmable timer shall control exterior lights.</p> <p>Generator should be provided as a full backup energy source throughout the development.</p> <p>Install and routine maintenance of energy efficient appliances e.g. LED bulbs etc.</p> <p>Monitor energy use during construction and set reasonable limit.</p> <p>Put off all lights immediately when not in use or are not needed.</p> <p>The water booster set will contain inverter pumps for energy saving and precise control of flow and pressure rate.</p> <p>Turn off machinery and equipment when not in use.</p> <p>Use of solar energy as an alternative source of energy at contractor's camp sites.</p>	Reduced and conservative use of energy	County Government of Mombasa, KISIP, Contractor	Throughout Project	300,000.00

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Medium high	<p>Share project information widely and in a timely manner through diverse, feasible and accessible channels of communication e.g., public forums.</p> <p>Introduce measures for affirmative action that would ensure especially persons with disability, the elderly and women have access to job opportunities.</p> <p>Undertake recruitment transparently, while ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Develop and implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders throughout the project phase as guided by the approved stakeholder engagement plan.</p>	Number of stakeholders involved and proof of their support.	SEC, GRC, KISIP	Monthly	200,000.00
Light and Visual discomfort	Medium High	<p>Properly design and angle light fixtures to minimize glare.</p> <p>Consider installing light shields or diffusers to control light direction.</p> <p>Seek aviation lighting design principles</p> <p>Use shielded fixtures and directional lighting to minimize light spillage.</p> <p>Implement curfew times for non-essential lighting.</p> <p>Educate the community on responsible</p>		SEC, GRC, KISIP	Throughout Project	No additional cost

Possible Impact,	Impact Rating Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget(KShs)
		lighting practices.				
Disturbance to Nocturnal Wildlife	Very Low	<p>Install motion sensors or timers to reduce lighting intensity during periods of low activity.</p> <p>Choose warm-coloured lights that are less disruptive to wildlife.</p>		SEC, GRC, KISIP	Throughout Project	No additional cost

8.4.4 ES MMP for Decommissioning Phase (Roads, footpaths, drainage and street lighting)

8.4.4.1 ES MMP for Roads and footpaths

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Disruption of Services	Low Medium	<p>Implement phased decommissioning to minimize disruption to services.</p> <p>Provide alternative routes or transportation options for affected commuters.</p> <p>Schedule decommissioning activities during off-peak hours to reduce impact on traffic flow.</p>	<p>Number of services affected</p> <p>Duration of service disruptions.</p> <p>Percentage of planned versus unplanned disruptions.</p>	SEC, GRC, KISIP, County Government of Mombasa	Throughout Decommissioning	No additional cost
Environmental Disturbance	Low Medium	<p>Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning.</p> <p>Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.</p> <p>Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.</p>	<p>Compliance with environmental regulations and permits.</p> <p>Inspection frequency and compliance with erosion control practices</p> <p>Survival rates of replanted native vegetation</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	To be established
Waste Generation	Low Medium	<p>Implement recycling and reuse programs for materials like concrete and asphalt.</p> <p>Properly dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with regulations.</p> <p>Encourage contractors to minimize waste generation through efficient construction and decommissioning practices.</p>	<p>Adoption rate of recycled materials in new construction projects</p> <p>Compliance with hazardous waste disposal regulations</p> <p>Implementation of practices to reduce packaging waste, excess</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	250,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
			materials, and unnecessary disposal.			
Economic Loss	Low Medium	Provide support and incentives for local businesses affected by decommissioning. Offer compensation or assistance programs to mitigate financial losses. Develop alternative economic opportunities or infrastructure projects to offset any negative economic impacts.	Service disruption metrics and traffic flow management. Compliance with environmental regulations and effectiveness of restoration efforts. Quantity of recycled materials, hazardous waste disposal compliance, and waste reduction. Number of businesses supported, financial assistance effectiveness, and economic diversification progress.	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	100,000.00
Health and Safety Concerns	Medium	Enforce strict safety regulations and provide adequate training for workers. Implement dust and noise control measures to minimize pollution and disturbance to nearby residents. Communicate potential risks to the public and provide guidance on safety precautions.	Adherence to safety regulations and incident rates. Monitoring dust and noise levels, and compliance with pollution limits. Public awareness and feedback on risk communication effectiveness.	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	200,000.00
Environmental Disturbance	Low Medium	Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning. Implement erosion and sediment control	Completion and compliance of environmental impact assessments. Effectiveness of erosion and	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		<p>measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.</p> <p>Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.</p>	<p>sediment control measures.</p> <p>Success of habitat restoration and native vegetation replanting.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring results.</p> <p>Stakeholder feedback on environmental impacts and restoration efforts.</p> <p>Adherence to environmental regulations and reporting requirements.</p>			

8.4.4.2 ESMMP for Drainages

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Disruption of Services	Low Medium	<p>Implement phased decommissioning to minimize disruption to services.</p> <p>Provide alternative routes or transportation options for affected commuters.</p> <p>Schedule decommissioning activities during off-peak hours to reduce impact on traffic flow.</p>	<p>Number of services affected</p> <p>Duration of service disruptions.</p> <p>Percentage of planned versus unplanned disruptions.</p>	SEC, GRC, KISIP, County Government of Mombasa	Throughout Decommissioning	No additional cost
Environmental	Low	Conduct thorough environmental impact	Compliance with	Environmental	Throughout	To be

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Disturbance	Medium	<p>assessments prior to decommissioning.</p> <p>Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.</p> <p>Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.</p>	<p>environmental regulations and permits.</p> <p>Inspection frequency and compliance with erosion control practices</p> <p>Survival rates of replanted native vegetation</p>	Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Decommissioning	established
Waste Generation	Low Medium	<p>Implement recycling and reuse programs for materials like concrete and asphalt.</p> <p>Properly dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with regulations.</p> <p>Encourage contractors to minimize waste generation through efficient construction and decommissioning practices.</p>	<p>Adoption rate of recycled materials in new construction projects</p> <p>Compliance with hazardous waste disposal regulations</p> <p>Implementation of practices to reduce packaging waste, excess materials, and unnecessary disposal.</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	250,000.00
Economic Loss	Low Medium	<p>Provide support and incentives for local businesses affected by decommissioning.</p> <p>Offer compensation or assistance programs to mitigate financial losses.</p> <p>Develop alternative economic opportunities or infrastructure projects to offset any negative economic impacts.</p>	<p>Service disruption metrics and traffic flow management.</p> <p>Compliance with environmental regulations and effectiveness of restoration efforts.</p> <p>Quantity of recycled materials, hazardous waste disposal compliance, and waste reduction.</p> <p>Number of businesses supported, financial</p>	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	100,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
			assistance effectiveness, and economic diversification progress.			
Health and Safety Concerns	Medium	<p>Enforce strict safety regulations and provide adequate training for workers.</p> <p>Implement dust and noise control measures to minimize pollution and disturbance to nearby residents.</p> <p>Communicate potential risks to the public and provide guidance on safety precautions.</p>	<p>Adherence to safety regulations and incident rates.</p> <p>Monitoring dust and noise levels, and compliance with pollution limits.</p> <p>Public awareness and feedback on communication effectiveness.</p>	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	200,000.00
Environmental Disturbance	Low Medium	<p>Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning.</p> <p>Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.</p> <p>Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.</p>	<p>Completion and compliance of environmental impact assessments.</p> <p>Effectiveness of erosion and sediment control measures.</p> <p>Success of habitat restoration and native vegetation replanting.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring results.</p> <p>Stakeholder feedback on environmental impacts and restoration efforts.</p> <p>Adherence to environmental regulations and reporting requirements.</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	300,000.00

8.4.4.3 ESMMP for Street lighting

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Disruption of Services	Low Medium	<p>Implement phased decommissioning to minimize disruption to services.</p> <p>Provide alternative routes or transportation options for affected commuters.</p> <p>Schedule decommissioning activities during off-peak hours to reduce impact on traffic flow.</p>	<p>Number of services affected</p> <p>Duration of service disruptions.</p> <p>Percentage of planned versus unplanned disruptions.</p>	SEC, GRC, KISIP, County Government of Mombasa	Throughout Decommissioning	No additional cost
Environmental Disturbance	Low Medium	<p>Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning.</p> <p>Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.</p> <p>Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.</p>	<p>Compliance with environmental regulations and permits.</p> <p>Inspection frequency and compliance with erosion control practices</p> <p>Survival rates of replanted native vegetation</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	To be established
Waste Generation	Low Medium	<p>Implement recycling and reuse programs for materials like concrete and asphalt.</p> <p>Properly dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with regulations.</p> <p>Encourage contractors to minimize waste generation through efficient construction and decommissioning practices.</p>	<p>Adoption rate of recycled materials in new construction projects</p> <p>Compliance with hazardous waste disposal regulations</p> <p>Implementation of practices to reduce packaging waste, excess materials, and unnecessary disposal.</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	250,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
Economic Loss	Low Medium	<p>Provide support and incentives for local businesses affected by decommissioning.</p> <p>Offer compensation or assistance programs to mitigate financial losses.</p> <p>Develop alternative economic opportunities or infrastructure projects to offset any negative economic impacts.</p>	<p>Service disruption metrics and traffic flow management.</p> <p>Compliance with environmental regulations and effectiveness of restoration efforts.</p> <p>Quantity of recycled materials, hazardous waste disposal compliance, and waste reduction.</p> <p>Number of businesses supported, financial assistance effectiveness, and economic diversification progress.</p>	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	100,000.00
Health and Safety Concerns	Medium	<p>Enforce strict safety regulations and provide adequate training for workers.</p> <p>Implement dust and noise control measures to minimize pollution and disturbance to nearby residents.</p> <p>Communicate potential risks to the public and provide guidance on safety precautions.</p>	<p>Adherence to safety regulations and incident rates.</p> <p>Monitoring dust and noise levels, and compliance with pollution limits.</p> <p>Public awareness and feedback on risk communication effectiveness.</p>	KISIP,SEC,GRC	Throughout Decommissioning	200,000.00
Environmental Disturbance	Low Medium	<p>Conduct thorough environmental impact assessments prior to decommissioning.</p> <p>Implement erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion and water pollution.</p>	<p>Completion and compliance of environmental impact assessments.</p> <p>Effectiveness of erosion and sediment control measures.</p> <p>Success of habitat restoration and native</p>	Environmental Management Team/Consultant, KISIP	Throughout Decommissioning	300,000.00

Possible Impact	Impact Level	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibilities	Monitoring Frequency	Estimated Budget (KShs)
		Replant native vegetation and restore habitats affected by decommissioning activities.	vegetation replanting. Water quality monitoring results. Stakeholder feedback on environmental impacts and restoration efforts. Adherence to environmental regulations and reporting requirements.			

9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 Introduction

This section describes the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism. The overall objective of the GRM is to establish an effective communication channel among project stakeholders for providing a timely and efficient two-way feedback mechanism to address any grievances and complaints against the project from multiple stakeholders and Project Affected. This GRM complies with the Law of Kenya and international best practices. During the proposed implementation of Majaoni settlement project, grievances, complaints as well as disputes are expected to arise from several stages of the project including design and implementation phase.

Effective and timely response to community complaints is essential for maintaining good community relations. KISIP is committed to having an effective complaint handling system that reflects the needs, expectations and rights of complainants.

9.2 Objectives of the GRM

The project implementation team will work to prevent grievances through the implementation of proposed mitigation measures as per the ESMP and as identified through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Specific objectives of the GRM are:

- To ensure that comments, responses and grievances are handled in a fair and transparent manner in line with KISIP internal mechanisms;
- To structure and manage the handling of comments, responses and grievances, and allow monitoring of effectiveness of the mechanism;
- To provide stakeholders in general with a clear process for providing comment and raising grievances; and
- To provide a platform for stakeholders to raise comments and concerns.

9.3 The Three Tier of Grievance Redress Mechanism

The three-tier grievance redressal mechanism refers to a structured approach used by organizations or governments to address and resolve complaints or grievances raised by individuals or groups. These are;

Informal Resolution

This initial tier involves resolving grievances through informal means, such as direct communication between the aggrieved party and the concerned individual or department. It may include discussions, meetings, or informal mediation to resolve the issue before it escalates further. The goal here is to address the grievance swiftly and amicably without formal procedures.

Formal Resolution

If the grievance is not resolved at the informal level or if it is of a serious nature, it moves to the formal resolution tier. Formal resolution often involves submitting a written complaint or grievance through designated channels within the organization or institution. This tier may include a structured investigation process, hearings, or meetings with designated grievance redressal authorities. The decision or resolution at this level is typically documented and communicated to the parties involved.

Appellate or Escalation Level

If the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the resolution provided at the formal level, they may have the option to escalate the matter to a higher authority or an appellate body. This tier involves a review of the previous decisions or actions taken, and it may include a reconsideration of the grievance based on new evidence or arguments presented. The appellate or escalation level provides a final opportunity for a fair and impartial review of the grievance before a decision is made.

These tiers ensure that grievances are addressed through a systematic process, starting with informal attempts to resolve issues and escalating to formal procedures and higher authorities if necessary. It aims to provide transparency, accountability, and fairness in resolving complaints within organizations or government bodies.

9.4 Proposed Grievance Redress Procedure

The Chief Grievance Handling Officer will be the Resident Engineer (RE). Everybody else, members of GRC, will acts on RE's behalf and reports to him/her. Anyone will be able to submit a grievance to the project, if they believe any practice by the project is having a detrimental impact on the community, the environment, or on their quality of life. They may also submit comments and suggestions on how such issues can be handled or prevented. Stakeholder sensitization on the GRM will be undertaken during stakeholder meetings scheduled under the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Table 28: GRC Guiding Principles

Guiding Principles	Description
Fairness	The grievance redress system treats complainants with respect and courtesy. The rules of natural justice apply, and all parties involved have the opportunity to respond to raised issues.
Transparency and Accessibility	The complaints handling system is well-known to stakeholders, staff, and contractors. It includes information on the right to complain, the process, locations, and how complaints will be handled. Details are easily accessible, and there is no charge for complainants. The system aims to be easy to understand, use, and presented in plain language. Interpreter services are provided for non-English speakers if possible.
Responsiveness	Complaints are dealt with quickly, courteously, and fairly within established timelines. Complainants are informed of the expected resolution time and kept updated on progress. If additional time is needed, the complainant is notified with reasons for the delay. If unresolved, clear explanations are provided, and alternative actions or review opportunities are offered.
Privacy and Confidentiality	The complaint handling process ensures complainant confidentiality, including cases against staff. Complaint details are limited to those directly concerned.
Accountability	The system is open to public and oversight scrutiny, such as by the Ombudsman. A reporting mechanism on the complaints process is maintained. KISIP maintains a complaints register and conducts regular audits, formulating action plans to address any deficiencies.

The general steps of the grievance process have been summarized in Table 4 below and comprise:

- Registration/receipt/Acknowledgment of Complaints
- Investigate and determine solution to the complaint
- Implementing the Redress Action;
- Verifying the Redress Action;
- Monitoring and Evaluation; and
- Recourse or Alternatives

Table 29: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Step	Process	Description	Timeframe	Responsibility
1	Grievance receipt and registration/ logging	Face to face; phone; letter, recorded during public/community meetings; WhatsApp etc. Significance assessed and grievance recorded or logged using the model complaint form and filed.	1-2 Days	An aggrieved party or PAPs Lodging complaint to the GRC. GRCs- Receive, registering and logging grievances
2	Development and implementation of response	GRC meets or takes a decision on the grievance. Grievance assigned to appropriate party for resolution if necessary. Response development with input from relevant stakeholders. Redress response/action approved by GRC and logged. Redress response/update of progress on resolution communicated to the complainant. Start implementing redress action	5- 10 Days	GRC

Step	Process	Description	Timeframe	Responsibility
3	Verifying the implementation of redress action	Redress action implemented and verified by GRC. GRC satisfied with implementation of redress action. Complainant duly signed the grievance resolution form	10-15 Days	Environmental (Social) Officer/Safeguard Specialist at the County level (CPCT)
4	Close grievance or refer grievance to 2nd tier resolution	Completion of redress action recorded or logged. Confirm with complainant that grievance can be closed or determine what follow up is necessary. Record final sign off of grievance. If grievance cannot be closed, return to step 2 or recommend to the next tier- County, National.	15-25 Days	Environmental (Social) Officer/Safeguard Specialist at the County level (CPCT)/ Grievance Officer
5	Court of law	If 2nd and third level settlement does not address dispute, complainant can resort to court of law	Unknown	Safeguard Specialist under KISIP 2 at the National level (NPCT)
6	Monitoring and evaluation, and reporting	Grievance Redress Mechanism Process is documented and monitored		Safeguard Specialist under KISIP 2 at the National level (NPCT)

9.5 Worker Grievance Procedure

Contractor shall commit to enforce KISIP's comprehensive labour and employment policies, including its requirements on workplace discrimination and harassment, across the entire workforce. This policy requires that all contractor workers are to be treated fairly, with dignity and respect, and have equal employment opportunities. Therefore, contractors shall be required to develop a Labour Management Plan that includes an authorized process for workers to raise grievances and concerns to senior management, covering any issues that are work related, that affect an employee or contractor, or that an employee deems unfair. Such concerns may relate (but are not limited) to the following:

- Management decisions;
- Occupational health and safety concerns;
- The behaviour or conduct of another employee, manager, or contractor; and
- The effects of KISIP's contractors' Human Resources policy or procedures.

Contractor shall ensure that all grievances raised by workers are treated impartially, respectfully and confidentially.

9.6 GRM Cost Estimate

Table 17: GRM cost

S/No	Description	Monthly Cost in Kshs	Annual cost
1	GRC facilitation fee for 12 members of the committee	12,000	144,000
2	GRC meeting venue	5,000	60,000
3	Others	10,000	120,000
	TOTAL	27,000	324,000

The above GRM estimate cost is the rate per month for Majaoni settlement, and is dependent on the total project duration, which is estimated to be 12 months, making the total cost to **Kshs. 324,000**.

10 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 CONCLUSION

The Comprehensive Project Report for the KISIP 2 Majaoni settlement projects has been conducted in accordance with international best practices, regulatory requirements, and stakeholder engagement principles. The study aimed to comprehensively evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the project, identify mitigation measures, and develop an effective Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) to guide the project's implementation.

Key Findings

Positive Impacts: The project is expected to bring significant positive impacts to the local community, including job creation, economic opportunities, and improvements in infrastructure.

Negative impacts: The project also introduces potential negative impacts that require careful management to minimize adverse effects.

Resettlement: During field surveys there were no PAPS, thus no need for an ARAP.

Mitigation Measures: Comprehensive mitigation measures have been identified and incorporated into the ESMMP to address potential negative impacts. These measures encompass a range of areas, including water quality, traffic management, aesthetic concerns, and others.

Stakeholder Engagement: The ESIA process prioritized stakeholder engagement, ensuring that the concerns and expectations of local communities, authorities, and other relevant parties were taken into account. Feedback mechanisms have been established to facilitate ongoing communication.

Compliance: The project design aligns with relevant regulations and standards, ensuring compliance with environmental and social requirements. The ESMMP incorporates measures to prevent, minimize, or offset adverse impacts.

Risk Management: Potential risks, such as soil contamination, water quality issues, and disruptions to public services, have been thoroughly assessed. The ESMMP includes strategies to manage and monitor these risks throughout the project lifecycle.

Therefore, the Comprehensive Project Report concludes that, with the implementation of the proposed Environmental and Social Management Plan, the KISIP 2, Majaoni Comprehensive Settlement Upgrade is poised to deliver positive outcomes while effectively mitigating potential adverse impacts. The comprehensive nature of the assessment, coupled with robust stakeholder engagement and a well-defined ESMMP, demonstrates a commitment to environmental and social responsibility.

The KISIP 2 Majaoni settlement Upgrade projects is therefore recommended for approval. Continuous stakeholder engagement, regular environmental monitoring, and periodic audits will be essential components of ensuring the project's success in minimizing negative impacts and maximizing positive contributions to the local community and environment.

There are no PAPS in the settlement thus no need for ARAP.

10.2 RECOMMENDATION

To ensure the successful execution of the project and mitigate the identified impacts, the initiation of a Comprehensive Project Report is strongly recommended. This assessment will serve as a vital tool to thoroughly examine the potential effects on the natural and human environment, propose tailored mitigation measures, and

develop an effective Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP). This proactive approach aligns with the project's commitment to environmental sustainability and social responsibility.

Furthermore, considering that the proposed projects fall within the Second Schedule of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and are categorized under Category B of the World Bank's environmental screening classification, it is crucial to subject the project to a Comprehensive Project Report. This ensures compliance with regulatory standards and international best practices.

The Comprehensive Project Report, accompanied by a robust ESMMP, not only safeguards against potential negative impacts but also fosters a myriad of benefits. Improved infrastructure will enhance local livelihoods, providing better access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Stakeholders, including the local community, stand to gain from upgraded amenities, increased safety, and enhanced connectivity. The transparent and consultative process embedded in the Comprehensive Project Report also ensures that diverse perspectives are considered, promoting a sense of ownership and shared responsibility.

Road Upgrade

Traffic Management Plan: Develop a comprehensive traffic management plan to minimize disruptions and congestion during the construction phase. Clearly communicate alternative routes to the public.

Community Engagement: Engage with the local community to gather feedback on the proposed road upgrades. Address concerns and keep residents informed about the project's timeline and potential impacts.

Environmental Impact Mitigation: Implement erosion control measures to prevent soil runoff into nearby water bodies. Regularly monitor water quality and collaborate with local water authorities to ensure compliance with standards.

Aesthetic Considerations: Adhere to design guidelines to minimize visual disruption. Utilize temporary screens or barriers to shield construction sites from view. Gather regular feedback from residents to address aesthetic concerns.

Parking Management: Designate alternative parking areas during construction to minimize inconvenience. Clearly communicate parking options to residents and businesses. Monitor and assess the impact on parking availability regularly.

Storm water Drainage Construction:

Environmental Monitoring: Implement dust control measures during construction to mitigate air quality concerns. Regularly monitor air quality in the construction area and communicate results to the public.

Community Awareness: Conduct community sensitization sessions on potential dust and air quality issues. Develop and distribute information, education, and communication (IEC) materials to raise awareness.

Water Quality Management: Collaborate with local water authorities to ensure storm water drainage does not compromise water quality. Implement corrective measures promptly based on regular monitoring.

High-Mast Street Lights Installation

Lighting Design Guidelines: Implement design guidelines to ensure high-mast street lights are installed in a way that minimizes aesthetic impact on surrounding properties. Engage with residents for feedback.

Stakeholder Engagement: Develop a stakeholder engagement plan specifically for the high-mast lights installation. Communicate project information widely and transparently.

Impact on Local Employment: Prioritize hiring locals for unskilled labour during the installation phase. Ensure fair and transparent recruitment processes.

Safety Measures: Implement safety measures during the installation of high-mast lights. Engage with the community to raise awareness and address safety concerns.

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12 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: PHOTO PLATE



Appendix 2:Attendance list

Appendix 3:Minutes

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING FOR THE KISIP 2 PROJECT IN MAJAONI HELD ON 7TH JUNE 2024 AT MAJAONI

Attendance

A full list of attendance is herewith attached.

Agenda

- a) Introduction
- b) Overview of the project
- c) Discussions on the possible impacts of the project
- d) Way forward
- e) Adjournment

MINUTES

MIN	DESCRIPTION
1.0	Introduction to the meeting Constance Karisa called the meeting to order at 5 Pm; followed by a word of prayer from a volunteer. The SEC chair proceeded with welcoming all participants to the meeting before formally introducing the consultant to the other participants. The participants were given an opportunity to introduce themselves together with the interests they were representing in the meeting. In his introductory remarks, the SEC chairperson acknowledged that the area is in need of the proposed project. He expressed gratitude to The County Government for helping this locality. Further, He thanked all the attendees for making time to be part of the meeting to discuss infrastructure issues in the area.
2.0	Overview of the project The consultant through the ESIA expert gave an overview of the project; detailing all the stages involved. She informed the meeting that KISIP 2 project is aimed at upgrading informal settlements, though road constructions, solid waste management, drainage systems and street lighting. The project will involve construction of roads, drainage systems, solid waste management and high mast street lights. She introduced the benefits and negative impacts of the project and left the other attendees to explore more on both positive and negative impacts of the project to them.
3.0	Discussions on the possible impacts of the project

All the participants were already aware of the project. This was expected since the project is an important necessity, and has been anticipated by the locals.

The bad road network system has impacted negatively to the residents as they are forced to use the poor roads in the settlement.

The EIA team allowed the community to identify some of the possible Positive and negative impacts of the project to both the host community and the environment.

Positive impacts discussed

The project has 100% support from the residents as they anticipate numerous benefits from its implementation. Some of the benefits or positive impacts mentioned in the view of the project implementation includes but not limited to;

- Improved Road Infrastructure and Drainage
- There will be creation of employment across the project cycle,
- The value of land within the surrounding areas will improve,
- Increase in security of the settlement
- Improved aesthetic value of the environment.
- Prevention of floods and its impacts in the settlement

Negative impacts discussed

The community identified some of the negative impacts of the project that they perceive will face them. They include the following;

- ✓ Increase in social vices in the settlement
- ✓ The construction of works will require machines that generate noise
- ✓ Occupation health concerns will be high in the project area particularly during construction of the project.
- ✓ Air Pollution
- ✓ Inadequate stakeholder Engagement and Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
- ✓ Spread of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV/AIDS and syphilis.
- ✓ Possibility of school dropout by children who want to work in the project.

Proposed Mitigation measures

The consultant took time to go through the concerns of the locals and addressing them by providing solutions for the anticipated impacts. Some of the mitigation measures were to;

- ✓ Guiding and counselling within the project area;
- ✓ Using locals in project implementation;
- ✓ Ensure safety of the construction workers by putting first aid area and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ injury reporting mechanism; ✓ Establish the appropriate safety measures in the O & M manual for the operation phases; ✓ Proper use of the GRC team to solve minor grievances. ✓ Trainings
4.0	<p>Matters arising and Way forward</p> <p>The community expressed its satisfaction in the ongoing streetlight project that is being implemented by Mombasa County.</p> <p>A member of the committee stated that the lights function very well and have created a secure environment in the settlement. He further stated that the contractor who was put in charge of the streetlights did a very good job as the lights are automatic, they turn on in the evenings and off in the mornings.</p> <p>The meeting unanimously resolved that the project should proceed to implementation since it is very important not only to them but to the entire sub county. This was however premised on the agreement that a few negative impacts identified will be mitigated upon.</p> <p>The ESIA consultant representative thanked the participants for their attendance and support of the project. She informed them of the good thoughts KISIP and the County Government has for the project area that will improve the area in terms of economic improvement programs that are on the way.</p> <p>The residents demonstrated their approval to the project by lifting their hands.</p>
05	<p>Adjournment</p> <p>The meeting ended with a word of prayer from Ali Dzimba, and the meeting was adjourned at 5:45Pm.</p>

Minutes prepared by;

Name: Saraphina Nasimiyu

Lead Expert;

Name: Charles Muyembe Lwanga, (NEMA 6417)

Minutes verified by

Ahmed, SEC Chairperson



Appendix 4:Questionnaires

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Charles and Barker Ltd on behalf of the proponent, Second Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme (KISIP 2), is undertaking public consultation on the proposed projects. KISIP plans to undertake settlements improvement projects in six settlements in Mombasa County. The Projects includes upgrading of marram roads, constructions of storm water drainage system and installation of high mast lights. Kindly spear time to respond to this questionnaire as part of due diligence for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for these projects. The information provided shall only be used to prepare the said report for submission to NEMA for project Licensing.

Settlement..... MATADU

Part one: Personal Details (Provide the personal details for NEMA authentication)

a. Name of the Respondent..... JACOB MUNGU MAMPAK
b. Phone Number..... 0726-259126..... c. ID Number..... 25610310
d. Gender Male Female e. Occupation..... BUSINESS
e. Highest level of Education

None Primary Secondary Tertiary University

Part two: General Survey

1. Do you have any concerns arising from the proposed projects (road, drainage and high mast lights) construction and operation activities?

Yes No

a. If yes, state the concerns

2. Will the project have positive or negative impacts?

Only positive impacts Only negative impacts Both positive and negative impacts

3. What the positive impacts?

— Security will be enhanced coz the thief
will have nowhere to live
— Boosted economy due to the above

4. What are the negative impacts?

— In terms of drainage, people who built at
by the roadside will lose some properties

5. In your opinion, how can the negative impacts mentioned be mitigated?

— The who are by the roadside doing their
business should compensated before the project
start and also should be given ample
time to do so

6. What is your preferred mode of transport in the area?

Walking Motorbike Vehicle Donkey Other (specify).....

7. Do you feel happy with the state of roads, storm water drainage and security lights in the area?

Yes No

If no,

a. What are the main concerns with roads?

→ Stagnant water on the roads during rain

b. How can it be addressed?

→ Before the projects start, Villages should be consulted by the engineers of the roads

c. What are the main concerns with storm water drainages?

→ Poor drainage systems

d. How can it be addressed?

→ The project to kickstart during the ongoing so that the engineers to experience.

e. What are the concerns with the security lighting?

→ Poorly maintained streets do not have security lights

f. How can it be addressed?

→ Formation of task force to do the above.

8. Which road type would you prefer? Tarmac Marram Gravel Cabro

9. Kindly list the types of solid wastes produced in your household/facility/office

→ Paper, plastics, rags, plastic bags.

10. How do you dispose off the said wastes?

Collected by municipality Disposed to predefined landfill Wild disposal areas

Disposed irregularly Burning Other (specify)..... Disposed to a predefined landfill and burn the

11. What type of waste water system do you have in your household/facility/office?
 Common sewerage system Septic tank Discharge directly to the neighborhoods
 Other (specify).....

12. What type of sanitation facility do you have in your household/facility/office?
 Flush toilet Pour flush toilet Pit latrine other (specify).....

13. How do you access water?
 MOWASSCO Piped Brehole Dams/Ocean Others
 (specify).....

14. What are the challenges faced concerning water supply? *thus salt water, a lot of the locals have boreholes but the main concern is fresh water supply*

15. In your opinion, in the area safe at nights? Yes No
 a. If no, what should be done to enhance security? *In my area there used to be MUKA MAFIA it used to give us enough light at night, those days it is not functioning due to power outages.*

16. Do you think the project will impact the culture heritage of the local population?
 Yes No

a. If yes, state the impacts *A lot of visitors will migrate to where there is water, so change... then as the number of visitors entering the culture heritage will automatically change.*

17. What are your expectations before, during and after the project implementation?
As a business person, I would like to live here, it's 24 hrs, but there is very dark at night before the project is completed it's not after the project is completed. During the project, a lot of visitors will be affected.

18. Do you support the projects implementation? Yes No

Thank You!

Date 15th / 02 / 2024..... Signature.....

Appendix 4:Checklist

ESMF Checklist

Questions to be considered	Yes/No. Briefly Describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? -why
Brief Project Description		
The Majaoni Settlement, in Kisauni Constituency, Bamburi sub-location in Bamburi ward, project entails a transformative infrastructure upgrade initiative comprising the construction of five roads spanning 3.8 kilometers, complete with integrated drainage systems. This comprehensive plan aims to enhance the connectivity and overall living conditions within the settlement, addressing the current challenges associated with the lack of proper road networks. In addition, the project includes the installation of three high-mast lights strategically positioned to enhance security and safety within the community. Recognizing the potential impacts on the environment and local residents, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is deemed necessary. The ESIA will guide the development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), ensuring the mitigation of negative impacts and fostering positive socio-economic benefits for the residents of Majaoni.		
A: Triggers to EMCA		
1. Does the project fall under the second schedule of EMCA Cap. 387	Yes, Follows in the second Schedule of EMCA	Yes, The projects are listed as high and medium risk projects in Legal Notice 31&32
B. Triggers to World Bank Safeguard Policies		
2. Does the project trigger one or more of the World Bank Safeguard policies	Yes, Follows in Category B of World Bank OP	Yes, it affect the community livelihood
C. GoK Policies and Laws applicable		
3. Does the project fall under/trigger any other GoK Policies and Laws?	Yes, it triggers some Government Acts and Policies like Constitution of Kenya 2012, County government Act 2012 among others	Yes, the acts and policies need to be incorporated in legal framework of the ESIA
D. Project Location		
4. Is the proposed site a protected or reserved site (Provide proximity in kms) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosphere Reserve • National park • Wildlife / Bird Sanctuary • Wetland • Important Bird Areas • Coastal area with corals • Mangrove areas (or Estuary with, mangroves) • Natural lakes • Habitat of migratory birds (outside protected areas) • Migratory Route of Wild Animals Birds • Area with threatened/rare/endangered fauna (outside protected areas) • Area with threatened/rare/endangered flora (outside protected areas) • Reserved/Protected Forest • Zoological Park /Botanical Garden 	<p>None</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes, 100m from the shoreline</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	

5. Are there any areas on or around the location which are protected under international or national or local legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other value, which could be affected by the project?	No	No
6. Are there any other areas on or around the location which are important or sensitive for reasons of their ecology e.g. wetlands, watercourses, coastal zone, mountains, mangroves, forests or woodlands, migratory routes, which could be affected by the project?	Yes, the settlement is adjacent to the Indian Ocean, coastal zone	Yes, Most waste will end up in the ocean
7. Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?	Yes, the project aims at improving the only existing infrastructures within the settlement. This will affect their accessibility	Yes, the project will affect the residents activities including their movement and businesses
8. Is the project in a location where it is likely to be highly visible to many people?	Yes, the project will be visible to everyone in the settlement	Yes, houses are aligned to the existing and proposed infrastructures for improvements
9. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	No	No
10. Is the project located in a previously undeveloped area where there will be loss of greenfield land?	No, the area is fully developed although poorly planned	No
11. Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. homes, gardens, private property, industry, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining, or quarrying which could be affected by the project?	Yes, the project is located in a densely populated area with very many formal and informal settlements	No major effect to the existing structures. There is enough space for constructions
12. Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	Currently, none	No
13. Are there any areas on or around the location which are densely populated or built up, which could be affected by the project?	Yes, the whole project area is densely populated with all areas built up	Yes, the population within the project location is very high

14. Are there any areas on or around the locations which are occupied by sensitive land uses e.g. hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities which could be affected by the project?	Yes. Churches, Mosques, hospitals, and schools will be affected by the project	Yes, plans need to be developed before the project to ensure flow of services
15. Are there areas on or around the location which are subject to pollution or environmental damage e.g. where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded, which could be affected by the project?	Yes. Homesteads, places of worship, businesses, schools, and hospitals	Yes, plans need to be developed before the project to ensure flow of services
16. Is the site already degraded (low groundwater, poor soil quality)?	No	No
17. Are there steep slopes in the proximity of the investment site?	No	No
18. Do people live on the proposed site?	Yes, It's a human settlement region	Yes, It's a human settlement region
19. Do indigenous peoples live on or near the site?	No	No
20. Is the site vulnerable to natural hazards (in floodplain, near volcano, on seismic fault, near coastline in hurricane zone)?	Yes. The area is prone to flooding because of its zero existing drainage system	Yes, there is need to have proper drainage system installed before other improvements are made
21. Are there land title conflicts?	No, titles have been issued	No
22. Are there known archaeological, historical or other cultural property? Are any of these world heritage/ UNESCO designated etc	No	No
E. Construction Impacts		
23. Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the project involve actions which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in water bodies, etc.)?	Yes, topography of the land will change due to construction of drainage and roads	No, not of high significance
24. Will the construction or operation of the project use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or short supply?	Yes, the project will require murram and aggregates which will be sourced externally. Water will be highly used in the operations	Yes, water resource need to be well planned to avoid conflict and shortage

25. Will the project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?	Yes, storage, use, and transportation of construction materials like murram and asphalt may affect the human health	Yes, contractor should prepare ESMP to guide the operations
26. Will the project produce solid wastes during construction or operation or decommissioning?	Yes, there will be high production of solid waste	Yes, waste management plan should be prepared before the operations
27. Will the project release pollutants or any other hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to the air?	Yes, if not controlled fuels from asphalt mix plans and machines to be used one may pollute the environment	Yes, regular maintenance of equipment recommended
28. Will the project cause noise and vibration or release of light, heat energy or electromagnetic energy?	Yes, the machine operations and movements will cause noise and excessive vibration to residents	Yes, baseline survey for noise and excessive vibration should be recommended and regular monitoring.
29. Will the project lead to risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into surface waters, ground water, coastal waters or the sea?	Yes, the drainage of the settlement leads to the coastal waters which might be contaminated by oil spills	Yes, oil spills prevention mechanism recommended
30. Will there be any risks of accidents during the construction or operation of the project which could affect human health and the environment?	Yes, the project will involve machine work and manual works	Yes, occupational health and safety plan recommended
31. Will the project result in social changes, for example, in demography, traditional lifestyles, employment?	Yes, infrastructure and security improvement to the settlement will improve livelihood and demography of the settlement. More employment opportunities will also be created	Yes, there is need for labor influx management plan
F. Water Resource Impacts		
32. Could the investment result in a modification of groundwater levels by altering flows, paving surfaces or increasing water extraction?	Yes, the project area is flat and need to be modified to drain water to the coastline	Yes, not very significant
33. Could it affect groundwater quality?	No	No
34. Could it affect quality (through sediment, wastewater, storm discharge or solid waste) of nearby surface waters (lake, rivers, streams)?	Yes, discharge to the coastline line will affect the water quality though minimal	No
35. Will it affect water quantity in nearby water bodies (lake, river, stream)?	No	No
36. Are there nearby potable water sources that need to be protected?	No	No
G. Drainage Impacts		

37. Will the investment in storm water drainage affect existing drainage patterns?	Yes, the project will have a new drainage system that will be connected to the existing drainage system from the nearby settlements	Yes
38. Will it cause standing water, which could cause public health risks?	No, however it need to be monitored	No
39. Will erosion result in sediment discharge to nearby water bodies?	No	No
40. Will surface drainage patterns be affected in borrow pits and quarries?	No, there is no available lands for borrow pits and quarries in the settlement. Material will be sourced from outside. Contractor should look for external borrow pit	No
41. Will infiltration patterns be affected?	No	No
H. Ecosystem Impacts		
42. Could the investment affect natural habitats or areas of high ecological value?	No	No
43. Could it affect natural characteristics of adjacent or nearby sites?	No	No
44. Could it affect wildlife or natural vegetation?	No	No
I. Socio-Economic Impact		
45. Will the project entail resettlement of population?	No	No
46. Will the project affect People's property or livelihoods/income?	Yes, there will be improvement of livelihood	Yes, improved infrastructure will result to improved livelihood
47. Will the project affect indigenous peoples?	Yes, the project will encourage urbanization.	Yes, it will give both positive and negative interactions
48. Will it limit access to natural resources to local populations?	No	No
49. Will it have an impact on land use?	Yes, there some agricultural land which could be converted to settlement	Yes
50. Will it induce further encroachment of nearby areas?	No	No
51. Will it cause any health impacts?	No	No
52. Will it disturb nearby communities during construction?	Yes, materials will be transported through the nearby settlements	Yes, transportation and interactions should be monitored
53. Could cultural resources be affected?	No	No
54. Could it affect nearby properties	Yes, transportation of materials and construction need to be well managed	Yes, traffic management plan for transportation of materials to prevent destruction of nearby roads and houses and construction should be developed
J. Operation Impacts		

55. Is the project susceptible to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding and extreme or adverse climatic conditions e.g. temperature inversions, fogs, severe winds, which could cause the project to present environmental problems?	Yes, if not monitored well, the project may cause flooding as the construction site is flat and has no drainage system	Yes, the area is prone to flooding
56. Are there any other factors which should be considered such as consequential development which could lead to environmental effects or the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or planned activities in the locality?	Yes, the project needs to be monitored and done up to completion. If left, the community will have no infrastructure to use	Yes, the area is prone to flooding
K. Displacement Impacts		
57. Acquisition of private/community land?	No	No
58. Alienation of any type of government land including that owned by urban local body?	No	No
59. Clearance of encroachment from government/ urban local body land?	No	No
60. Clearance of squatting from Government/Urban local body?	No	No
61. Number of structures, both authorized and/or unauthorized to be acquired/cleared?	Yes, 15 structures including fences, Kibandas, parts of buildings, trees among others	Yes, the structure will require relocation
62. Number of household to be displaced?	Yet to be determined	PAPS have not yet been identified due to lack of clear road demarcations
63. Details of village common properties to be alienated, Pasture land(acres)cremation /burial groundand others specify?	None	None
64. Describe existing land uses on and around the project area(e.g Community facilities, agriculture, tourism, private property)?	The land use is residential, there are also some agricultural (crops and cattle) parts of the settlement	Yes, the agriculture portions are likely to change
65. Will the project result in construction workers or other people moving into or having access to the area (for a long period and in large numbers compared to permanent residents) ?	Yes, though most of the workers will be sourced locally, some will be sourced from other regions	Yes, Labor management plan need to be prepared
66. Are financial/in kind compensation measures expected to be needed?	No, there is enough space for development	No

L. Loss of Assets, Crops, fruit, household infrastructure and livelihood		
67. Will the project result in the permanent or temporary loss of Crops?	No	No
68. Fruit trees/coconut palms? Specify with numbers	Yet to be determined	PAP's fruit trees have not yet been identified due to lack of clear road demarcations.
69. Household assets/infrastructure? Specify with numbers	Yet to be determined	PAP household have not yet been identified due to lack of clear road demarcations.
70. Loss of agriculture land? specify with numbers	No	No
M. Public and Occupational health and safety, welfare , employment and gender		
71. Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women?	Yes, employees will be sourced locally	Yes, Labor management and influx plan should be prepared
72. Is the project being planned with sufficient attention to local poverty alleviation objectives?	Yes, the project is aimed at improving livelihood to locals	Yes, more public participation and interactions should be planned
73. Is the project being designed with sufficient local participation of women in the planning design and implementation process?	Yes, there are extensive and all-inclusive public participation forums	Yes
74. Will the project affect/lead to traffic and Pedestrian Safety?	Yes, the project aims at improving the only access roads and infrastructures to the settlement	Yes, OHS management plan and ESMP should be prepared
75. Will the project interfere with the normal health and safety of the worker/employee/public?	Yes, health and safety will be a key consideration for employees and locals	Yes, OHS management plan should be prepared
76. Will the project introduce new practices and habits?	No	No
77. Will the project lead to child delinquency (school drop-outs, child abuse, child labour, etc.?)	If not monitored, the project may affect the kids schooling	No
78. Will the project lead to gender disparity?	No, but need to be a key factor of consideration	No
79. Will the project lead to social evils (drug abuse, excessive alcohol consumption, crime, etc.)?	No, although proper education will be required to tame such issues	No
N. Historical, Archaeological, or cultural Heritage sites		
80. Based on available sources, consultation with local Authorities, local knowledge and/ or observation could the project alter?	None	None
81. Historical heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same?	No	No

82. Archaeological heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same?	No	No
83. Cultural heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same	No	No
84. Graves or sacred locations or require excavation near the same?	No	No
O. Result/Outcome of Environmental/ Social and Resettlement Screening Exercise		
No Environment Impact Assessment Required		
Environment Impact Assessment Required	Yes. The project meets the EMCA schedule two and World Bank OP threshold for ESIA	Yes
RAP category required (RAP/ARAP)	No	No
P: Authorization		
Screening undertaken by: Charity Gathuthi Designation..... Sociologist	Signature  Date: 15/02/2024	
Approved by: CHARLES MUYEMBE Designation . Lead ESIA Expert.	Signature  Date... 16/02/2024.....	
PMU Confirmation by: Designation.....	Signature..... Date.....	
Summary of features of project and its location indicating the need for EIA The project entails improvement through subsequent construction of Road, Drainage, Waste Disposal Sites, and Street lighting infrastructures. The construction will affect the livelihood of the residents, generate high level pollution in terms of noise and air, create discomfort and nuisance to locals, affect day to day business and livelihood activities, and if not well supervised may cause flooding and social vices. The ESIA will be needed for this project in order to propose mitigation measures to the foreseen project impacts and develop ESMP for the project		

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) Screening Checklist

Questions to be considered	Yes/No. Briefly Describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? -why
<p>Brief Project Description: proposed project involves a comprehensive infrastructure enhancement in Majaoni settlement Kisauni sub- county, Mombasa County. The development encompasses the enhancement of roads, storm water drainage, and the installation of high-mast lights. Key considerations encompass adherence to environmental and social safeguards, aligning with both World Bank and Kenyan governmental policies in Majaoni settlement. The road upgrade collectively totals 3,674.44 meters. The roadworks involves a carriage way with a width of 9.0 meters, featuring a meticulously designed pavement structure.</p>		
<p>A. Triggers to WB Safeguard Policies</p>		
1. Does the project trigger one or more of the WB Safeguard policies? Op 1.12	Yes, Falls in Category B of World Bank OP	Yes
<p>B. GoK Policies and Laws applicable</p>		
2. Does the project fall under/trigger any GoK Policies and Laws?	Yes, it triggers some Government Acts and Policies like Constitution of Kenya 2012, Labor Relation Act of 2012 among others	Yes
<p>C. Project Location</p>		
3. Are there any areas on or around the location which are protected under international or national or local legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other value, which could be affected by the project?	Yes, 4km away Haller Park, Mtwapa Creek approximately 400 meters	The impact may be very minimal due the distance, Approximately 4Km and 400 meters respectively
4. Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?	Yes, the public facilities Mosque Masjid Sadik, Nyemutek Primary School, Majaoni Primary among others	Yes
5. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	No	No

Questions to be considered	Yes/No. Briefly Describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? -why
6. Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. homes, gardens, private property, industry, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining, or quarrying which could be affected by the project?	Yes, there are homes, private property, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities likely to be affected	Yes, there are homes, private property, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities likely to be affected
7. Are there any areas on or around the location which are densely populated or built up, which could be affected by the project?	Yes, the project is located within the Majaoni settlement, which is relatively dense.	Yes
8. Are there any areas on or around the location which are occupied by sensitive land uses e.g. hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities which could be affected by the project?	Yes, the public facilities Mosque Masjid Sadik, Nyemutek Primary School, Majaoni Primary, electricity transmission lines among other facilities.	Yes
9. Do people live on the proposed site?	Yes	Yes
10. Do indigenous peoples live on or near the site?	No, though the area is cosmopolitan	No
11. Are there known archaeological, historical or other cultural property? Are any of these world heritage/ UNESCO designated etc.	No	No
D. Socio-Economic Impact		
12. Will the project entail resettlement of population?	No	PAPS have not yet been identified due to lack of clear road demarcations
13. Will the project affect People's property or livelihoods/income?	No	No, ARAP not

Questions to be considered	Yes/No. Briefly Describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? -why
		required
14. Will the project affect indigenous peoples?	No	No PAPS
15. Will it limit access to natural resources to local populations?	Yes, it may limit water and energy access for the residents	Yes
16. Will it have an impact on land use?	Yes	Yes
17. Will it induce further encroachment of nearby areas?	No	No
18. Could cultural resources be affected?	No	No
19. Could it affect nearby properties?	No	No
E. Displacement Impacts		
Will project include?		
20. Acquisition of private/community land?	No	No
21. Alienation of any type of government land including that owned by urban local body/community?	No	No
22. Clearance of encroachment from government/urban local body land?	No	No
23. Clearance of squatting from Government/Urban local body?	No	No
24. Number of structures, both authorized and/or unauthorized to be acquired/cleared?	No	No PAPS
25. Number of household to be displaced?	No	No PAPS
26. Details of village common properties to be alienated, Pasture land (acres) cremation /burial ground and others specify?	No	No PAPS
27. Describe existing land uses on and around the project area (e.g. Community facilities, agriculture, tourism, private property)?	Yes, the land is mainly private property characterized by semi-permanent and permanent residential houses, there also public facilities like hospital and training institutions.	Yes
28. Are financial/in kind compensation measures expected to be needed?	No	No PAPS
F. Loss of Assets, Crops, fruit, household infrastructure and livelihood		
Will the project result in the permanent or temporary loss of		

Questions to be considered	Yes/No. Briefly Describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? -why
29. Crops?	No	No PAPS
30. Fruit trees/coconut palms? Specify with numbers	No	No PAPS
31. Household assets/infrastructure? Specify with numbers	No	No PAPS
32. Loss of agriculture land? specify with numbers	No	No PAPS
G. Welfare , employment and gender		
33. Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women?	Yes, the project is likely to benefit both gender including the vulnerable groups	Yes
34. Is the project being planned with sufficient attention to local poverty alleviation objectives?	Yes, the project has aimed at recruiting most of the locals into the opportunities available	Yes, sensitization is being done through the local groups to allow them take advantage of the opportunities
35. Is the project being designed with sufficient local participation of women in the planning design and implementation process?	Yes, Women have been part of the project from technical team to the local committees	Yes, more sensitization continues
H. Historical, Archaeological, or cultural Heritage sites		
Based on available sources, consultation with local Authorities, local knowledge and/ or observation could the project alter?	No	No
36. Historical heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same?	No	No
37. Archaeological heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same?	No	No
38. Cultural heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same	No	No

Questions to be considered	Yes/No. Briefly Describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? -why
39. Graves or sacred locations or require excavation near the same?	No	No
Questions to be considered	Yes/No.	Is this likely to result in a significant effect?
	Briefly Describe	Yes/No/? -why
I. Result/Outcome of Environmental/ Social and Resettlement Screening Exercise		
RAP category required (RAP/ARAP)	No ARAP	
Any special conditions	None	
P: Authorization		
P: Authorization		
Screening undertaken by: Charity Gathuthi	Signature: 	
Designation: Sociologist	Date: 05/03/2024	
Approved by: Charles Muyembe	Signature: 	
Designation: Lead ESIA Expert	Date: 05/03/2024	
PMU Confirmation by:..... Designation.....	Signature..... Date.....	
Summary of features of project and its location indicating there is no need for an ARAP. The proposed development entails the comprehensive enhancement of infrastructure in Majaoni settlement within the Municipality of Kisauni Sub County, Mombasa County. The projects consist of The development encompasses the enhancement of roads, storm water drainage, and the installation of high-mast lights. The project will impact a number of assets though not definitively identified due to lack of clear proposed road demarcation among other impacts include noise, vibration and air pollution with will impact nearby business too. It is recommended that the project be implemented, as locals have seen the benefits of the project. Implementation should ensure the compliance of the ESMMP measures are adhered to.		

Appendix 5: Lead Expert License



Application Reference No: 733.....

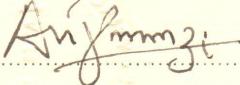
Registration No: 1283.....

FOR OFFICIAL USE

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ACT
**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
 ASSESSMENT/AUDIT EXPERT**

This is to certify Ms..... **MR. CHARLES L. MUYEMBE**
 of..... **P. O. BOX 18823 - 00100, NAIROBI**.....(Address)
 has been registered as an Environmental Impact Assessment Expert in accordance with the provisions
 of the Environment Management and Coordination Act and is authorized to practice in the capacity of
 a Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts (Type)..... **LEAD EXPERT**.....

Dated this **27TH** day **MARCH** of **20 07**.....

Signature..... 

(Seal)

Director General
 The National Environmental Management Authority



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NEMA/EIA/EL/27533

2024-05-23

Charles Muyembe
P.O. BOX 1784 - 00606 NAIROBI.

RE: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF EXPERTS LICENSE APPLICATION.

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) acknowledge receipt of your application for license as **Lead Expert** Environmental (Impact Assessment/Audit) expert.

The application reference is **NEMA/EIA/EL/27533**. The Authority will review and communicate the record of decision in due course through the email address provided in the online system.

Annastacia Vyalu

HEAD OF EXPERT SECTION

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