REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

State Department for Housing and Urban Development.

SECOND KENYA INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (KISIP 2)

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS (CDP) IN SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE COUNTIES OF UASIN GISHU, KIAMBU AND MOMBASA (8 NO. SETTLEMENTS).

CONTRACT NO.: KE-MOTI-390949-CS-QCBS

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT FOR BOSNIA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT – KIAMBU COUNTY

PREPARED BY

Pamoja Trust

July 2026

Location of the Proposed Sub-Project

Bosnia Informal Settlement, Kameno Ward, Thika Municipality, Kiambu County, Kenya

GPS Coordinates
Latitude **1.06610S**
Longitude **37.08950E**

Elevation
Approximately **1631 meters above sea level**

Prepared for

State Department for Housing and Urban Development
Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development
Government of Kenya

Under

Second Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP II)

Supported by

International Development Association (IDA)
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
European Union (EU)

Consultant:
Pamoja Trust Consultants

Lead Environmental and Social Expert:
Joab Okullo

Period of Assessment:
July 2025 – March 2026

PROJECT FACT SHEET

Item	Description
Project Name	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP) II
Assignment Name	Consultancy Services for Preparation and Implementation of Community Development Plans in Selected Informal Settlements in the Counties of Uasin Gishu, Kiambu and Mombasa
Lead Implementing Agency	State Department for Housing and Urban Development
Funding Partners	International Development Association (IDA); Agence Française de Développement (AFD); European Union (EU)
Project Number	KE-MOTI-390949-CS-QCBS
Settlement	Bosnia Informal Settlement
Consultant	Pamoja Trust Consultants
Lead Environmental and Social Expert	Joab Okullo
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Document Version	1
Date	O2 July 2026

EXPERT FACT SHEET

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
NAME OF EXPERT	Joab Okullo
ROLE IN THE ASSESSMENT	Environmental and Social Expert responsible for preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report
AFFILIATION	Pamoja Trust Consultants
PROJECT	Consultancy Services for Preparation and Implementation of Community Development Plans (CDP) in Selected Informal Settlements
SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENT	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report for Bosnia Informal Settlement sub-projects
COUNTY	Kiambu County
SETTLEMENT	Bosnia Informal Settlement
DATE OF ASSESSMENT	July 2025 – March 2026

Certification by environmental and social expert

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) for the proposed Community Development Sub-Projects in Bosnia Informal Settlement, Kiambu County, has been prepared based on the Environmental and Social impact assessment undertaken under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II).

The assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant environmental and social laws and regulations of the Government of Kenya, including the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, as well as applicable World Bank environmental safeguard policies.

The findings presented in this report are based on the results of the ESIA exercise, field visits/transect walks, stakeholder consultations, and review of relevant project documentation. Prepared by;

Name: Joab Okullo
Designation: Environmental and Social Consultant/ Lead EIA Expert
Organization: Pamoja Trust Consultants

Signature: _____ **Date:** 22nd July 2026

NPCT Representative

Name: George Arwa

Signature: _____ **Date:** 22nd July, 2026

Detailed summary of the proponent

The proponent of the proposed project is the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, specifically under the State Department for Housing and Urban Development**.** The project is implemented under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II)**.** This program aims to improve access to basic services and strengthen tenure security for residents in selected informal settlements across Kenya while also strengthening institutional capacity for slum upgrading.

KISIP II builds on the experiences and lessons learned from the first phase of the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project. The program introduces additional interventions and best practices intended to enhance the effectiveness of settlement upgrading initiatives and improve socio-economic conditions within informal settlements. The program is supported by development partners including the International Development Association (IDA)**,** the Agence Française de Développement (AFD)**,** and the European Union (EU)**.**

KISIP II is implemented through several components that include integrated settlement upgrading, socio-economic inclusion planning, strengthening institutional capacity for slum upgrading, and project coordination and management. The proposed sub-projects for Bosnia Informal Settlement in Kiambu County fall under the socio-economic inclusion planning component**,** which focuses on community-driven initiatives identified through Community Development Plans (CDPs).The socio-economic sub-projects that are set to be implemented include; a main hall, social hall (approximately 100-person capacity), a daycare unit for up to 20 children, an ICT centre with approximately 25 workstations, a gymnasium, a laundromat, washrooms, offices, operations rooms, recreation area and supporting Infrastructure.

Disclaimer

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) has been prepared based on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment conducted for the proposed Community Development Sub-Projects in Bosnia Informal Settlement, Kiambu County under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II)**.**

The information contained in this report is based on field observations, stakeholder consultations, review of relevant project documentation, and environmental and social impact assessment undertaken within the project area. The report is intended to support environmental assessment and decision-making processes in accordance with the applicable environmental laws, specifically EMCA (Revised 2015), EIA Regulations, 2003 (Legal Notice 31&32) and regulations of the Government of Kenya and the environmental safeguard requirements applicable to the project. The findings and conclusions presented in this report reflect the conditions observed and the information available during the period of assessment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Kenya, through the State Department for Housing and Urban Development, is implementing the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II) with support from the International Development Association (IDA), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the European Union (EU). The project aims to improve access to basic services, enhance socio-economic inclusion, and strengthen institutional capacity for sustainable informal settlement upgrading.

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Summary Project Report has been prepared for a proposed sub-project in Bosnia (Riverside) Informal Settlement, located in Kiuu Ward, Ruiru Sub-County, Kiambu County. The settlement spans approximately 40 hectares and is characterized by high population density, mixed land use, and significant environmental pressures, most notably recurrent flooding especially in lower areas of the settlement associated with River Kiuu.

The proposed intervention involves the construction of a multi-purpose community centre designed to provide integrated social, economic, and administrative services. The facility will include a main hall, social hall (approximately 100-person capacity), a daycare unit for up to 20 children, an ICT centre with approximately 25 workstations, a gymnasium, a laundromat, washrooms, offices, operations rooms, recreation area and supporting Infrastructure.

The project will be implemented on public land (Parcel No. Ruiru Kiuu Block 6/855), confirmed by the County Government of Kiambu and the National Land Commission as available and free from encumbrances. No physical or economic displacement has been identified; consequently, the project does not trigger involuntary resettlement requirements. This determination is based on field reconnaissance, stakeholder consultations, and verification of land ownership, which confirmed that the project site is public land currently part of which is occupied by a chief's office and does not host residential structures or formal economic activities. During construction, no interruptions are anticipated at the currently existing chief's office within the project site. To guarantee this, a perimeter wall will be constructed by the project in between the chief's office and the construction site to minimize such interruptions, ensuring that operations of the office proceed normally.

The assessment considered the potential presence of informal users and transient activities within the surrounding area. No permanent informal structures or livelihood activities were identified within the immediate project footprint. However, it is recognized that temporary disruptions to access or informal use of the area may occur during construction. These impacts will be managed through mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP, including maintaining access, stakeholder engagement, and grievance redress mechanisms.

Baseline Conditions

Baseline assessments, including a socio-economic survey of 613 households, field observations, and stakeholder consultations, indicate that the settlement faces interconnected socio-economic and environmental challenges. Livelihoods are predominantly informal and vulnerable, while access to structured community infrastructure remains limited. Inadequate drainage systems and poor waste management practices further exacerbate environmental and public health risks.

Flood vulnerability is a defining characteristic of the settlement due to its low-lying topography and proximity to River Kiuu. Flood events are frequent in lower areas and have resulted in repeated disruption

of livelihoods, damage to property, and heightened exposure to waterborne diseases. Although electricity access is relatively widespread, significant gaps persist in water reliability, sanitation, healthcare access, and availability of recreational and community spaces. The absence of such infrastructure limits opportunities for youth engagement and broader socio-economic development.

Impact Assessment

The project has been classified as Low Risk, under the EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32) reflecting that anticipated impacts are largely site-specific, temporary, and can be effectively mitigated through appropriate management measures.

The project is expected to generate substantial positive impacts, particularly during operation, including:

- Employment creation during construction and operation phases
- Expanded livelihood and income-generating opportunities
- Improved access to community services and administrative functions
- Enhanced digital inclusion through the ICT Centre
- Strengthened social cohesion and community interaction
- Increased access to childcare services, supporting economic participation of caregivers

Potential adverse impacts are primarily associated with construction activities and include:

- Dust emissions, noise, and vibration
- Soil disturbance, erosion, and localized runoff
- Waste generation and risk of environmental pollution
- Occupational health and safety risks to workers
- Traffic disruptions and temporary access constraints
- Gender Based Violence and Exclusion of Vulnerable Groups
- Incidence of HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmission diseases (STDs)
- Child exploitation and abuse

During operation, potential risks include increased solid and liquid waste generation, including wastewater from laundromat activities, as well as institutional and governance challenges related to facility management. Social risks, including gender-based violence and exclusion of vulnerable groups, may also arise if not proactively addressed. Decommissioning impacts are expected to be minor, localized, and short-term. Overall, all identified risks are considered manageable with the application of appropriate mitigation measures.

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

A site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been developed to guide the management of environmental and social risks throughout the project lifecycle. The ESMP defines mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, institutional responsibilities, implementation timelines, and associated costs across pre-construction, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.

The plan places particular emphasis on managing construction-related impacts such as dust, noise, and waste, while also addressing flood risk through appropriate drainage design and site planning. It further incorporates measures to ensure occupational health and safety compliance, effective stakeholder engagement, and the management of social risks, including gender-based violence and exclusion.

Implementation of the ESMP will be coordinated through a multi-tiered institutional framework involving the National and County Project Coordination Teams, operators, and community governance structures, including the Settlement Executive Committee and Grievance Redress Committee.

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement was undertaken through consultations with community members, local leadership, and government representatives.

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement details

Date	**Venue**	**Participants/Category**
22nd July 2025	Deliverance Church Kiuu	• Community Members (Men, Women, Youths) • Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) • Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) • Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) • Kiambu County Officials (CPCT) • Pamoja Trust (Safeguards & Engineering Team) • NPCT Representative

The process confirmed strong community support for the proposed intervention, alongside key concerns regarding employment opportunities, fair labour practices, environmental management, and long-term governance of the facility.

These concerns have been integrated into the project design and ESMP. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to ensure that community concerns are addressed in a timely, transparent, and accessible manner throughout project implementation.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The ESIA concludes that the proposed Bosnia (Riverside) sub-project is environmentally and socially viable. Anticipated impacts are localized and temporary and can be effectively managed through the implementation of the ESMP.

On flooding risks, the proposed project site is located in the upper zone of Bosnia settlement at 1,795m elevation, which is not flood-prone. Flooding is confined to the lower-lying sections of Bosnia Informal Settlement adjacent to River Kiuu and does not extend to the proposed sub-project site. The project is anticipated to deliver significant socio-economic benefits, including improved access to essential services, enhanced livelihood opportunities, and strengthened community cohesion.

The project is therefore recommended for approval, subject to full compliance with the ESMP and the effective integration of flood risk management measures throughout design and implementation.

ACRONYMS

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CDP	Community Development Plan
CEA	Child Exploitation and Abuse
CPCT	County Project Coordination Team
CGK	County Government of Kiambu
DOSH	Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services
EA	Environmental Audit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GoK	Government of Kenya
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
LMP	Labour Management Plan
NCA	National Construction Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGAO	National Government Administration Officers
NPCT	National Project Coordination Team
OP	Operational Policy
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Project Development Objective
POM	Project Operations Manual
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities

RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RUJIWASCO	Ruiru-Juja Water and Sewerage Company
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEC	Settlement Executive Committee
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SMP	Social Management Plan
SPR	Summary Project Report
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
VMGF	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework
WB	World Bank
WIBA	Work Injury Benefits Act

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1 CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Sub-Project Brief

The Government of Kenya with support from International Development Association (IDA), Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and European Union (EU) has initiated the Second Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP 2) whose project development objective (PDO) is to improve access to basic services and tenure security of residents in participating urban informal settlements and strengthen institutional capacity for slum upgrading in Kenya.

KISIP 2 builds on the successes and lessons learned from KISIP 1, introducing new interventions and best practices to deepen its overall impact. The Project, while focusing on informal settlements, complements existing and past urban operations in Kenya that address the urban infrastructure deficit and urban socio-economic profiling and institutional challenges.

The project is executed under 4 components, including integrated settlement upgrading, socio-economic inclusion planning, strengthening institutional capacity for slum upgrading, and project coordination and management. This assignment of preparing an environmental and social impact assessment report is domiciled under Component 2: socio-economic inclusion planning.

The screening findings were assessed against applicable Government of Kenya environmental and social requirements together with the relevant World Bank Operational Policies applicable to KISIP II financed projects, including OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources, and OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. Although KISIP II is supported by the International Development Association (IDA), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the European Union (EU), implementation of environmental and social safeguards for the proposed sub-projects is guided by the KISIP II Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and associated safeguard instruments, which provide the common framework for environmental and social risk management under the programme. The project agreed to utilize the World Bank Operational Policies as the key guiding framework for environmental and social management of the project. This ESIA Summary Project Report therefore provides an assessment of the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed Bosnia sub-projects. It outlines appropriate mitigation and management measures to ensure sustainable implementation.

1.2 Objectives of the ESIA

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Bosnia Informal Settlement sub-projects was undertaken to evaluate the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the implementation of the prioritized community development interventions. The assessment aims to ensure that the proposed activities are implemented in a manner that promotes environmental sustainability, safeguards community wellbeing, and complies with applicable national and international environmental and social requirements.

The main objective of the ESIA is to assess the nature, extent, and magnitude of potential environmental and social impacts arising from the proposed sub-projects and to identify appropriate mitigation measures that minimize adverse effects while enhancing positive outcomes.

Specifically, the ESIA seeks to:

- Identify and evaluate potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects on both the natural environment and the surrounding community.
- Provide baseline environmental and socio-economic information for the project area to support informed decision-making during project planning and implementation.
- Ensure compliance with applicable Government of Kenya environmental laws, policies, and regulations as well as relevant World Bank safeguard requirements.
- Facilitate stakeholder engagement and incorporate community perspectives into the assessment and management of environmental and social risks.
- Propose mitigation measures and management strategies to address identified environmental and social risks during the pre-construction, construction, operational, and decommissioning phases of the project.

The findings of this ESIA will inform the preparation and implementation of an ESIA Summary Project Report with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will guide the management of environmental and social impacts throughout the project lifecycle.

1.3 Scope of the ESIA Study

The scope of this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) is to evaluate the potential environmental and social implications of implementing the proposed community development sub-projects in the Bosnia Informal Settlement. The assessment considers the anticipated impacts arising from within the project.

The ESIA study covers the identification and analysis of environmental and social conditions within the project area, including the biophysical environment and socio-economic characteristics of the settlement. It also examines potential environmental and social risks and impacts that may occur during the pre-construction, construction, operational, and decommissioning phases of the proposed sub-projects.

The assessment further evaluated the extent to which the proposed sub-projects comply with applicable Government of Kenya environmental laws, regulations, and policies, together with the relevant World Bank Operational Policies applicable to KISIP II financed projects. The assessment was also guided by the KISIP II Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and associated safeguard instruments prepared for implementation of the programme supported by the International Development Association (IDA), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the European Union (EU).In addition, the scope of the ESIA included stakeholder engagement and public consultations with community members and relevant stakeholders to obtain views and concerns regarding the proposed developments. The findings of these consultations help identify potential risks and inform the development of appropriate mitigation measures.

Finally, the ESIA study included the preparation of a Summary Project Report (SPR) for submission to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for review and subsequent approval decision. Contained within the SPR report is the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which outlines mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, responsibilities, and implementation timelines to manage environmental and social impacts and ensure that the proposed sub-projects are implemented in an environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner.

1.4 Assessment Methodology

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) for the proposed Bosnia Informal Settlement sub-projects was prepared using a combination of qualitative and quantitative assessment methods. The methodology applied during the assessment was designed to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed developments and to ensure that the findings are based on reliable information obtained through both secondary and primary data sources.

The assessment methodology involved several key approaches, including environmental and social screening, review of relevant documents, field observations, socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultations. These methods provided a comprehensive understanding of the environmental and social conditions within the project area and supported the identification of appropriate mitigation measures.

- **Environmental and Social Screening**

Environmental and social screening was undertaken as the first stage of the environmental and social impact assessment process. The screening exercise aimed to determine the nature and magnitude of potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects and to establish the appropriate level of environmental assessment required. The screening was conducted using an abridged environmental and social screening checklist as provided under the KISIP II Environmental and Social Management Framework. The screening process identified key environmental and social risks that may arise during the implementation of the proposed interventions. It informed the recommendation that the project requires the preparation of a Summary Project Report.

- **Secondary Data Review**

A detailed desktop review of relevant documents was undertaken to obtain background information on the project and the environmental and social context of the project area. Applicable national and international environmental laws, policies, and regulations, as well as project-related documents relevant to the implementation of KISIP II, were also reviewed.

Some of the documents reviewed included the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the ESS Screening report, Environmental Management and Coordination Act (Amendment 2015) and its associated regulations (EIA/EA Regulations 2003 and 2019 amendments, Legal Notices 31 and 32), applicable legal, policy and institutional frameworks, the KISIP II Environmental and Social Management Framework, the Resettlement Policy Framework, the Stakeholder Engagement Framework and the Social Management Plan. The review of these documents guided environmental and social safeguards applicable to the project.

- **Field Reconnaissance and Site Observations**

Field reconnaissance visits were conducted in the informal settlement of Bosnia to observe existing environmental and social conditions within the proposed project site and its surrounding areas. The field visits included transect walks within the settlement guided by community representatives, including members of the Settlement Executive Committee and the Grievance Redress Committee.

These site visits enabled the assessment team to verify information obtained through desktop review, identify environmental features and community infrastructure within the project area, and observe potential environmental and social receptors that could be affected by the proposed sub-projects.

- **Socio-Economic Survey**

A socio-economic survey was conducted within the settlement to obtain baseline information on residents' demographic characteristics, livelihoods, access to services, and socio-economic conditions. The survey involved household interviews using structured questionnaires administered face-to-face.

The survey covered 613 households within the settlement using a random sampling approach to ensure representation across different settlement clusters on 23rd December 2024. The data collected provided insights into issues such as income sources, access to water and sanitation, energy use, education levels, health services, and waste management practices within the settlement.

- **Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation**

Stakeholder engagement formed an integral part of the assessment process. Focus group discussions were conducted with community members and key stakeholders, including representatives from the Settlement Executive Committee, the Grievance Redress Committee, county officials, and members of the KISIP project team. The public participation took place on 22nd July 2025 at 10.00 am, at Deliverance Church Kiuu and was attended by 26 men, 20 women, and no persons with disabilities (PWDs). Among the participants, 22 are youth. The consultations provided stakeholders with an opportunity to share their views on the proposed sub-projects, identify potential environmental and social concerns, and contribute to the development of mitigation measures. The consultations also helped ensure that community perspectives were incorporated into the environmental and social assessment process as well as informing the mitigation measures.

- **Data Analysis and Reporting**

Data collected from the various assessment methods were analyzed to identify key environmental and social issues associated with the proposed sub-projects. Quantitative data from the socio-economic survey were analyzed to generate descriptive statistics, while qualitative information from stakeholder consultations and field observations was analyzed through thematic review. The results of the analysis were used to identify potential environmental and social impacts and to develop mitigation measures presented in the Environmental and Social Management Plan. The findings of the assessment have been compiled into this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report to support environmental decision-making and project planning.

- **Data Collection and Reporting**

The screening process identified a number of environmental and social risks that may arise during implementation of the proposed sub-projects. Key environmental issues identified included dust emissions, noise and vibration, construction waste generation, soil disturbance, drainage and storm water management challenges, wastewater management, occupational health and safety risks, and temporary disruption of access and utility services during construction. Key social risks identified included labour and working conditions, community health and safety concerns, stakeholder engagement requirements, project-related

grievances, risks of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), sexual harassment (SH), child safeguarding concerns, and the need to ensure inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in project benefits and decision-making processes.

The screening further established that the proposed project will be implemented within an already developed urban settlement environment on public land and is not expected to result in significant irreversible environmental impacts, large-scale land acquisition, physical displacement, involuntary resettlement, or significant impacts on environmentally sensitive areas. The anticipated impacts were assessed as generally site-specific, low to moderate in magnitude, temporary, and readily manageable through implementation of standard mitigation measures and a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

These findings guided the classification of the proposed sub-projects and informed the recommendation to prepare a Summary Project Report (SPR) as per EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32). The results of the assessment have been documented in this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report to support decision-making and guide the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures through the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

1.5 ESIA Team

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report for the proposed Bosnia Informal Settlement sub-projects was prepared by Pamoja Trust Consultants. The assessment was undertaken by a Lead Environmental and Social Expert, responsible for conducting environmental and social impact assessment, stakeholder engagement, field reconnaissance, and preparing this report, assisted by Associate Experts and a Sociologist.

1.6 Project Implementing Agency / Structure

The implementation of the proposed sub-projects under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II) follows a multi-level institutional arrangement comprising national, county, and community structures.

At the national level, the project is coordinated by the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT), which is responsible for overall project management, coordination, and oversight of environmental and social safeguards. The safeguards function at this level is led by the Head of Environmental and Social Safeguards, supported by environmental, social, and community development officers who manage environmental and social risks and ensure compliance with applicable standards.

At the county level, implementation is undertaken by the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), which serves as the executing agency. The CPCT is responsible for day-to-day project implementation, including stakeholder engagement, supervision of sub-project activities, and monitoring of environmental and social management measures. The county safeguards team mirrors the national structure and plays a key role in ensuring compliance with environmental and social requirements.

At the community level, local participation is facilitated through the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). These structures provide a link between the project and the community, ensuring that community members are involved in decision-making processes,

implementation, and monitoring of sub-project activities. The GRC is specifically responsible for handling grievances raised by community members and other stakeholders during project implementation.

In addition, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) serves as the regulatory body responsible for environmental compliance, including the review and approval of the Summary Project Report and monitoring compliance with environmental regulations.

This multi-tier institutional arrangement is intended to ensure effective coordination, community participation, and compliance with environmental and social safeguards throughout the project lifecycle.

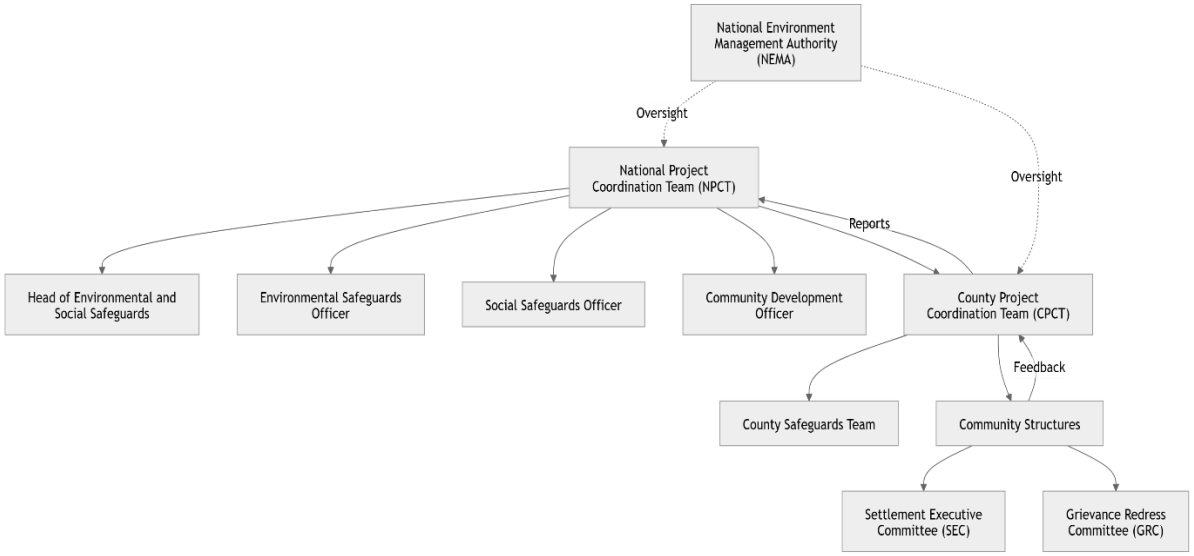


Figure 1:The KISIP II project's implementation structure

1.7 Structure of the Report

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) is organized into 9 chapters that cover the key aspects of the proposed Bosnia Informal Settlement sub-projects.

Chapter One provides an introduction to the project, including background information, objectives, the scope of the study, and the methodology applied in the assessment. Chapter Two describes the proposed sub-projects, including their location, design, and key activities. Chapter Three outlines the applicable policy, legal, and institutional framework relevant to the project.

Chapter Four presents the environmental and socio-economic characteristics of the project area, while Chapter Five summarizes stakeholder engagement and public consultation undertaken during the assessment. Chapter Six provides an analysis of project alternatives, where applicable.

Chapter Seven presents the analysis of potential environmental and social impacts associated with the project, while Chapter Eight outlines the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) detailing mitigation measures and monitoring requirements. Chapter Nine presents the assessment's conclusions and recommendations.

1.8 Study Methodology

The study methodology for this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report involved a sequential environmental and social screening process undertaken to identify potential risks and impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects and determine the appropriate level of environmental assessment required.

The process commenced with a desktop review of relevant project documents, Government of Kenya environmental laws and regulations, World Bank Operational Policies, and KISIP II safeguard instruments. This was followed by field reconnaissance visits, transect walks, socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultations within the project area to obtain baseline environmental and socio-economic information and identify potential environmental and social risks associated with the proposed sub-projects.

Information collected during the screening exercise was analyzed to assess the anticipated impacts during the pre-construction, construction, operational, and decommissioning phases of the project. The screening findings informed the classification of the proposed sub-projects and the recommendation to prepare an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) together with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

2 CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the proposed sub-projects in the Bosnia Informal Settlement, including their locations, designs, key components, and associated activities. The description is based on the priority interventions identified through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II).

The proposed sub-projects are intended to support socio-economic inclusion and improve access to community infrastructure within the settlement. These interventions include the construction of a multi-purpose Community centre, which will comprise a Main Hall, Social Hall, daycare unit, ICT Centre, gymnasium, laundromat, washroom, offices, operation rooms, recreation area and supporting infrastructure.

The chapter further outlines the key activities for implementing the sub-projects during the construction and operational phases, along with the types of materials and potential waste streams associated with these activities. This information provides the basis for identifying potential environmental and social impacts discussed in subsequent chapters.

2.2 Project Location

Bosnia informal settlement is in Githurai Sub-location, Kiuu Location, Kiuu Ward, Ruiru Sub-County, in Kiambu County. The settlement can be accessed from the Thika superhighway exit near Dykan College. It covers a land area of 40 hectares. The settlement is found at GPS coordinates Latitude 1.20528^0S and Longitude 36.93425^0E with an elevation of 1795m.

The sub-project site is densely populated as it comprises a mix of residential and commercial land uses. Bosnia informal settlement has been experiencing perennial flooding especially in lower areas due to its proximity to Kiuu River, which, when it breaks its banks, results in excessive flooding that wreaks havoc on the settlement.

The project area is located on public land as confirmed by the County Government of Kiambu through their letter attached in Annex 2. The letter indicates the availability of the land for the proposed community developments under KISIP. Even though, the process of obtaining the allotment/title for the parcel is on-going. The proposed site details are as identified in table 2 below;

Table 2: Project location details

Document title	Confirmation of land ownership
Issuer	County Government of Kiambu (Lands/Physical Planning)
Date issued	2nd April 2025
Land Reference Number	Ruiru Kiu Block 6/855 (Annex 2)
Confirmation status	Parcel confirmed as Public Land and available for the proposed development. The site is free of encumbrances and is not subject to a private ownership claim.

The County Government of Kiambu has confirmed the land as public land available for development and is not subject to private ownership claims. The site is designated as a public open space in the Bosnia development plan, making it suitable for the proposed community development interventions.

Within the immediate surroundings of the project site, there are residential structures, small kiosks, and religious facilities, as well as access roads used by pedestrians, motorcycles, and vehicles. These characteristics highlight the urban, highly interactive nature of the project environment, an important consideration in assessing potential environmental and social impacts. The project site location within Bosnia Informal Settlement is shown in Figure 2.

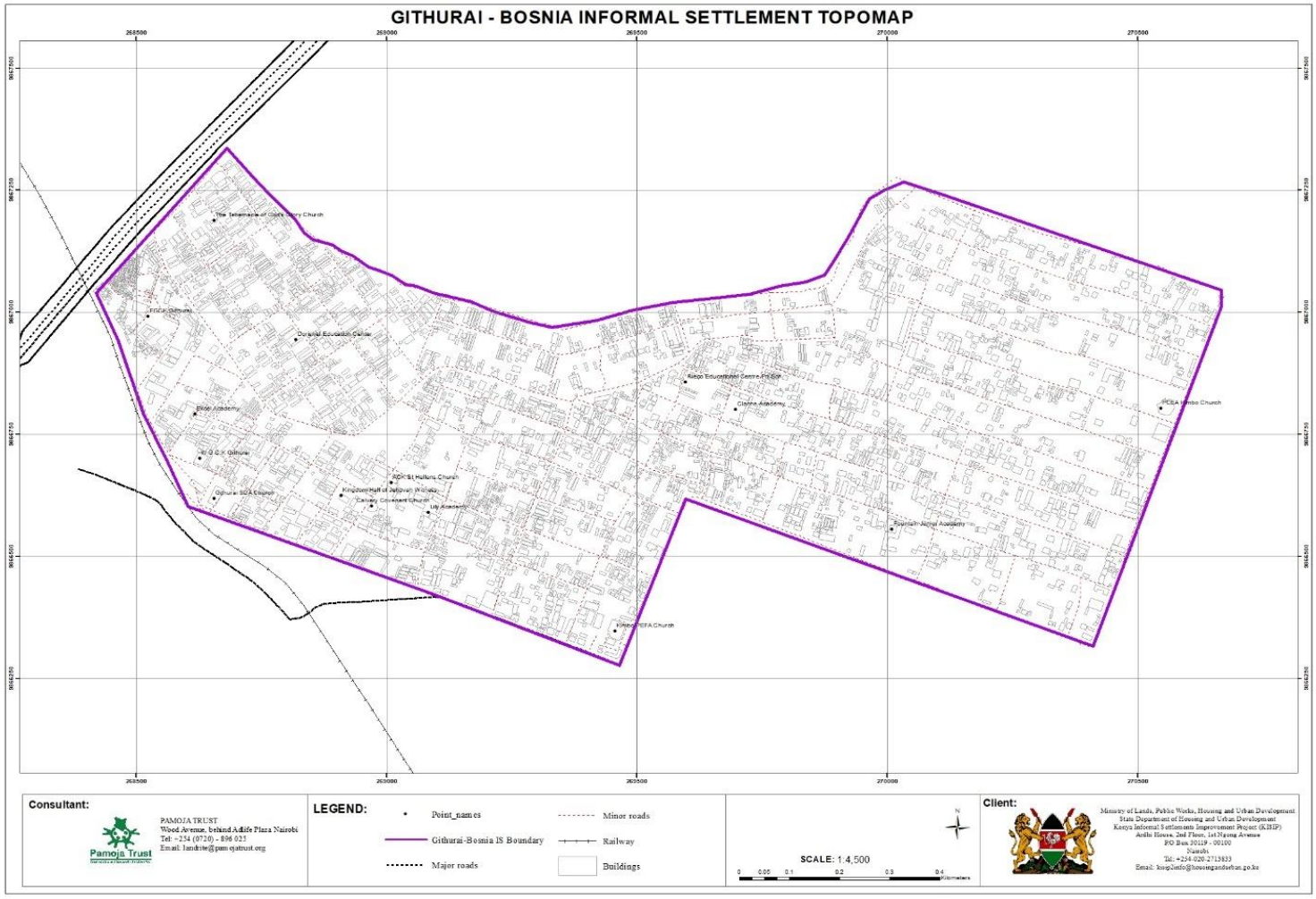


Figure 2:Bosnia informal settlement area base map.(Source Pamoja Trust)

2.3 Design of the Proposed Sub-Projects

The socio-economic sub-project that is set to be implemented in Bosnia is a multi-purpose Community centre which will comprise a main hall, social hall (approximately 100-person capacity), a daycare unit for up to 20 children, an ICT centre with approximately 25 workstations, a gymnasium, a laundromat, washrooms, offices, operational rooms, recreation area and supporting infrastructure. In addition, a perimeter wall will be constructed by the operator to separate the existing chief's office from the project investments, ensuring that operations of the chief's office operations proceed un-interrupted. With the wall in place, no displacement nor relocation of the chief's office is anticipated upon completion of the project infrastructure.

The first floor will host an ICT centre with up to 25 working stations, a training room, a server room, and offices, with the second floor hosting a community gym and laundromat. The coordinates for the proposed sub-project are Latitude 1.20528^0S and Longitude 36.93425^0E. The sub-project will also accommodate the area chief and sub-chief. The Bosnia sub-projects are further elaborated in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Bosnia multi-purpose centre components

Component	Description	Footprint (m^2)	Storeys	Construction Duration	Peak Workforce	Key Utilities
Main Hall / Social Hall	Multi-purpose hall for community meetings, events, and gatherings	123	1	4-6 months	15-20 workers	Water, power, and sanitation facilities
Daycare / Learning Area	Space for child care and early learning activities	64	1	2-3 months	8-10 workers	Water, power, and sanitation facilities
ICT Centre	Computer and internet-enabled training and office space	23.2	1	3-4 months	6-8 workers	Power, internet, water
Gym / Recreation Area	Indoor gym and recreational space	52.2	2	3 months	6-8 workers	Power, water, and sanitation
Laundromat / Washroom	Laundry facilities with washers/dryers, washrooms	-	2	2-3 months	4-6 workers	Water, power, and sanitation
Offices / Operation Rooms	Administrative offices and operation rooms	23.2	1	2-3 months	4-6 workers	Power, water, and sanitation
Supporting Infrastructure	Water storage tanks, solar panels, fencing, drainage, pathways	-	-	Throughout the entire construction	-	Water, power, sanitation, and water harvesting

The proposed sub-project will be implemented on public land, which conforms with the land use previously envisioned for the site by the Ruiru municipality. The site is a public open space as per the Bosnia development plan. The parcel number is Ruiru Kiuu Block 6/855.

A) **Construction Activities**

The construction activities associated with the proposed sub-project in Bosnia Informal Settlement will involve site preparation and development works for the construction of a multi-purpose community centre and its associated infrastructure.

The works will begin with site preparation activities, including clearing, levelling, and demarcation of the project area. Excavation will be undertaken for foundations, followed by structural works involving the construction of reinforced concrete elements, including columns, beams, slabs, and walls for the multi-story facility.

The construction of the community centre will include the development of various functional components, including a main hall, social hall (approximately 100-person capacity), a daycare unit for up to 20 children, an ICT centre with approximately 25 workstations, a gymnasium, a laundromat, washrooms, offices, operational rooms and supporting infrastructure. These will require installation of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, including electrical wiring, water supply systems, drainage infrastructure, and ICT cabling.

Additional construction activities will include roofing, internal and external finishing works, installation of doors and windows, and provision of sanitation facilities. External works will include landscaping, development of access pathways, installation of drainage systems, and provision of supporting infrastructure such as water storage tanks and perimeter fencing.

Construction activities will also involve the use of machinery and equipment, transportation of materials to and from the site, and temporary storage of construction materials within designated areas. These activities have the potential to generate dust, noise, and waste, and may temporarily affect access and movement within the settlement.

B) **Materials to be Used in Construction**

Construction of the proposed Bosnia multi-purpose community centre will involve the use of various materials for structural works, service installation, finishing works, and supporting infrastructure development. Construction activities will also require fuels, oils, lubricants, and packaging materials associated with construction machinery, equipment operation, and material transportation. Some materials, particularly fuels, oils, paints, and packaging waste, may pose environmental pollution risks if not properly handled and managed. Selection and use of materials will therefore be guided by environmental, safety, durability, and local availability considerations.

Table 4: Materials to be used in construction

Material Category	Description
Cement, sand, ballast, and aggregates	Foundation works, concrete works, flooring, and structural development
Reinforcement steel	Structural reinforcement for beams, columns, slabs, and foundations
Roofing materials and metallic fittings	Roofing works and supporting structural fittings
Paints, plaster, and finishing materials	Internal and external finishing works
Electrical materials	Installation of power supply, lighting systems, ICT infrastructure, and internal wiring
Plumbing and sanitation materials	Installation of water supply, drainage systems, sanitation facilities, and wastewater connections
Fuels, oils, and lubricants	Operation and maintenance of construction machinery and equipment
Packaging materials	Packaging associated with cement, fittings, electrical components, and other construction inputs

C) **Project Activities during Operation Phase**

During the operational phase, the proposed sub-project will function as a multi-purpose community facility providing social, economic, and administrative services to residents.

The social hall will serve as a central space for community meetings, training sessions, social events, and other activities. The ICT centre will provide access to digital services, including internet-based training and communication, thereby supporting digital literacy and access to online opportunities.

The daycare facility will provide childcare services for young children, supporting parents and guardians, particularly those engaged in income-generating activities. The gym and recreational facilities will provide opportunities for physical activity and social interaction, particularly among youth.

The laundromat will provide laundry services for residents, improving hygiene and offering potential income-generating opportunities. Administrative offices within the facility will improve access to government services provided by local administration.

Operational activities associated with these facilities will increase human activity in the project area and demand for water, electricity, and other services. These activities will also generate solid and liquid waste streams that require proper management.

D) **Wastes to be Generated and Methods of Disposal**

The implementation and operation of the proposed sub-project will generate both solid and liquid waste streams associated with construction activities and the subsequent use of the facility.

During the construction phase, waste will include excavated soil from foundation works, construction debris, cement-related waste, and packaging materials associated with construction inputs. Additional waste may arise from the maintenance of construction equipment, including materials contaminated with oil and grease.

Improper handling of these waste streams may result in soil contamination and localized environmental degradation. Appropriate measures will therefore be required for the proper collection, storage, and

disposal of waste materials. During the operational phase, waste generation will be associated with increased use of the facility. The social hall, daycare, and office spaces will generate municipal solid waste, while the laundromat will produce wastewater containing detergents and other cleaning agents.

Waste management measures will therefore focus on proper segregation, collection, handling, and disposal of solid waste, as well as appropriate management of wastewater to prevent environmental pollution. These measures are further detailed in the Impact Assessment and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

Sewer connection is unavailable within the project site proximity. The nearest public sewer line is not accessible for connection to the proposed multi-purpose community centre due to its distant location from the project site. Therefore, the facility will be served by an on-site sewage disposal system consisting of a watertight, reinforced concrete septic tank (minimum capacity: 15,000 litres, appropriately sized for the facility's peak daily wastewater volume from the laundromat, daycare kitchenette, and sanitation facilities) as per the project drawings (Annex 1). Site assessments revealed that the project site is also located on a higher ground free from water stagnation hence no pollution/ contamination risks are expected. As such the septic tank will suffice, provided it's installed away from the flood prone area of the site. No negative impacts of the septic tank installation such as groundwater and soil contamination, public health risks (e.g., pathogen exposure), flood-related system failure, odour nuisance, and maintenance failure are anticipated. To maintain the septic system, the Operator will put up a watertight tank and locate the soak pit ≥30 m from water sources and ≥2 m above the water table; elevate manhole covers above flood levels with a backflow prevention valve; install a properly ventilated pipe to control odours; and establish an annual O&M budget with biannual groundwater quality monitoring (fecal coliform, nitrates) to ensure early detection of any contamination. During operation, the Community-Based Organization (CBO) responsible for managing the facility will undertake routine inspection and maintenance of the septic system and ensure timely desludging, as required, using a NEMA-licensed exhauster to prevent overflow and environmental pollution.

Green Energy and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Plan

In alignment with Kenya's Climate Change Act (2016, amended 2023) and the project's commitment to sustainable development, the design and operation of the Bosnia multi-purpose community centre will integrate specific measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and promote renewable energy. To achieve this, it is recommended that the Bosnia multi-purpose community centre be installed with a rooftop solar PV system (5–10 kWp) and solar water heating for the laundromat, using only LED lighting and Energy Star-rated appliances, and planting indigenous trees for carbon sequestration. These measures will reduce grid electricity consumption, lower operational costs, avoid diesel generator use, and cut GHG emissions. Monitoring of energy use, solar generation, and tree survival will be conducted monthly and quarterly, with responsibilities assigned to the County Government and the Settlement Executive Committee.

E) **Accessibility Provisions for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)**

In compliance with the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Persons with Disabilities Act (2003), and World Bank safeguard policies, the design of the Bosnia multi-purpose community centre incorporates specific, verifiable accessibility features. These provisions ensure that PWDs, including wheelchair users, persons with mobility impairments, visual impairments, and other disabilities, can safely and independently access and use all facilities

3 CHAPTER 3: POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The review of World Bank Operational Policies, Government of Kenya Policies, Laws, Standards, and Regulations helps anchor the screening report in the Law whilst providing evidence-based interventions better to manage the proposed sub-project E&S risks and impacts. Table 5 below gives the analysis of relevant policy frameworks.

3.1 National and County Policy Framework

Table 5: National and County Policy Framework

Policy	Objective	Application to Comp 2
Vision 2030	Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a middle-income country by 2030, focusing on economic, social, and political pillars. Community development plans proposed sub-projects align with this vision by enhancing the standard of living of local communities through initiatives such as education, entrepreneurship, civic engagement, and ICT development. These sub-projects were prepared and will be implemented through a participatory approach, involving stakeholders at national, county, sub-county, and ward levels, to ensure that community needs are effectively addressed. By empowering communities and fostering sustainable socio-economic development, these plans contribute to achieving the social pillar of Vision 2030, which seeks a just, cohesive, and equitable society. Additionally, community development plans support the overall goal of Vision 2030 by promoting economic growth, improving governance, and enhancing human resource development, all of which are foundational to achieving a high-quality life for all citizens.	The proposed sub-projects, prioritized by community members through participatory planning and co-design, will help achieve the three pillars of social, economic, and political development.
Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017)	In response to the growing risks, Kenya developed a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy in 2017. The policy's vision is to "build a safe and disaster-resilient nation through the establishment of a robust Disaster Risk Management System that contributes to and protects the achievements of Kenya's national development." TThe policy seeks to create an integrated, multi-hazard approach to risk management at both the national and county levels. Its primary goal is to reduce the impact of natural and human-induced disasters, thereby safeguarding Kenya's social, economic, and environmental gains.	Investment in prioritized infrastructure will contribute to disaster preparedness and community resilience by providing a venue for disaster awareness programmes, emergency preparedness training, public education campaigns, and coordination meetings during emergencies. The ICT centre will support dissemination of disaster-related information and early warning messages, while the meeting hall will serve as a community coordination space for emergency response and

		recovery activities. These functions will enhance the capacity of Bosnia informal settlement residents to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disaster-related events.
National Policy on Crime Prevention, 2009	The Policy provides a comprehensive framework for addressing crime in Kenya through preventive measures. It emphasizes proactive, community-oriented, and multi-sectoral strategies to address the root causes of crime and enhance public safety, and to reduce crime through local initiatives (Nyumba Kumi), youth empowerment, and institutional capacity-building. The policy recognizes that crime often stems from socio-economic factors such as unemployment, poverty, lack of education, and inadequate housing, and that these can be addressed by promoting youth empowerment programs, vocational training, and entrepreneurship to reduce unemployment.	Investment in prioritized infrastructure, as captured in the community-prioritized sub-projects, will create job opportunities for youths, reducing idleness and, in turn, the prevalence of crime and violence in informal settlements.
Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2016– 2030)	The policy commits the Government of the Republic of Kenya, at both the national and County levels, to pursuing a robust strategy that will not only enable all Kenyans to enjoy their right to the highest attainable standards of sanitation but also to a clean and healthy environment, as guaranteed by the Constitution of Kenya 2010.	Proposed sub-projects align with this policy's agenda in the quest to provide improved sanitation facilities.
Gender Policy of 2013	This policy outlines a gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment approach and clearly states that it is the right of women, men, girls, and boys to participate in and benefit equally from the development process.	Proposed sub-projects will involve women, men, and youths during implementation and operational phases.
National Museums and Heritage Act, 2006	The Act provides for the protection, conservation, and management of Kenya's cultural and natural heritage resources, including archaeological, historical, and cultural sites and materials. It also provides procedures for management of chance finds during project implementation activities.	The proposed sub-projects may involve excavation and earthworks during construction activities. The Act is therefore relevant in guiding management of any chance finds or cultural materials encountered during implementation in line with OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources.
Kenya National Youth Policy, 2022	The policy seeks to promote meaningful youth participation in socio-economic development through skills development, employment creation, entrepreneurship, innovation, and social inclusion.	The proposed sub-projects are expected to create employment opportunities for youth during construction and operation phases while also supporting skills development, digital literacy, and socio-economic empowerment

		through the ICT and community facility components.
Kiambu County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027	The CIDP provides the county development framework and identifies priority investment areas relating to infrastructure development, youth empowerment, disaster resilience, social services, urban development, and environmental management within Kiambu County.	The proposed Bosnia sub-projects support county development priorities through improvement of community infrastructure, socio-economic inclusion, youth empowerment, sanitation, and enhancement of access to community services within informal settlements.

3.2 National and County Legislative Framework

Table 6: National and County Legislative Framework

Law/Regulation	Objective	Application
Constitution of Kenya 2010	The Constitution of Kenya 2010 is the supreme law of the land and provides the basis of all other laws that govern the country. Article 10 on the principles of good governance calls for public participation in efforts to promote democracy. Article 69 also outlines measures to enhance environmental protection and governance, including environmental impact assessment and audits. Article 42 also provides the right to a clean and healthy environment for its citizens, with Article 70 calling upon seeking redress in the court of law in case the right provided for in Article 42 is violated or infringed.	Throughout the sub-project implementation cycle, stakeholder consultations have been imperative and will remain so. Subsequently, the right to a healthy environment will be our guiding principle throughout the sub-project's execution.
The Environment Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act, 1999, amended 2015	Section 7 of the Act establishes NEMA as the authority responsible for coordinating all environmental-related activities in Kenya. The Act provides guidelines and recommendations for carrying out environmental assessments. To mitigate and control environmental damage from ongoing projects.	The proposed sub-projects were screened to identify the possible environmental and social risks and impacts.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006	These Regulations provide rules for the use and discharge of water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes, make provision for the protection of water resources from pollution, and define water quality standards.	The construction and operational phases of the proposed sub-projects could impact water sources and will thus be guided by these regulations.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control (Regulations) 2009	These Regulations aim to ensure the maintenance of a healthy environment for all people in Kenya, the tranquility of their surroundings, and their psychological well-being by regulating noise levels and excessive vibration. The Regulations raise living standards by prescribing acceptable noise levels for various facilities and activities. Regulations also provide permissible levels of noise from construction sites during the day and at night in decibels (dBA)	These regulations will be followed to the bare minimum during the preconstruction and construction phases to ensure the permissible levels are not violated.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014	The objective of the Regulations is to prevent, control, and abate air pollution, ensuring clean, healthy ambient air. It establishes emission standards for various sources, including mobile sources.	During pre-construction and construction phases, these regulations will be adhered to with the adoption of a hierarchy of controls, i.e., elimination, substitution, administrative, or engineering controls, to ensure equipment is of good standards and is maintained regularly.

Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006	These regulations set out guidelines for the management of all types of waste across different sectors in Kenya. They prohibit the pollution of public places in general and require any person whose activities generate waste to collect, segregate, and dispose of or cause to be disposed of such waste in the manner provided for under these Regulations.	Robust waste management mechanisms will be put in place throughout the project implementation period, in accordance with these regulations.
Occupational Safety and Health Act, No. 15 of 2007 (Revised 2010)	This Act outlines practices and provisions to ensure workplace safety and health. This includes provisions for personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers and any other visitors to the site. It covers a wide range of topics, including general duties of employers and the self-employed, the establishment of safety and health committees, the reporting of accidents and occupational diseases, and the powers of safety and health officers.	During sub-project implementation, all the occupational, safety, and health standards will be adhered to, ensuring all workers and visitors at the sites' safety and health are guaranteed. All project-related incidents, including near misses, will also be adequately captured.
Public Health Act Cap 242	The Public Health Act lays down regulations and provisions imperative to enhancing food hygiene, protecting public water supplies, preventing and destroying mosquitoes, and abating nuisances, including those arising from sewerage.	During the sub-project implementation period, provisions of the Public Health Act relating to food hygiene, sanitation, wastewater management, solid waste management, and prevention of public health nuisances will be adhered to. Workers' food will only be provided by licensed food handlers. Solid waste management will be undertaken through licensed waste handlers while waste water will be disposed through an on-site septic tank. An Effluent Discharge License shall be obtained for the septic tank system during operation.
Water Act of 2016	An Act of Parliament to provide for the regulation, management, and development of water resources, water and sewerage services, and for other connected purposes. It prohibits activities that may pollute water sources for domestic, industrial, agricultural, or recreational use. The Act requires a permit for, among other uses of water from a water resource, discharging pollutants into a water resource.	During sub-project implementation, all requisite certificates and permits for water abstraction will be obtained as provided for in the act.
Climate Change Act of 2016 amended 2023	This act provides provisions on integrating low-carbon development pathways and climate-resilient strategies in all sectors of the economy.	All sub-projects will include components of green energy, natural lighting, and other carbon development pathways.

Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022	This Act provides for enhancing sustainable waste management, i.e., adopting a circular economic approach, establishing a governance framework involving national and county governments, and implementing extended producer responsibility to reduce waste. The Act also mandates infrastructure development to support proper waste segregation, transportation, and disposal, thereby improving community environments and public health.	This act will be instrumental in ensuring that waste generated during sub-project implementation is handled sustainably.
Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2011, amended in 2019	This Act provides for provisions enhancing planning, land use compliance, zoning regulations, and the development of land, and for connected purposes. It also establishes principles, procedures, and standards for the preparation and implementation of physical and land-use development plans at the national, county, urban, rural, and city levels.	Sub-projects to be implemented will comply with the project sites' zoning and land-use regulations. Sites will adhere to the earmarked land use purpose.
Land Act, 2012	The Act provides provisions for the management and allocation of the public land. It also provides for the acquisition of land for public benefit. The government has the powers under this Act to acquire land for projects which are intended to benefit the public.	As per project requirements, the sites earmarked for sub-project implementation are on public land. Confirmation letter from the County Government of Kiambu is attached (Annex 2).
HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act (Revised 2012)	The main objective of this Act on HIV/AIDs prevention and control is to promote public awareness about the causes, modes of transmission, consequences, means of prevention and control of HIV and AIDS. This act also ensures that the general public is well-equipped with knowledge on controlling rising cases of HIV/AIDS.	In case of labour influx as a result of the proposed projects, although not envisioned due to the scope of the projects, HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns will be undertaken to curb the menace.
The Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 was amended in 2019	This Act, amended in 2019, provides provisions in the management of cities and urban areas through public participation and adequate stakeholder engagement. In classifying an area as a city, municipality, or town, the Act considers the capacity to provide essential services including water and sanitation, roads and transportation, waste management, fire-fighting and disaster management, education and health services, recreational facilities, and urban planning and development services.	Since the sub-projects envisioned are within cities and urban areas, continuous stakeholder engagement will be undertaken to ensure participatory planning.
Data Protection Act of 2019	This Act highlights key provisions for the regulation of the processing of personal data, providing for the rights of data subjects and obligations of data controllers and processors, and for connected purposes.	During sub-project implementation, the provisions of this act will be adhered to in the collection, storage, processing, and disclosure of personal information relating to workers, facility users, and participants in

		digital literacy and ICT-related programmes implemented. During sub-project implementation and operation, the provisions of this Act will be adhered to in the collection, storage, processing, and disclosure of personal information relating to workers, facility users, and participants in digital literacy and ICT-related programmes implemented
Sexual Offenses Act 2006	The provisions of this Act on sexual offenses aim at prevention and the protection of all persons from harm from unlawful sexual acts and for connected purposes.	During sub-project implementation, vulnerable individuals, including children, orphans, youths, and women, will be protected from Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) among other sexually related counts.
Labour Relations Act 2012	This requires that employers promote sound labour relations by protecting and promoting freedom of association.	This act will be applied to the labour force on-site in addressing disputes related to working conditions.
Children Act, 2022	No person shall be subject to child-to-child labour, domestic servitude, economic exploitation, or any work or employment which is hazardous, interferes with the child's education, or is likely to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, moral, or social development, where a child is any individual who has not attained the age of eighteen years.	This Act prohibits child labour, sexual harassment, and other vices during construction and all other phases of the project.
County Government Act No. 17 of 2012	This is a cornerstone of Kenyan legislation that operationalizes the devolution framework established by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It provides a legal and institutional framework for the establishment, management, and functions of county governments, ensuring their ability to deliver services and promote development effectively. It also establishes the framework for the organization of county governments, including the County Executive Committees (CEC), Which Are Responsible for implementing county legislation and coordinating county functions. County Assemblies: Responsible for legislation, oversight, and representing the people at the county level, and County Public Service Boards (CPSB): Oversee human resource management and ensure	This Act informed the sub-project prioritization process and stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the ESIA study. The Act also supports continuous involvement of county government structures, ward-level administration, and community leadership structures during project implementation and operation phases.

	equitable representation in employment. In part, it establishes decentralized units, including the Office of the sub-county administrator, the Office of the Ward administrator, the Village council, and other decentralization structures, which are key to ensuring adequate participation and stakeholder engagement.	

3.3 Sustainable Development Goals

Table 7: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG	Objective	Application
SDG No. 1 No Poverty	This goal seeks to address extreme poverty, implement social protection programs, ensure access to basic services and resources, and build resilience to climate-related disasters and economic shocks.	Implementation of the proposed sub-projects will help reduce poverty levels in the informal settlement by creating job opportunities.
SDG No. 2 Zero Hunger	This goal aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. This goal addresses issues such as malnutrition, limited access to nutritious food, and unsustainable farming practices, while challenges like conflict, climate change, and the recent pandemic exacerbate hunger globally.	The implementation of proposed sub-projects is geared towards increasing the circulation of money in the informal settlement, thereby reducing hunger levels.
SDG No. 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	This goal aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030. Key targets include achieving universal access to safe, affordable drinking water; ending open defecation; providing adequate sanitation and hygiene; reducing water pollution; increasing water-use efficiency; and protecting water-related ecosystems through integrated management. Goal 6 is crucial to human health, economic development, and climate change, and requires global cooperation and local action.	The implementation of proposed sub-projects is key to ensuring that the inhabitants of informal settlements have access to clean water and sanitation. These components have been included in many sub-projects envisioned.
SDG No. 10 Reduced Inequalities	It aims to address various forms of inequality, including those based on income, age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic status, and other factors, ensuring that no one is left behind.	The implementation of these sub-projects is anchored in the principles of public participation, co-design, and inclusivity, particularly for vulnerable community members such as women, elderly persons and PWDs within the settlement.
SDG No. 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	This goal aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. It also recognizes that with more than half the	Implementation of these sub-projects will enhance the adaptive capacity of informal settlements, making cities and communities more resilient and inclusive.

	world's population living in urban areas by 2030, cities must provide universal access to basic services, housing, and transportation, while also managing waste, reducing pollution, and protecting natural and cultural heritage.	
SDG No. 13 Climate Action	This goal involves integrating climate change measures into national policies, strengthening resilience to climate-related hazards, and improving education and public awareness on climate change. It also includes fulfilling international commitments, such as those under the Paris Agreement, to limit global warming and support climate action in developing countries.	The proposed development incorporates measures for drainage management and environmental protection, which will contribute to improved resilience to climate-related impacts such as heavy rainfall and localized flooding.

3.4 Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)

OP 4.01 requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) for projects proposed for Bank financing to ensure they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and to provide a basis for decision-making. Under OP 4.01, projects are screened and assigned in one of four categories, each of which requires different levels of environmental assessment as follows: -

- Category A: A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical work.
- Category B: A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas—including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats—are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few, if any, are irreversible; and, in most cases, mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects.
- Category C: A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C project.
- Category FI: A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary in subprojects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

3.5 Institutional Framework

Implementation of KISIP will involve a three-tier institutional arrangement (National, County, and Community).

i) National level: The project will be implemented by the KISIP II Project Coordination Team (NPCT), which has developed a good level of awareness over the years and improved capacity to address Environmental and Social (E&S) risks. Whereas the KISIP National Coordinator has overall responsibility for project management, on a day-to-day basis, the Head of Safeguards Section will be responsible for general environmental and social safeguards management.

The Safeguards team will be composed of:

- Head of Environmental and Social Safeguards to provide overall coordination of all safeguard issues and be responsible for reporting both to the National PCT and the World Bank.
- Social Safeguards Officer who will be responsible for managing all the social impacts and issues of the project, including RAP preparation, implementation, and monitoring in collaboration with the Counties.
- Environmental Safeguards Officer who will be responsible for managing environmental issues and impacts of the projects, including ensuring the preparation, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of ESIAs/ESMPs in collaboration with the Counties.
- Community Development Officer who will ensure full participation of communities in safeguards management.

ii) County level: The county governments will be the executing agencies of the project. They will establish County Project Coordination Teams (CPCTs) that mirror the NPCT in terms of personnel. Unlike KISIP I, the Counties will play an enhanced role in safeguards management. They will oversee the implementation of RAPs and ESIAs where applicable. To enable them to perform these enhanced roles, they are expected to enhance their capacity. The County Safeguards Team will mirror the National Team, but in addition, it is recommended to have additional personnel to handle community liaison and grievance redress.

iii) Community level: Communities will form Settlement Executive Committees (SECs) to provide an interface between the communities and the project. This approach has been successful in promoting community participation in KISIP I. The SECs provide an important link and avenue for the community to participate in safeguard management. Moreover, communities will form community-level grievance redress committees to improve access to simple, appropriate, and effective grievance redress mechanisms.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the Bosnia settlement sub-projects provides a structured process through which community members, workers, and other stakeholders can raise concerns and have them addressed in a timely, transparent, and confidential manner. Complaints may be submitted through multiple uptake channels, including walk-ins, face-to-face communication, complaint boxes, toll-free calls, letters, e-mails, text messages, WhatsApp, community meetings, and through the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Upon receipt, grievances are registered and acknowledged within 1–2 days.

The Settlement GRC investigates the complaint and develops a proposed response within 5–10 days, after which corrective actions are implemented and verified within 10–15 days. Once the complainant confirms satisfaction, the grievance is formally closed within 15–25 days. Where grievances cannot be resolved at settlement level, they are escalated to the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), then to the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT), and ultimately to the courts of law where necessary. All grievances will be documented in grievance registers and supporting records maintained at project level. SEA/SH-related complaints will be managed through confidential and survivor-centered referral pathways in accordance with project safeguarding procedures.

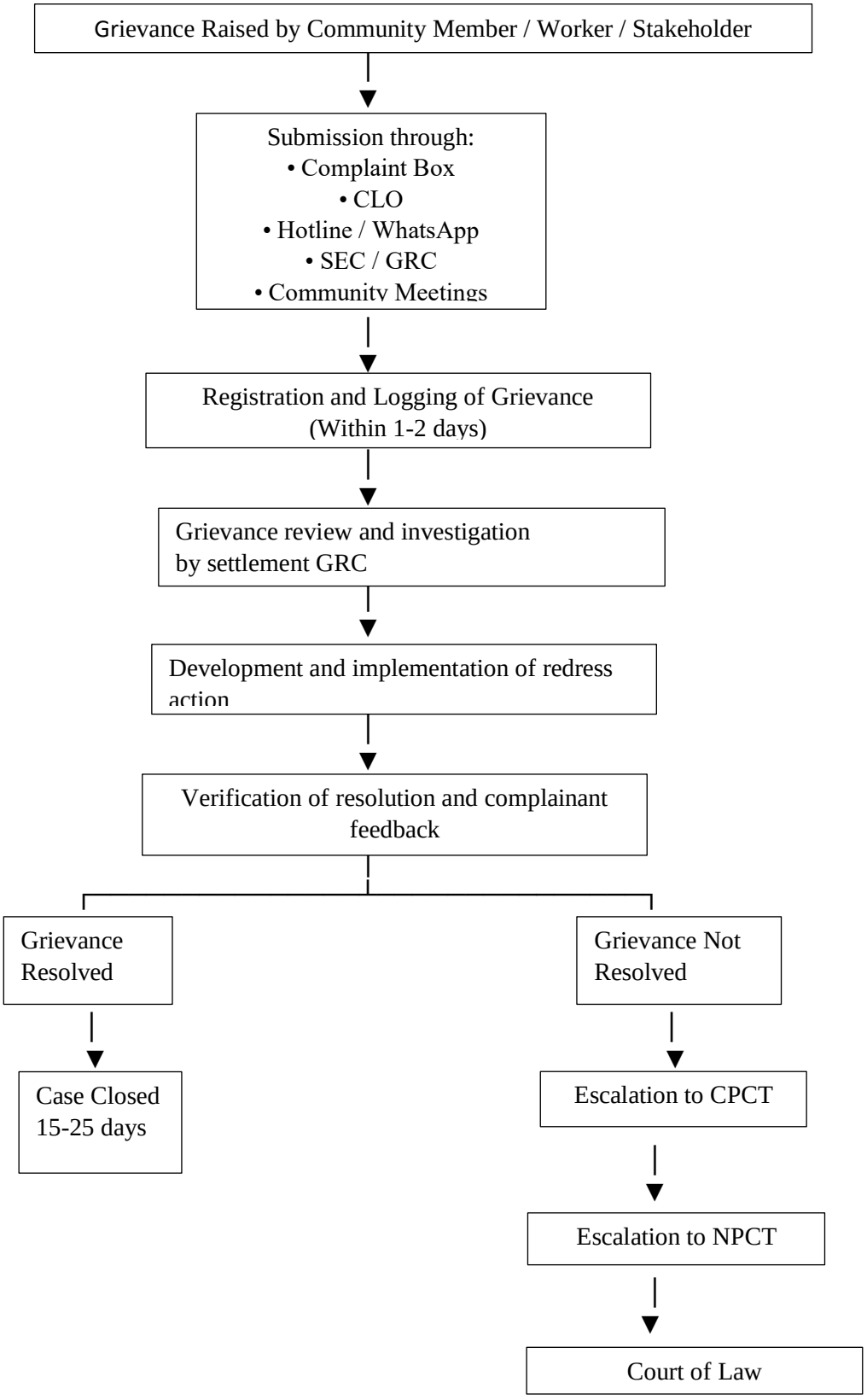

Grievance Raised by Community Member / Worker / Stakeholder
Submission through:
• Complaint Box
• CLO
• Hotline / WhatsApp
• SEC / GRC
• Community Meetings
Registration and Logging of Grievance (Within 1-2 days)
Grievance review and investigation by settlement GRC
Development and implementation of redress action
Verification of resolution and complainant feedback
Grievance Resolved
Case Closed 15-25 days
Grievance Not Resolved
Escalation to CPCT
Escalation to NPCT
Court of Law

Table 8 gives the monitoring and reporting responsibilities among various stakeholders.

Table 8: Monitoring and reporting responsibilities

Stakeholder	Monitoring responsibility	Key Evidence Documents to Retain
NPCT	· Review E&S screening reports, SPRs, and ESMPs · Ensure compliance with World Bank OP and GoK regulations. · Review social safeguard instruments · Confirm no ARAP required; review GRM framework. · Review County monthly E&S reports · Conduct spot checks · Verify ESMP compliance	· Cleared E&S screening reports, SPR clearance letters, NEMA licenses, and ESMP approval records. · Spot check reports, photo evidence, monthly report review checklists, and corrective action tracking logs. · Annual operational performance reports, World Bank updates, and lessons learned documentation.
CPCT	· Conduct stakeholder mapping. · Organize community consultations, and establish a GRM framework. · Conduct weekly site visits. · Supervise operator implementation of ESMP · Verify permit compliance. · Conduct annual facility audits · Receive CBO quarterly reports · Verify E&S compliance.	· Stakeholder mapping reports, consultation minutes, attendance registers, GRM framework document, GBV referral pathway map. · Weekly site visit checklists, supervision reports, photo logs, operator meeting minutes, and monthly E&S monitoring reports. · CBO training records, inclusion audit reports, and beneficiary satisfaction surveys.
Operator (Pamoja Trust)	· Review ESMP; prepare operator-specific C-ESMP; mobilize resources. · Prepare OHS risk assessments; plan toolbox talk schedule; procure PPE. · Overall contract compliance. Resource Allocation. · Weekly progress reporting.	· C-ESMP document, resource mobilization plan, and pre-construction site assessment reports. · OHS risk register, toolbox talk schedule, PPE procurement records, and first aid kit inventory. · Weekly progress reports, site meeting minutes, resource allocation records, and variation orders.
Community (SEC/GRC)	· Facility maintenance. · E&S compliance. · Grievance handling. · Child protection compliance. · Staff supervision. · Enrollment management.	· Community Grievance Register. · SEC Meeting Minutes.

3.6 World Bank Operational Policies

The proposed Bosnia Informal Settlement sub-projects are implemented under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II), which is supported by the World Bank. As such, the project is subject to the World Bank's operational policies, which guide the identification, assessment, and management of environmental and social risks and impacts. The World Bank OP's will be also be adopted by other donors for the project as the guiding frameworks for the implementation of the projects. The proposed sub-projects trigger the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment. This policy requires that projects financed by the World Bank undergo environmental assessment to ensure

that they are environmentally sound and sustainable. Based on the environmental and social screening conducted, the Bosnia sub-projects have been classified as Low Risk as per the EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32)**.** This classification reflects that the anticipated environmental and social impacts are site-specific, limited in scale, and can be effectively mitigated through appropriate management measures. Consequently, the preparation of a Summary Project Report (SPR) and implementation of a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) are required.

The World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is also triggered as a precautionary measure. Although no known physical cultural resources have been identified within the project site, the possibility exists that such resources may be encountered during excavation works. In line with this policy, a Chance Find Procedure has been incorporated into the project to guide the management of any cultural heritage resources discovered during construction activities.

The application of these World Bank safeguard policies ensures that the proposed sub-projects are implemented in a manner that minimizes environmental and social risks, protects community interests, and promotes sustainable development outcomes.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 Environmental Description

F) **Climate Conditions**

Kiambu County, where Bosnia/Riverside informal settlement is domiciled, experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern, with long rains from March to May and short rains from mid-October to November each year. The annual rainfall varies with altitude: higher areas receive as much as 2,000 mm, while lower areas receive as little as 600 mm in Thika Municipality.[1]

The average rainfall received by the county is 1,200 mm, with temperatures ranging from 7°C in the upper highlands' areas of Limuru and some parts of Gatundu, Kabete, and Githunguri constituencies, to 34°C in the lower midland zone, found partly in Thika Town, Kikuyu, and Limuru constituencies. The county's mean temperature is 26°C, with July and August being the months associated with the lowest temperatures. January to March is the period with the highest temperatures.[2]

A. Rainfall Analysis

Rainfall regime & climate pattern

- Kiambu County, where Bosnia Informal Settlement is located, experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern characterized by long rains occurring between March and May and short rains occurring between October and December. Within Bosnia settlement, these rainfall periods are commonly associated with localized flooding and drainage challenges, particularly in lower-lying sections near River Kiuu.
- According to climate normal data (1991–2020), Kiambu County receives an average annual precipitation of approximately 891 mm per year. Rainfall distribution within the county varies depending on topography, altitude, and settlement location. Bosnia settlement, located within Ruiru Sub-County, experiences moderate to high rainfall during peak rainy seasons which contributes to increased surface runoff and flooding within sections of the settlement.
- Monthly rainfall distribution shows April as the wettest month and July as the driest month under the referenced climate dataset. During periods of intense rainfall, sections of Bosnia settlement experience flooding due to inadequate storm water drainage systems, proximity to River Kiuu, and blockage of drainage channels by solid waste.

a) Historical rainfall trends within Kiambu County indicate annual rainfall variability ranging between approximately 600 mm and 1,300 mm depending on altitude, soils, and local climatic conditions. The proposed sub-project site is located within the upper section of Bosnia settlement which is comparatively less exposed to flood risk than lower riparian sections adjacent to the river. However, appropriate storm water drainage and runoff management measures will still be incorporated into the project design.

b) Spatial variability

- Rainfall is not uniform across the county — higher elevations and northern/western zones tend to

1. [1] Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI). (2023). *Soil Survey and Land Suitability Evaluation of Kiambu County*. Nairobi, Kenya.
2. [2] County Government of Kiambu. (2023). *Kiambu County Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027*. Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources & Climate Change. Kiambu, Kenya.

receive more rain.

- Lower-lying or more "shallow-soiled" areas (e.g., parts of Thika Town, Ruiru, Juja) have more poorly drained soils and typically receive relatively less rainfall, which affects agricultural suitability.

a) Inter-annual variability & reliability

- Analyses of rainfall from 1997–2015 show that in Kiambu the coefficient of variation (CV) for annual rainfall was ~0.29, for long rains ~0.33, and for short rains ~0.56 — indicating high variability, especially in short rains.
- This means that while long rains are relatively stable (though still varying), the short rains are more erratic.
- Erratic rainfall — especially in the short rains — complicates agricultural planning and may force farmers to adopt adaptive practices (e.g., water harvesting, irrigation) to deal with irregular rainfall.

b) Recent Patterns & Trends (1970–2024)

According to a comprehensive climate analysis spanning 1970–2024:

- The average annual precipitation over that period was 891 mm.
- The climate normals (1991–2020) show monthly rainfall with a clear peak in April, and a deep dip in July.
- Importantly, there is a documented upward trend in precipitation: comparing the reference period (1991–2020) to the more recent sub-period (2001–2024), annual rainfall increased by ~92.8 mm (an increase of ~10.8%) on average.
- There's also a modest warming trend: average temperature increased by ~0.13 °C (+0.7%) between the same periods, minimum temperature by ~0.18 °C, and maximum by ~0.09 °C.
- The rising rainfall — even if modest — may indicate changes in precipitation regime, but the reported low R^2 for precipitation trend (~0.111) suggests this trend may be weak or have high variability.

c) Implications & Challenges

- The high seasonal and spatial variability means some areas, especially lowlands/poor-soil zones, may remain vulnerable to drought even when the county-wide average seems decent.
- The erratic short rains make planning for agriculture difficult: cropping calendars, planting dates, and crop choices may all be disrupted if rains are delayed, insufficient, or irregular.
- On the flip side, increased rainfall trends, if sustained, could lead to greater water availability, but also risks: e.g., waterlogging in poorly drained soils, increased runoff, and soil erosion, especially on steep or deforested slopes.
- The warming trend (higher temperatures) combined with changing rainfall could shift agro-ecological zones, possibly affecting suitability for traditional crops (coffee, tea, maize) and altering pests/diseases patterns.

B. Climate and Disaster Risk

Flooding has been a major issue in lower areas of the informal settlement of Bosnia, due to its proximity to the Kiuu River, which breaks its banks during the rainy season. The flooding issue is also caused by the settlement being at the lowest point of the area. This has increased flooding during the rainy season, displacing inhabitants of the informal settlements. The soil types present are generally clay. To address this risk, the county should invest heavily in highly engineered stormwater drainage infrastructure, which will be vital for controlling large volumes of water. Despite World Bank interventions to control drainage flow

through the infrastructure component, the county also needs to take over and ensure all drainage issues are adequately addressed.

Water volumes in the area reach upto 45 m3/minute during the flooding season, an aspect that has caused displacements among the inhabitants.[3]

Climate Resilience

Legal & institutional foundation

- Kiambu passed the Kiambu County Climate Change Act, 2021, which formally establishes a "County Climate Change Coordination Unit (CCCU)" and a "Climate Change Directorate/Unit" to steer climate-change responses at the county level. This gives a legal and institutional framework for adaptation and mitigation efforts.
- The county also has a formal Kiambu County Climate Change Action Plan 2023–2027, which maps out strategies across sectors (water, agriculture, energy, infrastructure, natural resources, etc.) to build resilience, integrating climate action into broader development planning.

Grassroots climate-action investment & community-led adaptation (via Financing Locally Led Climate Action Program — FLLoCA)

- Kiambu has received funding for local climate-resilience investments under FLLoCA. For example, the county received Sh 99 million allocated for climate action projects at the grassroots/ward level.
- Proposed and ongoing local-level initiatives under FLLoCA include: drilling and equipping boreholes (to improve water access/storage), construction of drainage systems, distribution of tree seedlings and establishment of tree nurseries, distribution of water tanks, demarcation/pegging of riparian zones, construction of farm ponds, soil & water conservation structures — all aimed at mitigating effects of erratic rainfall, floods or droughts.
- The program emphasizes community participation and inclusion, targeting vulnerable groups (women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly), to ensure climate action meets local needs and fosters equitable resilience.

Ecosystem restoration, reforestation, soil & water conservation

- The county government recently initiated a reforestation / tree-planting drive — distributing seedlings (e.g., deep-rooted species like Grevillea) to farmers in specific zones (e.g., Kiahuria, Kabete Municipality) to stabilize soils, prevent soil erosion/landslides (particularly on slopes), restore degraded ecosystems, improve soil fertility, and enhance carbon sequestration.
- Restoration efforts also target wetlands and fragile ecosystems (e.g., a wetland named "Roromo"), to promote water retention, biodiversity, and long-term ecological resilience.
- On the agriculture side: there are pockets of shift towards sustainable or agro-ecological farming: some farmers in Kiambu use organic farming, agroforestry (mixing trees + crops), kitchen gardens, diversification of crops (including indigenous fruits and vegetables), as a way to build resilience to climate variability and reduce reliance on chemical inputs.

Energy & sustainable development planning

- Kiambu is developing a sustainable energy plan under the Sustainable Energy Technical Assistance Program (SETA), supported by the European Union and national government, through which the

3. [3] Riverside Community Development Project. (2023). *Community-Led Assessment of Flood Risks and Settlement Vulnerability in Githurai 45 (Bosnia).* (Internal Report/Project Document). Pamoja Trust.

county aims to integrate clean energy solutions (e.g., clean cooking, energy efficiency) into its climate action agenda.

- This diversification helps reduce pressure on forests (less firewood use), supports the mitigation of greenhouse-gas emissions, and enhances long-term resilience by linking energy, environment, and development.

Challenges in Mainstreaming Climate Resilience

- Despite institutional frameworks and plans, implementation has faced constraints. For instance, in some budget cycles, the county reportedly failed to meet planned targets (e.g., solarization of county premises and distribution of awareness materials) due to limited funding.
- Urbanization pressures, rapid population growth, poorly managed waste and wastewater disposal (especially in towns/peri-urban zones), pollution from industry, and improper land-use remain major environmental issues.
- There are varying ecological zones across Kiambu (from highland humid to midlands transitional zones), with substantial spatial variability. Some areas — especially those with shallow, poorly drained soils or lower rainfall — remain vulnerable to drought, soil degradation, or low agricultural yields.
- Given increasing rainfall variability and climate uncertainty (e.g. unpredictable timing/amounts of rain), there is a need for robust monitoring, early-warning systems, data collection, and adaptive planning — efforts which the county acknowledges but are still being scaled.

C. Flooding Extent in Bosnia Informal Settlement

Local reporting and community-led assessments (for example, the "Riverside Community Development Project" covering an estate in Githurai 45, formerly known as "Bosnia") note recurring "stormwater" flooding on lower areas during both long and short rains. Roads become "un-navigable," houses and shops get inundated, sewer water may mix with floodwater, and many households have opted to relocate when the river temporarily breaks its banks. According to a broader risk profile for Kiambu County, flooding (along with drought, erosion, and extreme temperatures) is one of the major climate hazards affecting the county. [4]

The 2023–2024 "long rains" and associated heavy rainfall have worsened flood risk in Githurai and surrounding areas. In 2024, the national flood crisis — driven by heavy rains — significantly affected large parts of the region, including Kiambu. A recent spatial flood-impact analysis of Kiambu County (issued 1 May 2024 by UNOSAT / Centre for Humanitarian Data) detected about 13 km² of land in Kiambu under floodwaters at that time, with ≈1,815 affected structures, ~24 km of roads, and 6 bridges impacted. Local flood-mitigation efforts have been underway: drainage channels are being dug, culverts installed, and sewer and storm water systems upgraded — notably across wards including Githurai, Mwiki, Kiuu, Mwihoko, Kahawa Wendani, Kahawa Sukari, among others.

Githurai is among the most flood-vulnerable zones in Kiambu — especially Githurai 45 — due to poor drainage, unstable river banks, informal settlements along low-lying or previously wetland/swampy land, and mixed sewage/storm water problems. The 2024 floods (as part of a widespread heavy-rain season) appear to have triggered flooding across many of these vulnerable neighborhoods. So the "13 km² flooded

4. [4] Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation (MWSI). (2022). *Hydrological Assessment of the Ruiru and Kiuu River Catchments*. Water Resources Authority (WRA). Nairobi, Kenya.

in Kiambu" likely includes substantial parts of Githurai and surrounding areas (though without a fine-scale breakdown, we cannot assert exactly how much).

Flooding in Githurai is not just a one-off — community accounts and project documents (e.g., for the Riverside/Bosnia estate) indicate recurring flooding during rainy seasons, especially during the long and short rains. The "very low" river-flood hazard rating from broad flood-hazard models should be interpreted with caution — it only addresses major river floods, not urban surface flooding, which is the actual problem when drainage is poor, soil is clayey or compacted, or where sewer + storm water systems are inadequate.[5]

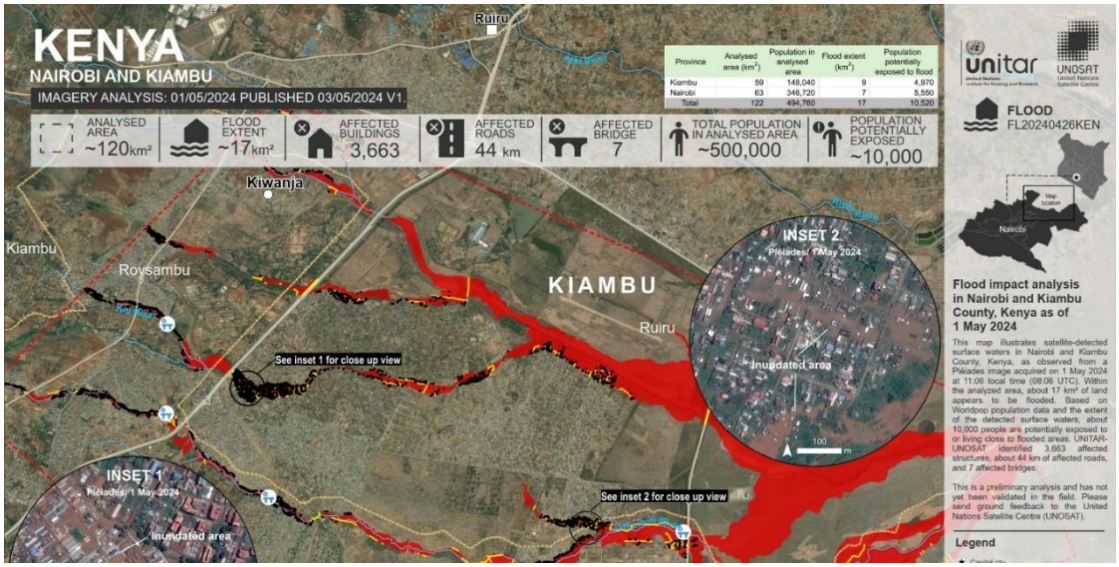


Figure 3: Flooding analysis in Bosnia

D. Soils and Geology

Kiambu County is characterized by several broad soil categories including high-level upland soils, plateau soils, and volcanic soils of varying fertility levels. Within Ruiru Sub-County, where Bosnia Informal Settlement is located, soils are generally characterized by clayey to sandy clay soils. The proposed sub-project site is located within the upper zone of Bosnia Informal Settlement, where the ground is relatively stable and well-drained compared to the lower-lying areas adjacent to River Kiuu. The site lies within an already developed urban settlement environment with modified ground conditions resulting from existing settlement development and human activities. Vegetation cover within the immediate project footprint is limited due to development activities within settlement.

E. Topography and Drainage

Kiambu County is characterized by varied topography comprising highland, midland, and lower midland zones with generally undulating terrain and localized low-lying areas. Bosnia Informal Settlement, located within Ruiru Sub-County, is characterized by relatively flat to gently sloping terrain within an urbanized settlement environment.

Field observations and stakeholder consultations indicated that sections of the Bosnia settlement experience inadequate drainage, periodic flooding, and water stagnation during heavy rainfall events, particularly in areas adjacent to River Kiuu and within lower-lying sections of the settlement. Surface runoff from

surrounding developed areas and blockage of drainage channels by solid waste further contribute to localized flooding challenges.

The proposed sub-project site is accessed through existing roads and footpaths used by pedestrians, motorcycles, and vehicles. Existing drainage conditions within the settlement are therefore an important consideration during implementation of the proposed sub-projects.

F. Hydrology

Kiambu county is divided into several sub-catchment areas: Nairobi River Sub-catchment, which occupies the southern part of the county with the major rivers being Nairobi, Gitaru, Gitathuru, Karura, Rui Rwaka, and Gatharaini, and Kamiti, Ruiru Rivers Sub-catchment which is located to the north of the Nairobi river sub-catchment, Aberdare plateau that contributes to the availability of two sub-catchments areas comprising of Thiririka and Ndarugu Rivers, and Chania River and its tributaries comprising of Thika and Kamenu Rivers which rise from the slopes of Mt. Kinangop in the Aberdares range.

Bosnia/Riverside informal settlement falls in the Ruiru rivers sub-catchment, with the river Kiuu bordering the settlement. The settlement has experienced frequent flooding, especially in the lower section due to R. Kiuu breaking its Bank.[6] The flooding however only affects some parts of the settlement, especially the lower side, with the higher grounds less prone to flooding.

The project area is characterized by limited vegetation cover typical of densely populated informal settlements. The available flora mainly consists of scattered grasses, small shrubs, and isolated trees, most of which have been influenced by human activity and settlement expansion.

Due to the high population density and mixed land use within the settlement, natural vegetation has largely been cleared or modified, with remaining vegetation primarily serving incidental or domestic purposes.

Field observations did not identify any ecologically sensitive habitats or protected plant species within the immediate project site. As such, the ecological value of the vegetation within the project footprint is considered low, and anticipated impacts on flora are expected to be minimal and localized.



Photo 1: Showing Kiuu River and characteristic vegetation around the site

5. [6] Riverside Community Development Project. (2023). *Community-Led Assessment of Flood Risks and Settlement Vulnerability in Githurai 45 (Bosnia).* (Internal Report/Project Document). Pamoja Trust.

G) **Environmental Challenges**

The Bosnia informal settlement faces a range of environmental challenges, including high population density, informal development patterns, and limited infrastructure.

Solid waste management remains a key concern, with a significant proportion of households relying on informal disposal methods such as open dumping and burning. Although organized waste collection systems exist in parts of the settlement, including the use of county-provided skips, coverage and consistency remain limited, contributing to environmental degradation and drainage system blockages.

Drainage infrastructure within the settlement is inadequate, leading to frequent water stagnation and increased flood risk in lower areas of the settlement, particularly during heavy rainfall. Blocked or poorly maintained drainage channels further exacerbate these conditions, increasing the likelihood of localized flooding and associated public health risks.

Sanitation challenges are also evident, with many households relying on shared pit latrines and limited access to improved wastewater management systems. These conditions pose risks to both environmental quality and public health, particularly in areas with poor drainage and high population density.

Given the settlement's proximity to River Kiuu, these environmental challenges could contribute to pollution of nearby water resources if not effectively managed. These baseline conditions highlight the importance of integrating appropriate environmental management measures within the project design and implementation.

4.2 Socio-Economic Baseline Data

Demographics

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Kiambu County's population stood at 2,417,735, and recent studies project it will reach 3,000,000 by 2030 if the status quo is maintained. Due to its metropolitan status and proximity to Nairobi, its urban population has been growing steadily. According to the county's urban population distribution by urban centres, Ruiru and Kikuyu towns have the highest numbers, followed by Thika and Karuri towns, respectively.

As aforementioned, this high population in urban centres is attributed to the proximity of Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya, as most people work in Nairobi and reside in the outlying counties. The County's population density is 952 persons per square kilometer, with a projected increase by 2030, suggesting a higher population density. Kabete sub-county has the highest population density of 3,290 persons/km2, which is projected to reach 3884 people per square Kilometer in 2027. The least densely populated sub-county is Lari with 313 persons/Km2 in 2019.

Ruiru Sub-County, where Bosnia/Riverside informal settlement is domiciled, had a population of 490,088 people by 2017, with a projection of 573, 206 people by 2027.

Access to Water and Sanitation

Access to water is primarily through piped connections, yet challenges remain, including unreliable supply and high costs. Piped water is used by 79.2% of households. This reliance suggests a relatively established water infrastructure, but the actual availability and consistency of supply remain problematic. Boreholes serve as an alternative source for 13.1% of households, while 4.0% depend on water vendors, and 2.0% collect rainwater. A small proportion of 1.7% relies on nearby rivers or streams. These figures indicate that

while piped water is the dominant source, alternative water sources play an essential role in supplementing household needs, particularly during supply disruptions.

Piped water is the most used water source across all groups, with particularly high usage among tenants (60.13%) and owners (16.61%). This indicates that piped water is the primary source of water for most people. Boreholes are the second most used source, especially among tenants (9.63% and owners (2.66%). This distribution highlights a strong reliance on piped water, particularly for tenants, while alternative sources such as rainwater, river water, and vendors play only minor roles.

There is a significant reliance on rainwater, with 45.2% of females and 33.6% of males reporting its use. The gender patterns suggest that women are more proactive in seeking water sources. This proactiveness among women may be attributed to their active role in collecting water for domestic use, leading them to seek more reliable sources. This highlights the need to improve water accessibility by developing infrastructure that provides reliable water sources for all households.

The findings indicate that both genders primarily utilize shared pit latrines, with 39.6% of females and 29.6% of males reporting reliance on them. This trend raises concerns about the safety and privacy of women and girls. However, there is an increasing number of flush toilets and private pit latrines in the settlement, suggesting improved sanitation. The proposed project's laundromat and sanitation facilities will be served by a new, properly designed septic tank system with regular maintenance provisions, as no sewer connection is available

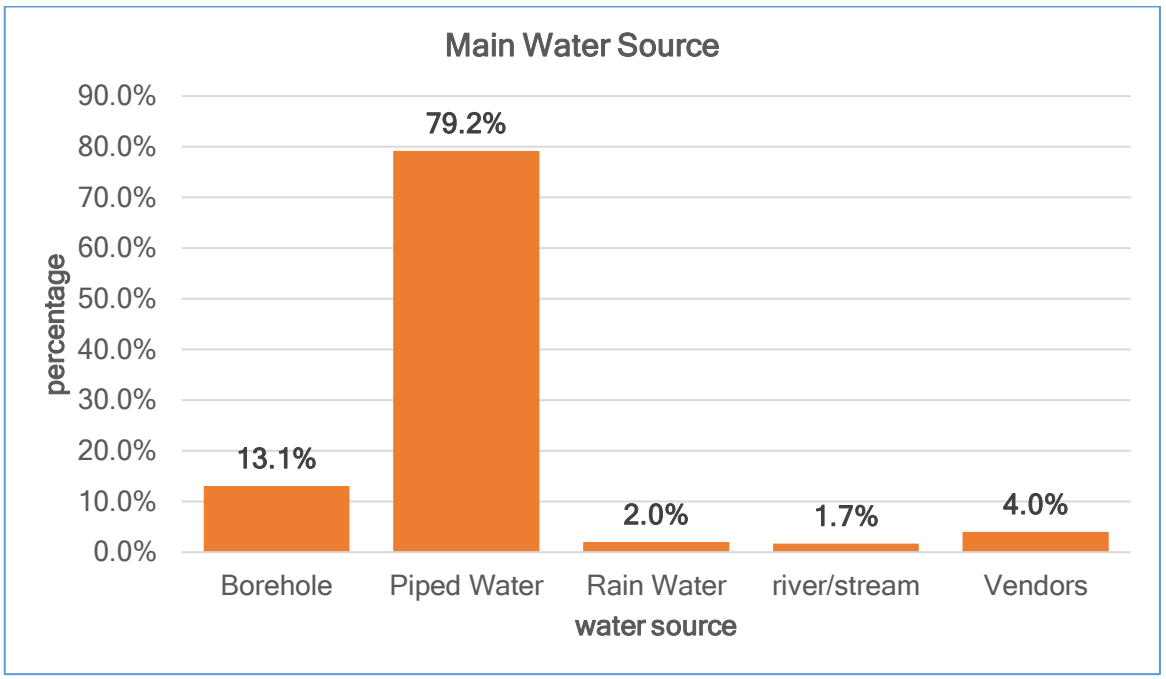


Figure 4: Access to water in Bosnia Informal Settlement

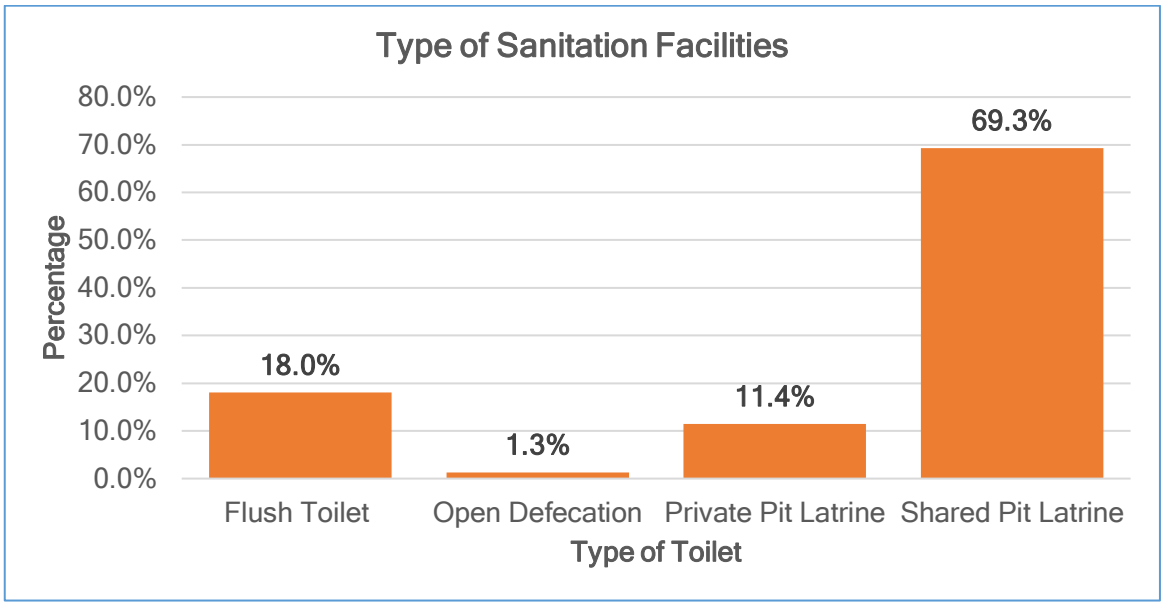


Figure 5: WASH facilities in the informal settlement

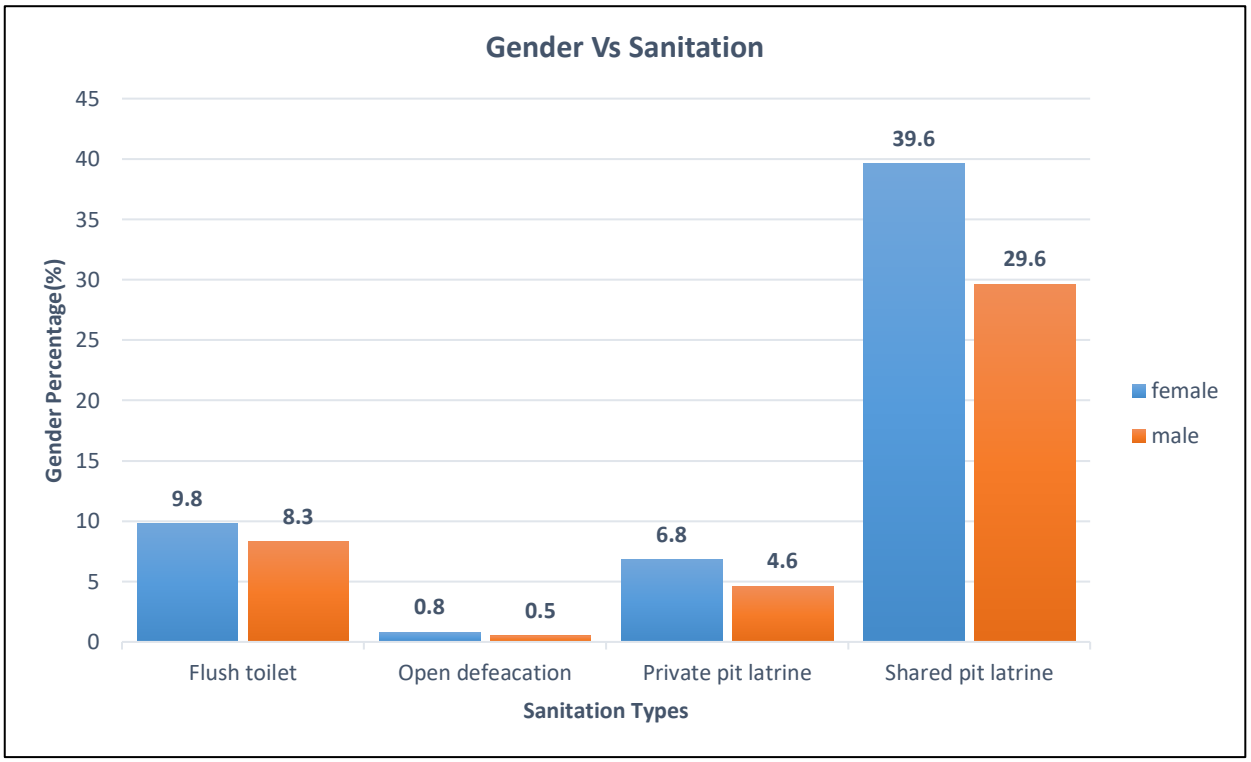


Figure 6: Gender Status vs Sanitation

Energy Infrastructure

Electricity is the primary source of lighting in the settlement, with 93.1% of households connected to the electrical grid. This high level of electricity access indicates significant progress in electrification efforts, allowing residents to power essential devices and appliances. However, reliance on alternative, less efficient sources persists: 4.1% of households use paraffin lamps, 2.1% depend on solar energy, and 0.6% report using other sources.

For cooking, 77.2% of households use gas, making it the predominant energy source. The widespread use of gas suggests a shift towards cleaner and more efficient cooking methods compared to traditional fuels. However, 13.2% of households still rely on charcoal, while 4.3% use firewood, both of which contribute to indoor air pollution and environmental degradation.

Transport Infrastructure

Mobility within and around the informal settlements of Bosnia is heavily dependent on public transport, used by 73.1% of residents. Public transport options, including buses, minibuses (matatus), and motorcycle taxis (boda boda), are vital for connecting residents to workplaces, markets, and essential services. Additionally, 17.0% of residents rely on walking as their primary mode of transport, highlighting the importance of pedestrian-friendly infrastructure in the area.

Boda boda accounts for 7.1% of transportation modes, offering flexible, affordable travel options, especially in areas with poor road infrastructure. Private vehicles are used by only 2.9% of residents, reflecting economic constraints that limit car ownership among most households. Despite the ongoing road infrastructure upgrade in the settlement, some roads remain in poor condition and untarmacked.
As a strategy to ensure access within the settlement, the World Bank and Agence Française de Développement (AFD), through the Second Kenya informal settlement improvement project (KISIP 2), are currently improving infrastructure: tarmacking access roads, aligning stormwater drainage infrastructure, and providing security lights along the access roads.



Photo 2: Earth roads serving people in Bosnia's informal settlements
Source: Pamoja Trust Storm water drainage

Drainage infrastructure in Bosnia's informal settlements remains insufficient, posing significant risks during heavy rains. The survey indicates that 79% of respondents consider drainage systems inadequate. The settlement has experienced frequent flooding due to its proximity to R. Kiuu. Poor drainage leads to frequent flooding, water stagnation, and increased risk of waterborne diseases. During heavy rains, low-

lying areas of the settlement are particularly vulnerable, with roads becoming impassable and homes prone to water damage.

Proper urban drainage planning, including the construction of covered drainage channels and regular maintenance, is essential to mitigate flooding risks and enhance resilience to extreme weather events. Additionally, community awareness about proper waste disposal practices is necessary to prevent drain blockages caused by solid waste.

Education

Education is a critical pathway to breaking the cycle of poverty and empowering individuals for better socio-economic outcomes. According to statistics from the Ministry of Devolution, the Overall Literacy Rate is approximately 95.4%, indicating a high level of educational attainment across the county. Education in Kiambu County is given priority, with efforts to construct more schools and to implement policies on the consequences for parents who do not take their children to school. In the county, there are 1,843 Early Childhood Development (ECD) teachers, with a teacher-to-pupil ratio of 1:40.

There are 513 Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centres. In the ECDE setting, most teachers are paid by parents, which is likely to lower the quality of education at this level. The department is working hard to ensure that it pushes the matter to the National government so that enough ECDE teachers are provided, and the government recognizes those available. Kiambu County has 1,225 primary schools, of which 576 are public, and 349 are private. There are 21,090 pupils, with a teacher-to-pupil ratio of 1:38. The total enrolment is 295,409 pupils. The county has 303 secondary schools, comprising 227 public and 76 private schools, with a total enrolment of 89,065.

The survey findings in Bosnia/Riverside informal settlement reveal significant insights into educational attainment and barriers to education. Educational attainment levels present a mixed picture among the household heads during the socio-economic survey. Most respondents (48.2%) had completed secondary education, indicating relatively good access to basic education services. This was attributed to the presence of private educational institutions that provided basic education within the settlement.

A significant proportion (37.9%) had pursued higher education: college or university education, reflecting aspirations for higher learning and professional development. However, 7.9% of respondents reported primary education as their highest level of attainment, while 4.2% indicated having received no formal education. Adult education programs remain underutilized, with only 1.8% of respondents having passed through them.

There are 2 public schools in the vicinity: Kahawa Wendani Primary School, located approximately 1.5 km away, and Kwa Ng’ethe Day Secondary School, located approximately 3 km away. The county government in Kiambu owns no early grade learning institutions. Educational institutions with an emphasis on early-grade learning need to be prioritized in Bosnia's informal settlements as a strategy to cope with the burgeoning population.

Health Services

Access to quality healthcare services plays a critical role in enhancing human development, reducing inequalities, and improving overall living standards. The survey findings in Bosnia/Riverside informal settlement revealed significant insights into healthcare accessibility and health-related challenges. The largest proportion (36.2%) reported traveling 1 to 3 kilometers to access healthcare, while 26.9% must travel more than 5 kilometers which is beyond the planning standards for distance travelled to access health services. 24.5% reported a travel distance of 3 to 5 kilometers, and only 12.4% indicated living less than 1

kilometer from a healthcare facility. These distances, coupled with limited transportation options and poor road infrastructure, exacerbate challenges to healthcare accessibility, particularly during emergencies. Financial and systemic factors further compound barriers to accessing healthcare.

Most respondents cited distance to health facilities as a major obstacle, followed closely by high treatment costs. Some respondents reported long wait times at facilities, while others noted a recurring lack of medication. There is no public health facility within Bosnia informal settlement. Residents are always served by Jamii Health Centre in case of emergencies, which is a private facility. Outside the settlement, within a radius of 3 km, is Langata Health Centre, a public health facility of dispensary status that sometimes serves the residents of Bosnia informal settlement. Jamii dispensary is the only public health facility in Kiuu ward. Additionally, some of the residents of Bosnia have experienced discrimination or poor treatment by healthcare staff, creating further disincentives to seek medical care.

During Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted within the settlement, community members noted that despite the presence of a private health facility within the settlement and a public dispensary located approximately 3 km away, residents still experience challenges accessing quality and affordable healthcare services. Some residents reported challenges related to long distances, high treatment costs, discrimination, and low quality of healthcare services within the area.Some residents complained of having experienced discrimination, low-quality health service, among other disincentives towards access to quality and affordable health care.

In terms of gender sensitivity regarding access to health services, both genders tend to rely on private health facilities more than other categories due to the services offered and their proximity to their neighborhoods; however, women have reported greater access to and utilization of health services within the settlement. This trend suggests that women may be more proactive in seeking healthcare or have a higher demand for health services than men.

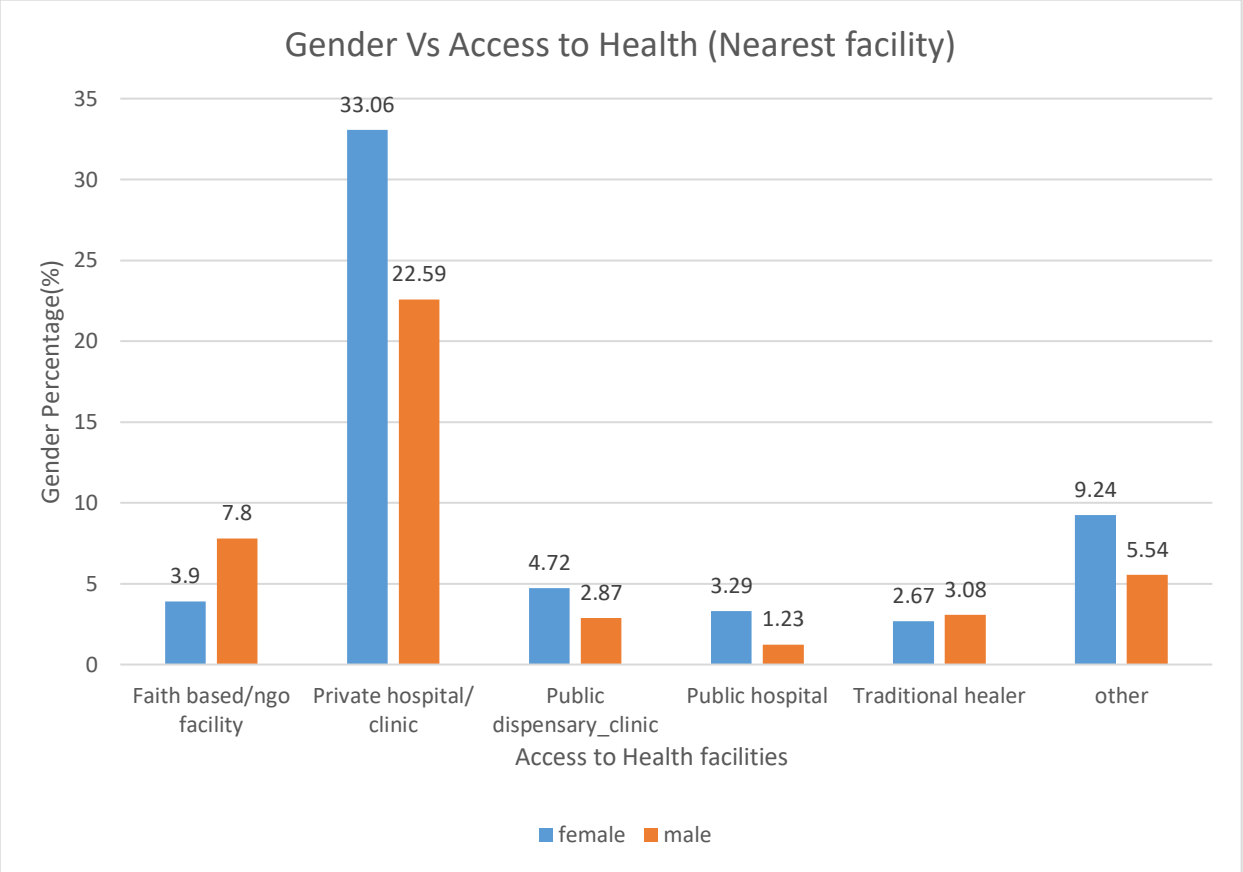


Figure 7: Gender Status vs Access to Health Facilities

Sources of Income

The primary income sources highlight a reliance on self-employment (39.50%) and casual labour (28.43%), reflecting a lack of stable employment opportunities. Monthly household income data shows that 33% earn between KES5,001 and KES10,000, indicating economic vulnerability, as many households fall below the national poverty line. Women participate in self-employment at a higher rate of 23% as compared to men at 6.5%, and they are also more active in business and trade activities. On the other hand, men dominate traditionally male-dominated sectors, such as boda boda operations, where 1.7% of men are involved, compared to only 0.7% of women, as shown in the figure below. This male dominance is also evident in formal employment within national and county governments, as well as in the private sector. These patterns indicate that while both genders engage in various economic activities, women are more likely to rely on informal sectors, highlighting the need for support in developing their entrepreneurial skills.

The socio-economic survey established that 61.4% of households have members actively seeking employment, indicating a higher rate of unemployment in the Bosnia settlement. Skills development initiatives for the residents of the settlement will enhance their ability to secure formal employment and, in turn, increase their income levels and living conditions. In order of priority, Business management, vocational training, ICT skills, and urban farming are the main skill development initiatives that can economically empower the settlement's residents.

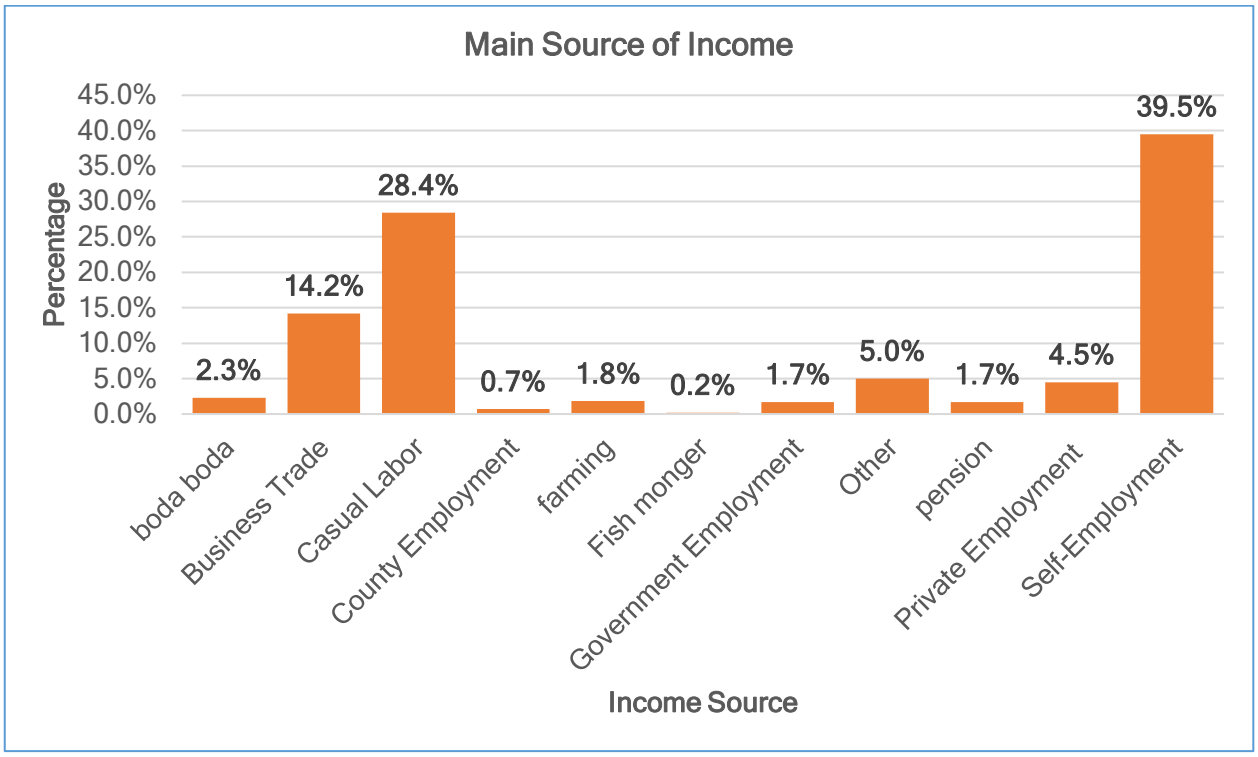


Figure 8: Income streams for people of Bosnia

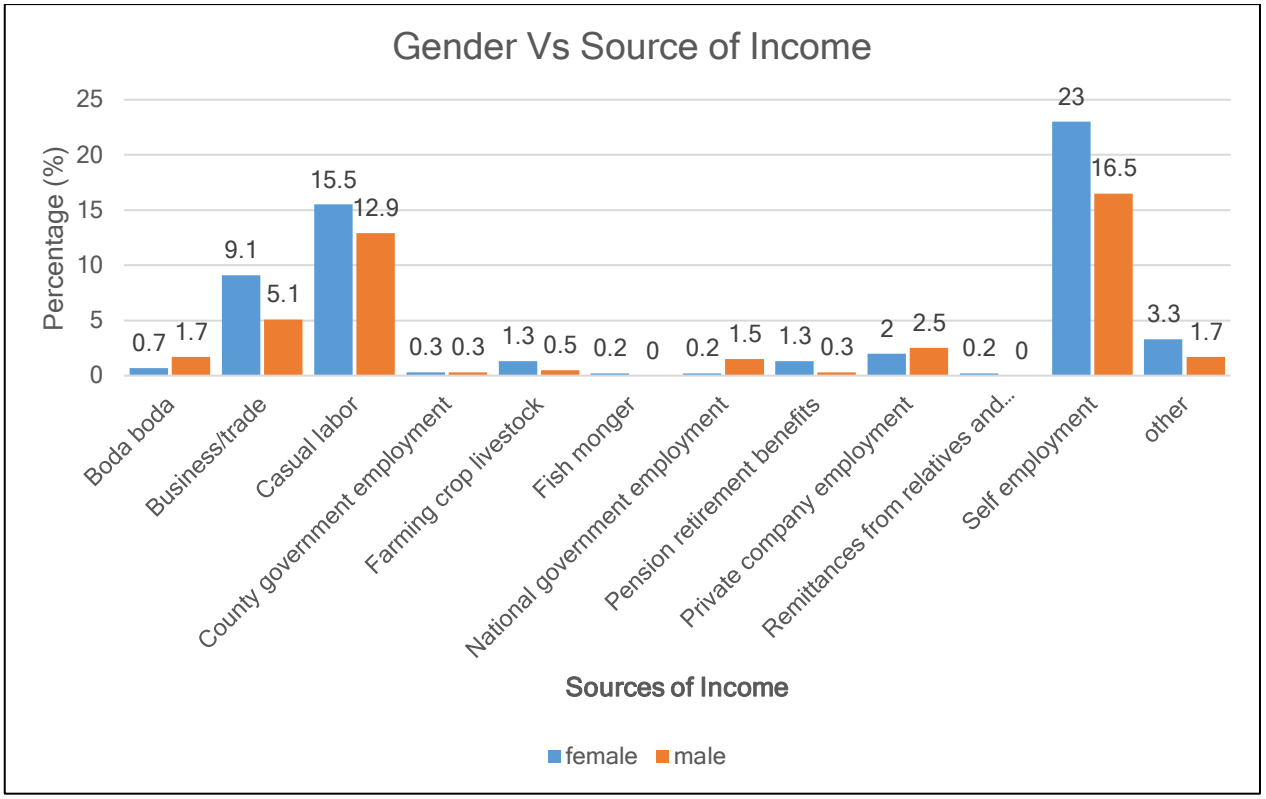


Figure 9: Gender vs sources of income in the Bosnia Informal settlement

Solid Waste Management

Most solid waste generated by the majority of residents of Bosnia Informal Settlement is collected by organized waste collection groups, even though a significant portion of households still use burning,

indiscriminate dumping, and composting as methods of solid waste management. Poor methods of solid waste handling led to environmental degradation, pollution, and health hazards.

The survey findings showed that more than 65% of the solid waste generated in the settlement is organic waste that can be recycled, followed by paper and plastic waste, respectively. Most of the solid waste generated at the household level is collected by organized waste collectors or burnt by households, while some households dump or compost their solid waste.

Organized solid waste collection services, whether provided by the county or private companies, are the most prevalent method, especially among tenants, who make up 42.8% of the total. In contrast, homeowners follow at a significantly lower rate of 8.3%. Additionally, a notable portion of tenants dispose of solid waste in open areas (16.9%), while 12.8% resort to burning their waste. This highlights the urgent need for community sensitization and capacity-building on sustainable solid waste management practices at the household and neighborhood levels.

During the site visit and transect walks conducted on 23rd December 2024, the assessment team observed that the Kiambu County Government has introduced strategically positioned skip bins within Bosnia Informal Settlement to serve as temporary solid waste collection points. The nearest skip bin to the proposed multi-purpose community centre is located approximately 200 meters from the project site, at the intersection of the main access road and a secondary footpath adjacent to a local kiosk cluster. This skip is accessible to residents and will be available for use during both the construction and operational phases of the project.

Land Use

Kiambu County has a total area of 2,543.6 km2, of which 1,878.4 km2 is arable land and 649.7 km2 is non-arable land. Due to the 4 catchment areas in the county, 15.5 Km2 is under the water mass. Other land uses apart from agriculture include industrial, commercial, wetland, forest cover, and public land, where we have public utilities and amenities. The main food crops grown in the county include maize, beans, Irish potatoes, bananas, and vegetables. Coffee and tea are the main commercial crops, grown especially in the upper and lower highlands, with expansive tea and coffee farms in the Kabete, Kikuyu, and Lari constituencies.

Major vegetables include French beans, spinach, kale, cabbage, garden peas, tomatoes, lettuce, and carrots, among others. The fruits grown include pineapple, mangoes, and avocados. Pineapples are mainly grown in Gatundu North Sub-County, while mangoes are mainly grown in Thika Sub-County. Herbs and spices grown include dhania, basil, mint, and rosemary. The county also does well in dairy farming.

In Bosnia/Riverside informal settlement, the main type of land use is mixed land use, comprising both commercial and residential uses. Community members also practice sustainable agricultural practices, i.e., small-scale poultry keeping, goat farming, kitchen and vegetable gardening, and pig farming.

Land Tenure Status

During Bosnia/River Side Baseline Socio-Economic Survey (2023) 100% of residents indicated that they lacked formal title deeds. This is a great concern, as the county government of Kiambu needs to take up the issue with the state department of lands and physical planning to explore ways to enhance land tenure security.

Land tenure security enhancement is a key strategy for eradicating slums and informal settlements while advancing planned, regulated development. Informal settlement on public land is common, and land transactions are undocumented.

An estimated 70% of the population are tenants, often paying rent to landlords who alluded to lacking title deeds for the properties they owned. The remaining 30% of the population alluded to ownership of the said plots through inheritance and sale agreements from the purported owners.

Recreational Facilities

Bosnia/Riverside informal settlement lacks or has limited formal recreational facilities**.** The settlement has grown informally on unplanned land, and as a result, public spaces, including designated recreational areas, were not incorporated into the initial land-use pattern. The area lacks structured playgrounds, parks, or youth centres, and open spaces are often encroached upon for residential or commercial use due to high population density and land pressure.

Community members, especially children and youth, often use road reserves, open grounds near riverbanks, or school compounds as improvised play areas. However, these are not designed for safe or inclusive recreational use. There are no public sports fields, community halls, or leisure facilities. The lack of recreational facilities has contributed to youth idleness and limits opportunities for talent development, physical health, and community cohesion.

Housing Tenure and Housing Typologies

Housing and living conditions are fundamental determinants of quality of life, health, and social stability in Bosnia settlement. Most of the residents of Bosnia Informal Settlement are tenants, accounting for 75.7% of the households. This indicates that the majority of households pay rent because they don't live in their own housing. More than 50% of households pay between KShs. 2,500 to KShs. 5,000 for rent.

The majority of households, accounting for 76.8%, live in single rooms or flats, while some live in detached houses. The building materials used are primarily iron sheets for roofing (77.50%) and stone walls (73.07%), suggesting a mix of informal and formal housing structures, which may affect resilience to environmental challenges.

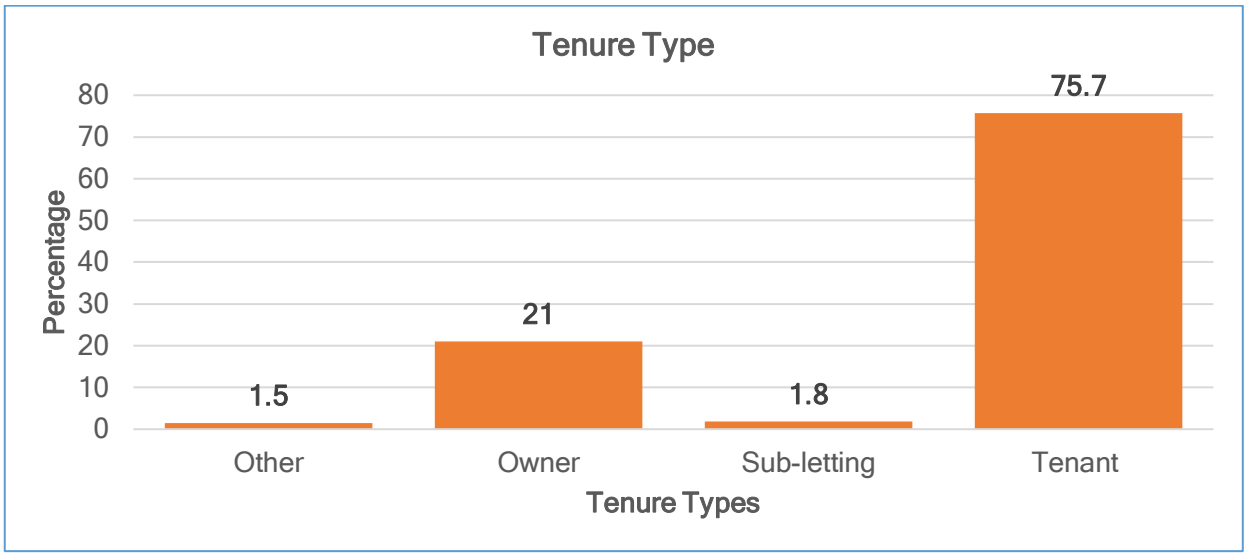


Figure 10: Housing tenure types in Bosnia, Informal settlement

The socio-economic baseline indicates high reliance on informal livelihoods, income vulnerability, and limited access to structured economic opportunities within the settlement. These conditions increase

sensitivity to project-related disruptions, particularly during construction. Gender patterns show that women are more engaged in informal economic activities, which may affect their equal access to project benefits, such as ICT services and employment opportunities, if targeted measures are not implemented. Vulnerable groups, including youth, persons with disabilities, and low-income households, may face barriers to accessing project benefits and services. These baseline conditions inform the need for inclusive design, the prioritization of local labour, and equitable access arrangements, as reflected in the project design and ESMP.

Interpretation of Baseline Findings for Social Safeguards Design

The socio-economic baseline data presented above reveals specific vulnerabilities, exclusion risks, and potential inconveniences that must inform the project's social safeguards approach. The socio-economic baseline reveals that while unemployed youth (61.4%), women in informal trade (23%), and residents lacking recreational facilities stand to benefit, significant exclusion risks exist for tenants (75.7%), persons with disabilities (11.5%), residents with low or no formal education (12.1%), and very poor households dependent on vendor or rainwater sources (7.7%). Inconvenienced groups include pedestrians (17%), public transport users (73.1%), and downstream residents reliant on strained drainage systems. The operation and maintenance (O&M) of the facility will be handled by selected CBO(s) within the settlement. To enhance operational capacity, the members of the selected CBO will be taken through trainings especially on childcare and parenting. To promote inclusivity, single mothers will also be given priority in use of the facilities. Considerations will also be made to ensure their representation within the identified CBO.

To address these, the ESMP includes measures to promote inclusion of vulnerable and underserved groups in project-related opportunities, universal accessibility standards (ramps, accessible toilets, tactile paving), tenant representation in the Grievance Redress Committee, consideration of vulnerable and low-income caregivers together with affordable daycare access arrangements, and traffic and pedestrian safety measures during construction activities.

5 CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999, amended 2015. Its subsequent regulations on environmental and impact assessment and audits in 2003, among other legislative frameworks, highlight public participation and stakeholders' engagement as one of the best principles of good governance and a key issue in environmental and social impact assessment and audits, respectively. Consequently, the World Bank Access to Information Policy of 2015 also calls for stakeholders' engagement and informal disclosure, particularly in Bank-financed projects. Updated RPF and ESMF provisions under the KISIP 2 project call for the project implementing units (PIUs) to involve community members in the E&S screening and ARAP implementation processes. As a result of compliance with the existing policies, laws, and standards on public participation in planning, the team of consultants undertook focus group discussions (FGDs) with the community members in the Bosnia/Riverside informal settlement so as the community members could assist in identifying the E&S risks which could emanate from the proposed sub-projects and be part and parcel of managing the anticipated impacts.

Stakeholders were identified based on their level of influence and potential impact on the project. This categorization ensured inclusive and representative engagement. These included:

- Community members residing within and adjacent to the project site
- Vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities
- Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)
- County Government and CPCT representatives
- Local service providers and institutions

The consultation process adopted a mixed-methods approach, including focus group discussions (FGDs), socio-economic household surveys, and transect walks within the settlement, as outlined in the screening report. Participants were selected to ensure representation across gender, age groups, and vulnerable populations, with support from SEC and GRC structures. Notices for the consultation were communicated through community leadership structures and local mobilization within the settlement. The consultation process was subject to limitations, including reliance on self-reported data and the limited number of consultation forums.

The Focus group discussions (FGDs) for the ESIA were conducted at the chiefs' and sub-chiefs' grounds, with representation from different walks of the community, on 12th February 2025. The meeting had 23 men, 16 women, and 9 persons with disabilities (PWDs). Vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, actively participated in the consultation process. Key issues raised included access to employment opportunities, affordability of services, and inclusive access to facilities.

These concerns have been addressed through inclusive design features, prioritizing local labour, and governance measures to ensure equitable access. Accessibility considerations have been incorporated into the project design to ensure inclusion of persons with disabilities, including provision of ramps, accessible sanitation facilities, and safe circulation within the facility, as reflected in the design and ESMP provisions. The meeting was conducted in English and Kiswahili, with county officials present, who translated into vernacular languages as needed. During the meeting, the following issues were raised by the community members.

Table 9: Issues raised by the community

Issues raised	How it was responded to
Where will material from the excavation be dumped? Is it near the river? We saw other people dump material near there.	The materials will be dumped in accordance with EMCA 1999 (Amendment 2015) regulations. Construction waste shall be segregated at source, temporarily stored in designated collection areas within the site, and transported by a NEMA-licensed waste transporter to the Dandora Dumpsite for final disposal. No excavated material or construction waste will be dumped near River Kiuu.
Will the sub-projects address the drainage issue, since we live in areas prone to flooding?	The proposed sub-projects shall focus solely on socio-economic inclusion. This sub-project, to be implemented under KISIP, is a multi-purpose community hall with other utilities and components to enhance socio-economic development.
Will the project employ youths?	Yes, the youth, along with other community members, especially the underserved, shall be engaged by the project engineer during works engagement. The semi-skilled and unskilled workers shall all be sourced from the settlement to enhance project ownership.
Will materials be sourced locally, or will the Operator bring his own? We have hardware around.	Materials shall be sourced locally, as the project, funded by the Bank, has two goals: eradicating adverse poverty levels and ensuring shared prosperity and equal sharing of benefits for all. Sourcing materials sourced locally shall ensure money flows back to the informal settlement.
Will the project provide PPEs to our youths who will be working?	Yes, PPEs will be provided for all workers. No worker shall be allowed at the site without proper PPE. The community shall be actively involved as workers and in consultations.
Who will manage these facilities? Is it the county or the community members?	The project has guidelines that shall ensure community members, through their certified and registered CBOs, run the sub-projects, thereby enhancing community ownership.
Many projects have underpaid our casual workers. How will you ensure that our sons and daughters, and other workers, are not underpaid?	KISIP 2 project is anchored on Kenyan policies, World Bank ESS standards and other best international standards. We therefore commit to ensuring that Kenya's labour laws shall be adhered to. A labour management plan shall be prepared and shall be participatory, requiring significant input from the SEC and GRC, among other community leaders.
Will the workers employed be paid daily, or will there be delays since we need to feed our families?	The project shall put in place measures to ensure the workers are timely and adequately remunerated.
In case someone has a grievance, will he still record with the SEC	Yes, the project is still one and is implemented across 4 components, as I mentioned at the start. Community GRC shall resolve all grievances before they are escalated to the county and the KISIP national government.



Photo 1: Stakeholder engagement at Bosnia/Riverside informal settlement

H) **5.3 Specific Issues Raised by Vulnerable Groups and Project Responses**

During the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) held on 22nd July 2025 at 10.00 am, at Deliverance Church Kiuu and was attended by 26 men, 20 women, and no persons with disabilities (PWDs). Among the participants 22 are youth. Separate breakout sessions were conducted with women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) to ensure that their specific concerns were captured without influence from other groups. The table below presents the distinct issues raised by each vulnerable group and the corresponding project responses.

Table 10: Issues raised by vulnerable groups

Specific Issues Raised	Project Response / Mitigation Measure
Safety concerns when accessing public facilities, especially early morning or late evening. Fear of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual harassment (SH) along access pathways.	Installation of solar-powered security lighting around the facility and along the main access pathway. A GBV/SEA/SH risk management plan shall be implemented, including confidential reporting channels and survivor-centred referral pathways. Facility operating hours will be set to align with daylight hours during initial operation, with review after six months.
Equal access to employment opportunities during construction and operation. Women noted that casual labour jobs often go to men.	The Labour Management Plan (LMP) will include a gender equity target: minimum 30% of unskilled and semi-skilled construction jobs to be filled by women from the settlement. For operational roles (daycare attendants, laundromat staff, cleaners), women will be given priority consideration, with transparent recruitment and grievance channels for unfair exclusion.
Access to separate sanitation facilities within the multi-purpose centre. Women expressed	The architectural design includes separate, lockable female and male sanitation blocks with adequate

discomfort using shared facilities with men, especially given cultural norms.	lighting, sanitary disposal bins, and handwashing facilities. A lactation room will be provided within the daycare area for nursing mothers.
Access to ICT centre and digital skills training. Youth expressed concern that older residents or outsiders might dominate ICT resources, leaving local youth without access.	The ICT centre will reserve dedicated hours for youth (e.g., 2:00 PM – 6:00 PM daily) with structured training programs in digital literacy, online freelancing, and basic coding. A youth committee will be established under the SEC to oversee ICT centre scheduling and ensure equitable access.
Employment during construction – fear that Operators would bring outside labour instead of hiring local youth.	The LMP will include a local hiring preference clause: minimum 80% of unskilled and 50% of semi-skilled roles to be filled by residents of Bosnia settlement, with youth given priority. The Operator will maintain a public register of hired workers (name, role, residency status) accessible to the SEC and GRC.
Concern about idleness and crime. Youth raised that without meaningful engagement, the facility could become a target for vandalism or be avoided by the community.	Youth will be actively involved in facility management and monitoring through the SEC youth sub-committee. The project will support income-generating activities linked to the facility (e.g., event management, ICT services, gym instruction) to create ownership and reduce idleness.
Physical accessibility of the facility. PWDs raised that most public buildings in the settlement are inaccessible (no ramps, narrow doorways, no accessible toilets). They asked whether the new centre would be different.	The facility will comply with universal accessibility standards as required by the Persons with Disabilities Act (2003): - Ramps with 1:12 slope ratio and handrails on both sides. - Door widths minimum 900 mm. - Accessible sanitation with grab bars, adequate turning space, and emergency call buttons. - Tactile paving for visually impaired users. - Braille signage on all room doors and directional signs. - An accessibility audit will be conducted by a certified expert before commissioning and annually thereafter.
Grievance redress accessibility. PWDs asked how they would report problems if they cannot read notices or travel to a physical GRC office.	The GRM will include multiple accessible channels: - SMS/text message reporting for persons with hearing or speech impairments. - Toll-free phone line with operator support. - Designated community volunteer (trained in disability inclusion) to assist with in-person reporting and follow-up. - All public notices will be provided in large print and audio format upon request.

The issues raised during stakeholder consultations were further considered in refining project design and mitigation measures. For example, concerns about employment opportunities informed the prioritization of local labour during construction, while concerns about facility management informed the inclusion of governance arrangements described in Chapter 2. Environmental concerns such as waste management and noise have been incorporated into the ESMP measures. A grievance redress mechanism has been established to provide an accessible process for addressing stakeholder concerns. Grievances may be submitted through SEC, GRC, or designated reporting channels. All grievances shall be logged within 24 hours, acknowledged within 48 hours, investigated within 7 days, and resolved within 14 days. Unresolved grievances shall be escalated to CPCT and NPCT. The ESIA report shall be disclosed through community meetings, SEC/GRC structures, the NPCT website and County Government platforms. Stakeholder engagement shall continue during construction and operation through regular meetings, continuous feedback mechanisms, and the GRM.

6 CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

This section presents an analysis of project alternatives considered for the proposed sub-projects in Bosnia Informal Settlement. The purpose of this analysis is to assess feasible options and their environmental and social implications to support informed decision-making.

The alternatives considered include the "No Project" option, alternative site or investment options, alternative design and technology approaches, and the current project option. The analysis takes into account the community-driven nature of the project, the availability of public land, and the environmental context of the settlement, particularly flood risk conditions.

6.1 No Project Alternative

The "No Project" alternative implies that the proposed multi-purpose community centre and associated facilities would not be implemented. Under this scenario, the settlement would continue to experience limited access to social infrastructure, inadequate recreational facilities, and constrained economic opportunities. The absence of a structured community facility would limit opportunities for social interaction, skills development, and access to services such as ICT and childcare. Environmental challenges such as poor drainage and flooding would also persist without complementary interventions or improved land use organization within the project site.

Advantages

- Avoidance of short-term construction-related environmental and social impacts
- No capital investment required

Disadvantages

- Continued lack of community infrastructure and services
- Missed opportunities for livelihood and skills development
- Continued environmental and social challenges within the settlement
- Failure to meet KISIP II objectives

6.2 Alternative Site / Investment Option

The option to relocate the proposed sub-project to an alternative site is constrained by land availability and community priorities. The selected site is confirmed as public land (Ruiru Kiuu Block 6/855) and is currently used for administrative functions, making it suitable for development. The site is centrally located and accessible to the community.

Alternative sites within the settlement are constrained by:

- Limited availability of public land
- High population density and competing land uses
- Informal land tenure arrangements
- Potential environmental risks (e.g., flooding especially on lower side)

The project is based on a community-driven prioritization process, meaning that the selected intervention and site reflect the preferences and needs of residents

6.3 Alternative Design, Technology and Construction Materials Option

Alternative design and technology options were considered to ensure cost-effectiveness, environmental sustainability, operational efficiency, and suitability to the settlement conditions. Different building layouts and construction approaches were reviewed during preparation of the proposed Bosnia multi-purpose community centre.

The selected design incorporates:

- Multi-storey structure to optimize the limited land available within the settlement
- Integration of ICT centre, daycare, gymnasium, social hall, offices, and laundromat facilities within one community facility
- Inclusion of drainage and water management systems due to flooding challenges experienced within sections of the settlement
- Use of durable and locally available construction materials suitable for the local environment
- Incorporation of natural lighting and ventilation within the building layout to improve indoor conditions and reduce energy demand

Alternative construction materials and technologies considered included reinforced concrete structural systems, masonry walling, steel roofing materials, paving blocks, and locally available construction materials. Durable and locally appropriate materials were preferred to enhance structural stability, reduce maintenance requirements, and support local suppliers and labour within the settlement.

The selected design was considered appropriate due to the limited land available, the need to accommodate multiple community functions within one facility, and the flood-prone nature of sections of Bosnia Informal Settlement.

6.4 Current Project Option (Preferred Alternative)

The current project option involves implementing a community-prioritized multi-purpose community centre. This option is preferred as it:

- Addresses key community needs (social, economic, governance)
- Utilizes available public land
- Enhances service access and livelihood opportunities
- Supports climate resilience and improved land use

Advantages

- Improved access to community and government services
- Enhanced livelihood and economic opportunities
- Improved social cohesion and community interaction
- Better use of public space

Disadvantages

- Temporary construction-related impacts
- Financial and institutional requirements for implementation

6.5 Summary

The current project option is the most feasible and appropriate, as it maximizes socio-economic benefits while ensuring environmental and social risks are manageable through mitigation measures.

7 CHAPTER 7: ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects in Bosnia Informal Settlement, along with the corresponding mitigation measures required to manage them. The assessment is based on the project activities described in Chapter 2 and the baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions outlined in Chapter 4. It considers the interaction between project activities and the receiving environment, including potential effects on the physical environment, community health and safety, and socio-economic conditions within the settlement.

The analysis is structured by the project lifecycle phases: pre-construction, construction, operation, and decommissioning. While the construction phase is expected to have the greatest impact, all phases present environmental and social considerations that require appropriate management. Both positive and negative impacts have been identified, as discussed below.

7.2 Positive impacts of the proposed sub-projects

The proposed sub-projects are expected to generate a range of positive environmental and social outcomes during both construction and operational phases. These benefits are associated with improved access to community infrastructure, increased livelihood opportunities, enhanced access to socio-economic services, and improved social interaction within Bosnia Informal Settlement. The anticipated positive impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects are summarized in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Positive impacts of the proposed sub-project

Positive Impact	Description
Employment creation	Construction and operation of the proposed facilities will create employment opportunities for youth, women, persons with disabilities, and other community members.
Increased local economic activity and purchasing power	Local sourcing of labour and construction materials will enhance cash circulation within the settlement and support local businesses and suppliers.
Improved community infrastructure	The proposed multi-purpose community centre will improve access to community facilities and socio-economic infrastructure within the settlement.
Improved digital literacy and access to opportunities	The ICT centre will enhance digital literacy and improve access to online learning, training, and income-generating opportunities.
Improved access to childcare support services	The daycare facility will support caregivers by improving access to childcare services within the settlement.
Improved community interaction and social cohesion	The social hall and community spaces will enhance social interaction, community engagement, and peaceful coexistence among residents.
Improved access to administrative and community services	Provision of office space for the chief and assistant chief will improve access to government and community support services.
Increased livelihood opportunities	Operation of the laundromat and community facilities may support income-generating activities within the settlement.

7.3 Negative impacts of the proposed sub-projects

1. Pre-construction phase

The pre-construction phase will include planning, permitting, and site preparation. Key risks include delays in obtaining approvals, inadequate stakeholder engagement, and insufficient site risk assessment. These risks will be mitigated through early permit acquisition, comprehensive stakeholder engagement, and detailed site investigations to identify existing infrastructure and environmental sensitivities.

Table 12:Pre-Construction Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Delays in acquisition of permits, approvals, and licenses	Delays in obtaining statutory approvals and permits may affect timely commencement of the proposed sub-projects.	Moderate	Early application and coordination with relevant authorities.	Low
Absence of contractor pre-mobilization deliverables and ineffective implementation	Delayed preparation, disclosure, and implementation of environmental and social safeguard instruments and contractor management plans may affect effective implementation of mitigation measures.	Moderate	Prepare and disclose ESMP and related management plans before commencement of works.	Low
Soil erosion and biodiversity loss	Site preparation activities may result in localized soil disturbance and clearing of limited vegetation within the project footprint.	Low	Restrict site clearing to designated work areas and maintain proper site management practices.	Low
Inadequate site risk assessment	Failure to identify existing underground and overhead infrastructure prior to construction may result in disruptions and implementation delays.	Moderate	Conduct detailed site assessments and engage relevant utility providers before commencement of works.	Low

2. Construction phase

The construction phase of the proposed Bosnia sub-project is expected to generate the most significant environmental and social impacts, given the scale and nature of the works involved. Construction activities such as excavation, foundation work, structural development, and material transportation will result in dust emissions, particularly during dry, windy conditions. Given the dense settlement context and proximity of sensitive receptors such as residential dwellings and schools, this may result in temporary deterioration of air quality. To mitigate this impact, dust suppression measures such as water spraying, controlled material handling, and covering transport vehicles will be implemented.

Noise and vibration will also be generated during construction activities, potentially affecting nearby residents and community facilities. These impacts will be mitigated through adherence to permissible working hours, advance notification to the community, and use of well-maintained equipment. Construction activities may also result in particular problems in a flood-prone environment. Without proper soil disturbance and increased runoff management, this may contribute to erosion and water contamination. Mitigation measures will include erosion control, proper site drainage, and controlled disposal of excavated materials.

The project will also generate solid waste, including construction debris and packaging materials. Improper disposal of such waste may result in environmental pollution. This will be mitigated through the implementation of a waste management plan and the engagement of licensed waste handlers.

Social impacts during construction include occupational health and safety risks, traffic disruptions, and labour-related risks. These will be managed through implementation of OHS measures, traffic management plans, and labour management procedures. Risks related to GBV/SEA and community health and safety may arise due to increased interaction between workers and the community. These risks will be mitigated through codes of conduct, awareness programs, and grievance mechanisms.

Labour-related risks during the construction phase include recruitment practices, working conditions, and worker-community interactions. The project will involve skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labour, with priority given to local community members for semi-skilled and unskilled roles. To address these risks, labour safeguards will be implemented in line with national labour laws and World Bank requirements. These include ensuring fair and transparent recruitment processes, providing safe and healthy working conditions, prohibiting child labour and forced labour, and promoting non-discrimination in employment. A worker grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow workers to raise concerns related to working conditions, remuneration, and workplace safety. Operators will be required to adhere to labour management procedures, including implementation of codes of conduct, provision of personal protective equipment, and compliance with occupational health and safety requirements, as detailed in the ESMP.

The inclusion of a daycare facility within the proposed sub-project introduces specific child protection and safeguarding risks that require consideration during both construction and operational phases. During construction, there is a risk of interaction between workers and children within the surrounding community, as well as potential exposure of children to construction hazards if access to the site is not adequately controlled.

Table 13: Construction Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Air pollution from dust	Excavation, foundation works, and transportation of construction materials may generate dust affecting nearby residents, businesses, and other sensitive receptors.	Moderate	Water spraying, controlled excavation, covering transport vehicles, and proper housekeeping practices.	Low
Noise and vibration	Construction machinery and equipment may generate noise and vibration affecting nearby residents, schools, places of	Moderate	Restrict construction activities to daytime hours, maintain equipment properly, and provide	Low

	worship, and other sensitive receptors.		advance community notice before works.	
Traffic and access disruption	Movement of construction vehicles and machinery may disrupt pedestrian and vehicular movement within the settlement temporarily.	Moderate	Implement traffic and pedestrian safety measures and control movement of construction vehicles during material delivery.	Low
Water pollution and drainage impacts	Construction activities may increase runoff, introduce pollutants into drainage systems, and affect nearby watercourses including River Kiuu.	Moderate	Implement erosion control measures, proper site drainage, and controlled disposal of excavated materials and wastewater.	Low
Disruption of existing infrastructure	Construction activities may damage existing water supply, sewer, drainage, and power infrastructure within the project area.	Moderate	Conduct utility mapping and coordinate with relevant service providers before commencement of works.	Low
Soil disturbance and contamination	Excavation works and accidental spills from machinery may result in soil disturbance and localized contamination.	Moderate	Implement proper spoil management, erosion control, and spill prevention measures.	Low
Solid waste generation	Construction activities will generate excavated materials, packaging waste, debris, and waste oils requiring proper management.	Moderate	Implement waste management plan and engage licensed waste handlers.	Low
Occupational health and safety risks	Workers may be exposed to accidents, injuries, electrocution, falling objects, confined spaces, and other construction-related hazards.	High	Provision of PPE, implementation of OHS plans, worker training, supervision, and incident reporting procedures.	Moderate to Low
Community health and safety risks	Construction activities may expose nearby residents to dust, noise, unsafe access conditions, and construction hazards.	Moderate	Restrict public access to work areas, install warning signage, and implement community safety measures.	Low
Labour-related risks	Risks may arise relating to recruitment practices, remuneration, working conditions, discrimination, and worker grievances.	Moderate	Implement labour management procedures, fair recruitment practices, worker GRM, and compliance with labour laws.	Low
GBV/SEA/SH Risks	Increased interaction between workers and community members may increase risks of GBV, SEA, and SH.	Moderate	Worker Codes of Conduct, awareness programmes, confidential grievance mechanisms, and community sensitization.	Low
Child exploitation and abuse risks	There is a risk of engagement of underage persons in project-related activities and inappropriate interaction between workers and children.	Moderate	Verify worker identification documents and implement child safeguarding measures and Codes of Conduct.	Low
Exclusion of vulnerable groups	Vulnerable and underserved groups may not adequately benefit	Moderate	Promote inclusive participation and prioritize involvement of vulnerable	Low

	from employment and project opportunities.		and underserved groups in project activities.	
Increased carbon footprint	Transportation of materials and operation of machinery may contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.	Low to Moderate	Prioritize locally available materials and maintain construction equipment properly.	Low
Community grievances and inadequate communication	Inadequate communication and community involvement may result in grievances and dissatisfaction during implementation.	Moderate	Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement and implement the grievance redress mechanism.	Low

3. Operational phase

During the operational phase, the proposed facilities will serve as community and economic infrastructure, thereby increasing human activity within the project area. While this phase offers long-term benefits, it also poses environmental and social risks that require ongoing management.

One of the primary environmental impacts during this phase is the generation of municipal solid waste resulting from increased use of the facilities, within the multi-purpose hall (especially the kitchenette and laundry mart). Without proper management, this may contribute to environmental degradation and public health risks. This will be mitigated through the implementation of sustainable waste management practices and community sensitization.

The improved facilities may attract increased economic activity and population growth, placing additional pressure on existing infrastructure and services. While this may have positive socio-economic outcomes, it requires coordination with relevant authorities to ensure sustainable management. During the operational phase, risks may arise in relation to supervision of children, safety of access to and from the facility, and potential cases of abuse or neglect if appropriate management systems are not in place. These risks will be managed through the implementation of worker codes of conduct, controlled access to construction areas, vetting and training of daycare staff, and the incorporation of child safeguarding measures into facility operations and the grievance redress mechanism, as detailed in the ESMP.

Additionally there is a risk of grievances related to allocation and management of facilities, as well as risks associated with GBV/SEA, child protection, and inclusion of vulnerable groups. These risks will be managed through clear operational procedures, community sensitization, and continued implementation of grievance redress mechanisms. There is also a risk of vandalism, misuse, or theft of infrastructure if facilities are not properly managed. This will be mitigated through community involvement in management and strengthening of local governance structures.

Table 14: Operational Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Air pollution	Increased human activity and motorcycle movement around the facility may contribute to localized air pollution within the project area.	Low	Promote proper traffic management and sensitization of motorcycle operators within the settlement.	Low

Municipal solid waste generation	Operation of the community facilities, kitchenette, daycare, and laundromat may increase generation of municipal solid waste.	Moderate	Implement sustainable waste management practices, waste segregation, and engagement of licensed waste handlers.	Low
Wastewater and drainage impacts	Wastewater from sanitation facilities and laundromat operations may contribute to environmental pollution if not properly managed.	Moderate	Ensure proper operation and maintenance of drainage systems, septic tanks, soak pits, and wastewater infrastructure.	Low
Groundwater contamination	Leakage or poor maintenance of septic systems may result in contamination of shallow groundwater sources.	Moderate	Ensure septic systems are properly designed, maintained, and periodically inspected.	Low
Grievances related to facility management and use	Disputes may arise regarding access, allocation, management, and use of community facilities.	Moderate	Establish clear operational procedures and maintain grievance redress mechanisms.	Low
GBV/SEA/SH Risks	Risks of GBV, SEA, and SH may arise during operation of the facilities and management of employment opportunities.	Moderate	Implement Codes of Conduct, community sensitization, confidential reporting channels, and safeguarding procedures.	Low
Child protection and safeguarding risks	Risks may arise relating to supervision, safety, and protection of children utilizing the daycare facilities.	Moderate	Vet and train daycare staff, implement child safeguarding measures, and maintain controlled access to facilities.	Low
Exclusion of vulnerable and underserved groups	Vulnerable groups may experience unequal access to employment opportunities and community services.	Moderate	Promote inclusive participation and equitable access to project facilities and opportunities.	Low
Vandalism and theft of infrastructure	Community facilities and installed equipment may be vulnerable to vandalism, misuse, and theft.	Moderate	Strengthen community ownership, facility management structures, and security measures.	Low
Increased pressure on existing infrastructure and services	Increased use of the facilities may place additional pressure on water supply, sanitation, drainage, and waste management systems within the settlement.	Moderate	Coordinate with relevant authorities and maintain regular operation and maintenance of supporting infrastructure.	Low
Occupational Health and	Ongoing maintenance and operational tasks will expose	Medium	Implementation of a comprehensive OHS	Low

Safety (OHS) Hazards	workers to standard OHS risks, including physical hazards. Workers may be required to perform repetitive motions, engage in manual handling and lifting, or work in ergonomically poor conditions		Management Plan for the project, compliant with Kenyan law and World Bank standards. • Provision of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and training for all maintenance workers. • Regular risk assessments of work environments and tasks to identify and address potential hazards	

4. Decommissioning phase

The decommissioning phase of the proposed sub-projects is expected to generate relatively limited environmental and social impacts, as it would involve the removal or dismantling of project structures and associated facilities at the end of their useful life.

Potential environmental impacts during this phase include noise generated from demolition activities, dust emissions, occupational health and safety risks, and the generation of solid waste materials. If not properly managed, these activities may result in localized disturbance to nearby residents and potential contamination of soil and water resources. These impacts are expected to be short-term and site-specific. They can be effectively managed through appropriate planning, controlled demolition practices, proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE), dust suppression measures, and proper handling and disposal of waste materials in accordance with applicable regulations. From a social perspective, the decommissioning phase may result in temporary disruptions to the use of community facilities and access within the project area. However, these impacts are expected to be minimal given the project's small scale and the localized nature of the activities. Appropriate communication and advance notification to the community will be undertaken to minimize inconvenience and ensure that affected users are adequately informed.

The proposed sub-projects are designed to enhance socio-economic conditions within the settlement and are implemented on public land without displacing existing economic activities. As such, no loss of livelihood is anticipated as a result of decommissioning. Any future decommissioning or repurposing of facilities would be undertaken in a planned and consultative manner to safeguard community interests. The anticipated impacts and corresponding mitigation measures for the decommissioning phase are summarized in Table 15 below.

Table 15: Decommissioning Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Noise pollution	Demolition and dismantling activities may generate noise affecting nearby residents and surrounding community activities.	Moderate	Restrict demolition activities to daytime hours and implement controlled demolition practices.	Low

Dust emissions	Demolition and dismantling activities may generate dust and particulate matter affecting nearby residents and workers.	Moderate	Implement dust suppression measures including water spraying and controlled debris handling.	Low
Occupational health and safety risks	Workers involved in dismantling and removal of structures may be exposed to injuries, falling materials, sharp objects, and other demolition-related hazards.	High	Provide PPE, implement OHS procedures, supervise demolition works, and restrict unauthorized access to demolition areas.	Moderate to Low
Water and soil pollution	Improper handling of demolition waste and hazardous materials may result in contamination of soil and water resources.	Moderate	Ensure proper handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of demolition waste materials.	Low
Solid waste generation	Decommissioning activities may generate demolition debris and waste materials requiring proper management and disposal.	Moderate	Implement waste management measures and engage licensed waste handlers for disposal of demolition waste.	Low
Temporary disruption of access and community activities	Demolition activities may temporarily disrupt movement and use of community facilities within the project area.	Low to Moderate	Provide advance notice to the community and maintain controlled access around demolition areas.	Low

8 CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

8.1 Introduction and ESMP Approach

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been developed to guide the management of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed Bosnia Informal Settlement sub-projects. The ESMP translates the impact assessment findings into practical mitigation and monitoring measures to be implemented throughout the project lifecycle.

The ESMP is prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, and the World Bank Operational Policies (OPs). It ensures that identified environmental and social risks are managed in a structured, consistent, and effective manner.

The plan covers all phases of the project, including pre-construction, construction, operation, and decommissioning. It is designed to ensure that environmental and social considerations are integrated into project planning and implementation, and that potential adverse impacts are avoided, minimized, or mitigated while enhancing positive outcomes.

In line with international good practice, mitigation measures have been developed in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. This prioritizes avoiding impacts where possible, followed by minimizing and mitigating unavoidable impacts. The ESMP is therefore tailored to the specific context of the Bosnia settlement, taking into account the dense urban setting, existing environmental challenges such as inadequate waste management and drainage, and the socio-economic vulnerability of the local population.

8.2 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity

The implementation of the ESMP will be undertaken through a coordinated institutional framework involving national, county, Operator, and community-level actors.

At the national level, the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) will provide overall oversight of environmental and social safeguards, including review of monitoring reports and coordination with the World Bank. At the county level, the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) will be responsible for day-to-day supervision of ESMP implementation, ensuring that mitigation measures are implemented and that Operators comply with environmental and social requirements.

The Operator will play a central role in implementing site-specific mitigation measures. This includes preparing and implementing a Operator Environmental and Social Management Plan.adhering to occupational health and safety requirements, and managing environmental risks during construction activities.

Community-level structures, particularly the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), will support implementation by facilitating community participation, monitoring local issues, and ensuring that grievances are addressed effectively. These structures are critical in ensuring that the project remains responsive to community needs.

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) will provide regulatory oversight by reviewing and approving the Summary Project Report and monitoring subsequent compliance.

Effective implementation of the ESMP will require adequate institutional capacity. This will be supported through training and sensitization of Operators, county teams, and community structures on environmental and social management requirements. Capacity building will focus on key areas such as occupational health and safety, grievance management, risk mitigation for gender-based violence, and inclusion of vulnerable groups.

8.3 Monitoring, Reporting, and Grievance Redress

Monitoring is an integral component of the ESMP. It is intended to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented effectively and that environmental and social risks are managed throughout the project life cycle.

At the site level, the Operator will conduct routine monitoring of construction activities and maintain records of compliance, including waste management practices, occupational health and safety performance, and incident reporting. The CPCT will undertake regular supervision visits and prepare periodic environmental and social monitoring reports.

At the national level, the NPCT will review reports submitted by the county teams and conduct periodic audits to verify compliance with environmental and social requirements. This multi-level monitoring system ensures accountability and enables timely identification and resolution of issues.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to provide an accessible and transparent process for addressing concerns raised by community members, and other stakeholders. Further details on the project Grievance Redress Mechanism are provided in Section 3.5 (Institutional Framework) on page 37 of this report. Complaints may be submitted through multiple channels, including the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), community meetings, designated project contact persons, telephone calls, text messages, WhatsApp, email, and other project communication platforms.

The project will utilize the KISIP II Grievance Redress Mechanism, which provides a tiered grievance resolution process at community, county, and national levels. Grievances will initially be addressed through the community-level structures comprising the SEC and GRC. Where issues cannot be resolved at the community level, they will be escalated to the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) and subsequently to the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT), where necessary. Complainants who remain dissatisfied following exhaustion of the project grievance process will retain the right to seek redress through existing administrative and judicial mechanisms established under the laws of Kenya.

Special provisions will be applied for sensitive grievances, including those related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), and child safeguarding concerns. Such cases will be handled through confidential and survivor-centred procedures with referral pathways to appropriate support services. Confidentiality and privacy will be maintained throughout the grievance management process.

8.4 Environmental and Social Management Measures

The detailed mitigation and monitoring measures for each phase of the project are presented in the tables below. These include identified impacts, proposed mitigation actions, monitoring indicators, responsible institutions, implementation timelines, and estimated costs.

8.5 ESMP TABLE

The anticipated environmental and social impacts will negatively affect the project if adequate, robust and well thought of mitigation measures are not put in place.

a) Pre-Construction

Table 16:Pre-Construction Phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Frequencies	Cost in KSH
Delay in acquisition of Pertinent certificates, permits and licenses i.e. NEMA License, NCA, water abstraction license, WIBA licenses	– Ensure all requisite certificates, permits and licenses are acquired in time before works commencement i.e. NEMA license, allotment letter, NCA approvals, Workplace registration from DOSH.	– No of Permits acquired. – No of NEMA License	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight NEMA NCA DOSH	Before commencement	300,000
Soil erosion and Biodiversity loss	– Ensure site clearing is constrained to the proposed pegged sub-project sites. – Revegetating the area after decommissioning of the site	– Revegetation plan in place	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	After sub-project decommissioning	50,000
Inadequate risk assessment at the site i.e. power cables at the site, underground water infrastructure	– Ensure detailed risk assessment both for overhead and underground infrastructure is done and proper mitigation measures are provided. – Adequately involve the stakeholders to map out any underground infrastructure abutting the proposed sites.	– No. of detailed risk assessments conducted – The stakeholders' engagement meeting held to map out the underground infrastructure.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	Before commencement	50,000
Total	–	–			**400,000**

b) **Construction Phase**

Table 17: Construction phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Frequency	Cost in KSH
Air Pollution from dust	– Nets should be used to manage dust during construction of the multi-purpose community centre. – Construction should take place on less windy days to manage the amount of dust released. – Construction material transportation to site and haulage of spoil material from site should be governed by the existing EMCA subsequent regulations.	– No. of Trucks covered when transporting material to and from site.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 50,000
Noise and vibration	– Adhere to the provisions of noise and vibration pollution regulations of 2009. – Notify the community members 5 days prior to commencement of works. – Construction activities should also be carried out during the day from 8.00am to 5.00pm as per NEMA conditions of licensing.	– No. of notices send prior to the commencement of works. – No. of noise measurements conducted	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 50,000
Traffic disruptions	– Prepare and implement traffic management plan to manage both the motorized and the non-motorized traffic. – Recruit, sensitize and engage traffic marshalls to control	– No. of traffic management plans prepared and implemented. – No. of traffic marshals engaged	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 50,000

	traffic during material. transportation and spoil hauling from the proposed work site. – Use some adequate notices, signages and speed limits during construction material transportation to site and spoil material haulage out of the site.				
Water Quality	– Adhere to the provisions of environmental management of coordination (water quality regulations of 2006) – Adhere to the provisions of water regulations of 2021. – Prepare and implement wastewater management plan	– No. of wastewater management plans prepared and implemented. – Number of water quality measurements conducted.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 150,000
Disruption of water supply, sewer and power lines	– Conduct underground infrastructure mapping to identify the utilities within proposed sub-project sites. – Hold extensive stakeholders' engagement to assist in mapping the existing underground infrastructure i.e. sewer pipelines, water pipelines, data cables, powerlines etc.	– No. of stakeholders' engagement meetings held to map out underground infrastructure in the proposed sub-project sites. – No. and nature of the stakeholders involved during mapping of the underground infrastructure.	Pamoja Trust CPCT oversight KPLC KPC RUJIWASCO	– Before commencement of works	– 500,000
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmission diseases (STD)	– - Provide Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. - Facilitate access to	– - No. of sensitization sessions conducted - No. of IEC materials distributed - No. of workers/community	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 150,000

	voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services and referral pathways for treatment and care services, including ART where necessary. - Prepare and implement labour influx management measures. - Prioritize involvement of local community members in construction activities to minimize labour influx.	members sensitized - No of Labour influx management plans prepared and implemented – No. of STD management plans prepared and implemented. –			
Soil loss and soil pollution	– Prepare and implement soil management plan. – Craft measures to ensure the spoil is re-used in different location.	– No. of soil management plan prepared and implemented.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 100,000
Solid waste generation	– Prepare and implement sustainable solid waste management plan. – Involve licensed waste service providers in managing the solid waste generated.	– Quantity of waste generated – No. of sustainable solid waste management plan prepared and implemented. – No. of waste service providers	Pamoja Trust CPCT Waste service providers NEMA	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 100,000
Visual impacts	– Prepare and implement dust management plan. – Confine works implementation during wet and in less windy conditions	– No. of dust management prepared and implemented. – No. of air quality measurements conducted	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 50,000
Potential impact on traffic/ obstruction of temporary access	– Prepare and implement traffic management plans (TMPs). – Ensure continuous management of traffic during works project.	– No. of traffic management plans prepared and implemented.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 50,000

Accidental spills & leakages	– Prepare and implement emergency response and awareness plan. – Ensure Operators' equipment and machines are maintained frequently and guided by machinery precautions. – Ensure Operators' equipment and machines are maintained on a pervious surface to prevent oil spillage getting itself into adjacent water sources.	– No. of spills recorded – No. of emergency response and awareness plan prepared and implemented.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 150,000
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	- Adhere to the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 and WIBA 2007. - Prepare and implement an Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Management Plan. - Provide adequate and risk-specific Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to all workers. - Conduct worker induction and regular safety training on working at heights, electrocution risks, confined spaces, falling objects, and machinery operation. - Install warning signage and restrict unauthorized access to construction areas. - Maintain incident reporting and emergency response procedures throughout the construction phase.	– No. of incidents reported – No. of OSH management plan prepared and implementation. – No. of PPE provision register. – No. of OSH trainings conducted	Pamoja Trust CPCT oversight DOSH	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 100, 000

Increased sub-project related grievances	– Sensitize the SEC and GRCs on grievance logging and management. – Prepare and implement grievance redress strategy: mapping of possible sources of grievances	– No. of sensitization workshops conducted in regard to SEC and GRC strengthening.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 150,000
Non-compliance with Labour laws	– Prepare and implement robust local labour management plan. – Provide anonymous workers grievance redress system.	– No. of local labour management plan prepared. – No. of grievances raised in relation to remuneration and workplace. – No. of Channels provided to the workers for logging in grievances.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 100,000
GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities by project workers and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst employees	– Prepare and implement GBV-SEA/SH risks management plan. – Prepare and disclose Code of Conduct (CoC) – Ensuring induction and refresher training for all workers engaged. – Ensure confidential reporting channels are instituted, disclosed and monitored. – Mapping out and disclosing of survivor-centered referral pathways. – Instituting sanctions for the GBV-SEA /SH perpetrators. – Ensuring Communities are aware of the GBV risks and	– No. of GBV-SEA/SH risks management plans prepared and implemented. – No. of GBV/SEA/SH trainings conducted. – No. of Compliance checks conducted. – % of workers with signed CoC	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 50,000

	impacts management mechanisms in place. – Instituting monitoring indicators and reporting frequency				
Increased carbon footprint	– Ensure materials are locally sourced.	– Quantity of materials locally sourced.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 100,000
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups e.g., PWDs, elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single-women, OVC etc.	– Prepare and implement stakeholders' engagement plan.	– No. of traditionally underserved groups involved in stakeholders' meetings and during works engagement.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 50,000
Child labour / Child Exploitation and Abuse	– Prepare and implement detailed child exploitation and abuse risks management plan. – Ensure National ID forms mandatory part of requirements of workers engaged.	– No. of child exploitation and abuse risks management plan.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 50,000
Inadequate accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	– Ensure all ramps meet 1:12 slope ratio with handrails and non-slip surfaces. – Maintain minimum corridor width of 1,500 mm and door opening of 900 mm. – Keep accessible sanitation facilities clean, unlocked, and unobstructed. – Conduct annual accessibility audit using Kenya Bureau of	– Ramp slope and handrail condition inspected quarterly. - Accessible toilet availability (100% functional). - Accessibility audit report produced. - No complaints filed via GRM regarding accessibility barriers.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	– Throughout the project construction phase	– 30,000

	Standards (KEBS) accessibility guidelines. – Train facility staff on assisting PWDs during emergencies. – Maintain tactile paving and Braille signage in good condition				
TOTAL COST					– **2,030,000**

c) Operational Phase

Table 18: Operational phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	**Mitigation Measures**	**Monitoring indicators**	**Responsibility**	**Frequency**	**Cost in KSH**
Air Pollution	– Sensitize boda boda riders to always switch off their moto-bikes when not in use. – Integrated training/sensitization programs incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase. – Ensure adequate ventilation in the laundromat area to prevent accumulation of fumes from detergents and cleaning agents. Use environmentally friendly, low-chemical detergents where possible.	– No. of sensitization workshops conducted. – Ventilation system functioning; Complaints from users/neighbors.	– County Government of Kiambu – SEC – GRC	– Throughout the project operation phase	– 100,000
Water Quality / Pollution	– Wastewater from laundromat must be connected to a functional sewer system or a properly designed and	– Wastewater management plan implemented – Inspection reports of drainage and septic systems.	– County Government of Kiambu (Water/Envir	– Throughout the project operation phase	– 300,000

	maintained septic system. Regular inspections to prevent leaks or overflows into the environment.	– Effluent Quality Monitoring Reports – Evidence of compliance with effluent discharge requirements including a valid effluent discharge license	onment Dept.), – SEC – GRC		
Increased municipal waste generation	– Prepare, disclose and implement sustainable waste management plan. – Undertake integrated training/sensitization programs incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase. – Implement sustainable waste management plan with specific provisions for electronic waste (e-waste) disposal. – Partner with licensed e-waste recyclers.	– No. of sustainable waste management plans prepared, disclosed and implemented. – E-waste disposal records. – Quantities of various types of waste generated	– County Government of Kiambu – SEC – GRC	– Throughout the project operation phase	– 150,000
Population influx	– Prepare, disclose and implement population influx management plan. – Work closely with other county departments to manage population migration into the settlement. – Prioritize local youth for training and employment.	– No. of population influx management plans prepared, disclosed and implemented. – % of local users/ youths employed	– County Government of Kiambu – SEC – GRC	– Throughout the project operation phase	– 50,000

Possible vandalism and theft of accessories	– Sensitize the community members against vandalism of constructed accessories. – Adequately involving community members during sub-project planning, execution and operational. – Integrated training/sensitization programs incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase. – Ensure office areas are secure with lockable doors, possibly alarm systems or CCTV for valuable equipment (computers, files).	– No. of sensitization meetings held in regard to vandalism and sub-project ownership. – No. of security incidents reported.	– County Government of Kiambu – SEC – GRC	– Throughout the project operation phase	– 200,000
Grievances	– Ensure the installed state of the art multi-purpose community hall infrastructure are well managed by the CBOs. – Sensitize the communities on the project guidelines in place to ensure communities are aware of avoiding cases of grievances in relation to ownership. – Integrated training/sensitization programs incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase.	– No. of project guidelines in place. – No. of grievances logged and resolved.	– County Government of Kiambu – SEC – GRC	– Throughout the project operation phase	– 150,000

Incidence of HIV/AIDS and sexual transmission diseases (STDs)	– Sensitization of workers working in the lock-up stalls on the spread and transmission of sexual transmission diseases (STDs). – Integrated training/sensitization programs incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase.	– No. of sensitization exercises conducted on STDs	– County Government of Kiambu – SEC – GRC	– Throughout the project operation phase	– 100,000
GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities by project workers and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst employees	– Prepare and implement GBV-SEA/SH risk management plan. – Ensure staff sign Code of Conduct. – Establish confidential reporting channels for parents and staff. – Map and disclose survivor-centred referral pathways. – Maintain confidential reporting channels	– No. of GBV-SEA/SH related cases reported – % of staff with signed CoC.	– County Government of Kiambu – SEC – GRC	– Throughout the project operation phase	– 50,000
Child Exploitation and Abuse	– Ensure children are not incorporated in the management of multi-purpose community centre. – Prepare and implement child protection strategy – Conduct background checks on all daycare staff prior to engagement.	– No. of child protection strategies prepared. – Staff recruitment records with background checks. – Staff employment records showing proof of age (National ID)	– County Government of Kiambu – SEC – GRC	– Throughout the project operation phase	– 50,000

	– Provide training to staff on child safeguarding and appropriate conduct. – Ensure controlled and secure access to the daycare facility, including supervision arrangements. – Integrate child safeguarding considerations into the grievance redress mechanism. – Strictly enforce minimum age for employment (18 years) as per the Children Act, 2022.				
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups e.g., VMGs, PWDs, elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single-women, OVC etc.	– vulnerable groups eg. Women, PWDs are included in the management of the multi-purpose community centre. – Ensure offices are physically accessible to PWDs. – Ensure job opportunities prioritize youth, women, and PWDs from the community	– No. of underserved groups involved in the management of some of the facilities under the community multi-purpose centre and the hoisted water project. – No. of community engagement meetings held. – No. of local vulnerable groups employed. – Accessibility audit of office space.	– County Government of Kiambu – SEC – GRC	– Throughout the project operation phase	– 50,000
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	– Ensure gym equipment is safe and regularly maintained. Display safety instructions. Provide first aid kit and ensure staff are trained in basic first aid.	– No. of accidents/injuries reported; Equipment maintenance logs; First aid kit inventory.	– County Government of Kiambu (Public Health), SEC	– Throughout the project operation phase	– 100,000

Groundwater/soil contamination from septic system; flood-related failure; public health risks	– Construct watertight reinforced concrete septic tank (15,000 L) with grease trap for laundromat. – Conduct percolation test and locate soak pit ≥30 m from water sources, ≥2 m above water table. – Desludge every 2–3 years by licensed exhauster. – Elevate manhole covers above flood level. – Install monitoring wells for biannual water quality testing (fecal coliform, nitrates). – Prohibit disposal of grease, chemicals, or solids into system.	– Septic tank water tightness test (pre-commissioning). – Desludging receipts (every 2–3 years). – Groundwater quality test results (biannual). – No ponding or odour complaints via GRM. – Post-flood inspection report (if flood event occurs). – Budget line item for sanitation O&M.	– Operator (construction) – County Government of Kiambu (oversight) – SEC / Facility Manager (O&M – GRC (complaint tracking) – Licensed exhauster (desludging)	– Pre-commissioning (testing) – Biannual (water quality) – Quarterly (inspection) – Every 2–3 years (desludging)	600,000
TOTAL					**1,900,000**

d) Decommissioning Phase

Table 19: Decommissioning Phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Frequency	Cost in KSH
Noise pollution	– Prepare and implement noise pollution management plan. – Ensure decommissioning takes place when people are engaged in other areas to reduce on cases of noise pollution. – Adhere to the provisions of noise and excessive vibrations pollutions control management regulations of 2009.	– No. of noise management plan prepared and implemented	County Government of Kiambu SEC GRC	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	200,000

Water pollution	– Manage all the waste as a result of decommissioning to prevent them getting access into the nearby water sources.	– Waste management plan prepared and implemented	County Government of Kiambu SEC GRC	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	250,000
Dust emissions	– Implement dust suppression measures including water spraying during demolition and debris handling. – Control transportation and disposal of demolition debris.	– No. of dust suppression activities conducted – No. of dust-related complaints recorded	County Government of Kiambu SEC GRC	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	– Provide PPE to all workers involved in demolition activities. – Restrict unauthorized access to demolition areas. – Implement OHS procedures during dismantling and debris removal activities.	– No. of incidents/accidents reported – Availability and use of PPE by workers	County Government of Kiambu SEC GRC	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	
Solid waste generation	– Ensure demolition waste materials are properly collected, handled, transported, and disposed of through approved procedures and licensed waste handlers.	– Waste disposal records maintained – Quantity of demolition waste properly disposed	County Government of Kiambu SEC GRC	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	
Temporary disruption of access and community activities	– Provide advance notice to the community prior to commencement of decommissioning activities and maintain controlled access around demolition areas.	– No, of complaints related to access disruption recorded – Community notices issued prior to works	County Government of Kiambu SEC GRC	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	
TOTAL					**450,000**

8.6 ESMP Implementation Costs

The ESMP includes estimated costs for implementing mitigation and monitoring measures across all project phases. These costs are integrated into the overall project budget and are necessary to ensure effective environmental and social management.

8.7 Summary

The ESMP provides a comprehensive and practical framework for managing environmental and social risks associated with the proposed sub-projects. Its effective implementation will ensure that potential adverse impacts are minimized, community wellbeing is protected, and the project is implemented in compliance with national regulations and World Bank requirements.

9 CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment has assessed the potential risks and impacts associated with the proposed Bosnia multi-purpose community centre. The assessment confirms that the project is environmentally and socially viable, with site-specific impacts that are manageable through appropriate mitigation measures.

The project is located on public land and does not involve household displacement, and therefore does not trigger involuntary resettlement requirements. However, a section of the project site (lower side) is prone to flooding, which presents an important consideration when siting the sub-projects infrastructure. The design and implementation of the project must therefore incorporate adequate drainage and resilience measures.

The anticipated impacts are primarily associated with the construction phase and include dust, noise, waste generation, and occupational risks. These impacts are temporary and can be effectively managed through the ESMP. The project is expected to generate significant positive impacts, including improved access to community infrastructure, enhanced livelihood opportunities, and strengthened social cohesion.

On flooding risks, the proposed project site is located in the upper zone of Bosnia settlement at 1,795m elevation, which is not flood-prone. Flooding is confined to lower areas adjacent to River Kiuu and does not cover the entire settlement ie. the upper zone has no history of inundation even during extreme rains. While lower zones experience recurrent flooding with water volumes reaching 45 m^3/minute, the project site remains dry. Community consultations confirm this distinction.

The design will include climate-resilient features (drainage, rainwater harvesting, elevated foundations) for safety. Therefore, the upper-zone location is environmentally suitable, avoiding flood hazards while remaining accessible to all residents, including providing a safe refuge during flood events. To address flooding risk, the County Government of Kiambu has already implemented extensive mitigation measures across Bosnia settlement, including 10 km of storm water drainage channels, 120 culverts, riverbed widening, and concrete-lined drains. These measures, funded through KISIP II (Ksh. 900 million) and county budgets, have proven effective with recent rains having not caused flooding in completed areas.[7] Therefore, the environmental considerations regarding flood risk have therefore already been addressed by the proponent. The site is suitable, and the project can proceed with confidence that flood risk is managed at both the settlement level (through county interventions) and the site level (through project design features).

9.2 Recommendations

To ensure effective and sustainable implementation of the proposed sub-projects, the following recommendations are made;

1. **Implementation of the ESMP**

[7] https://kiambudailynews.co.ke/kiambu-governor-wamatangi-hosts-world-bank-vice-president-for-inspection-of-ksh-900-million-kisip-projects-in-thika-municipality/

The ESMP should be fully implemented as the primary framework for managing environmental and social risks. All mitigation measures should be integrated into Operator obligations and monitored throughout the project lifecycle.

2. **Flood Risk and Drainage Management**

Given the high flood risk within Bosnia settlement, particular emphasis should be placed on:

- Proper drainage design
- Maintenance of drainage systems
- Integration of flood resilience measures

3. **Stakeholder Engagement**

Continuous stakeholder engagement should be maintained to ensure transparency, community ownership, and timely resolution of issues.

4. **Occupational Health and Safety**

Strict OHS measures should be implemented to ensure the safety of workers and the surrounding community.

5. **Sustainable Facility Management**

Clear governance structures should be established to ensure the facility's sustainable operation.

6. **Monitoring and Adaptive Management**

Monitoring systems should be implemented to track project performance and inform corrective actions.

Overall, the proposed Bosnia sub-project is recommended for implementation, subject to full compliance with the ESMP and integration of adequate flood risk mitigation measures.

1 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Architectural Drawings

Annex 2: Confirmation of Land Ownership Documents From CGK

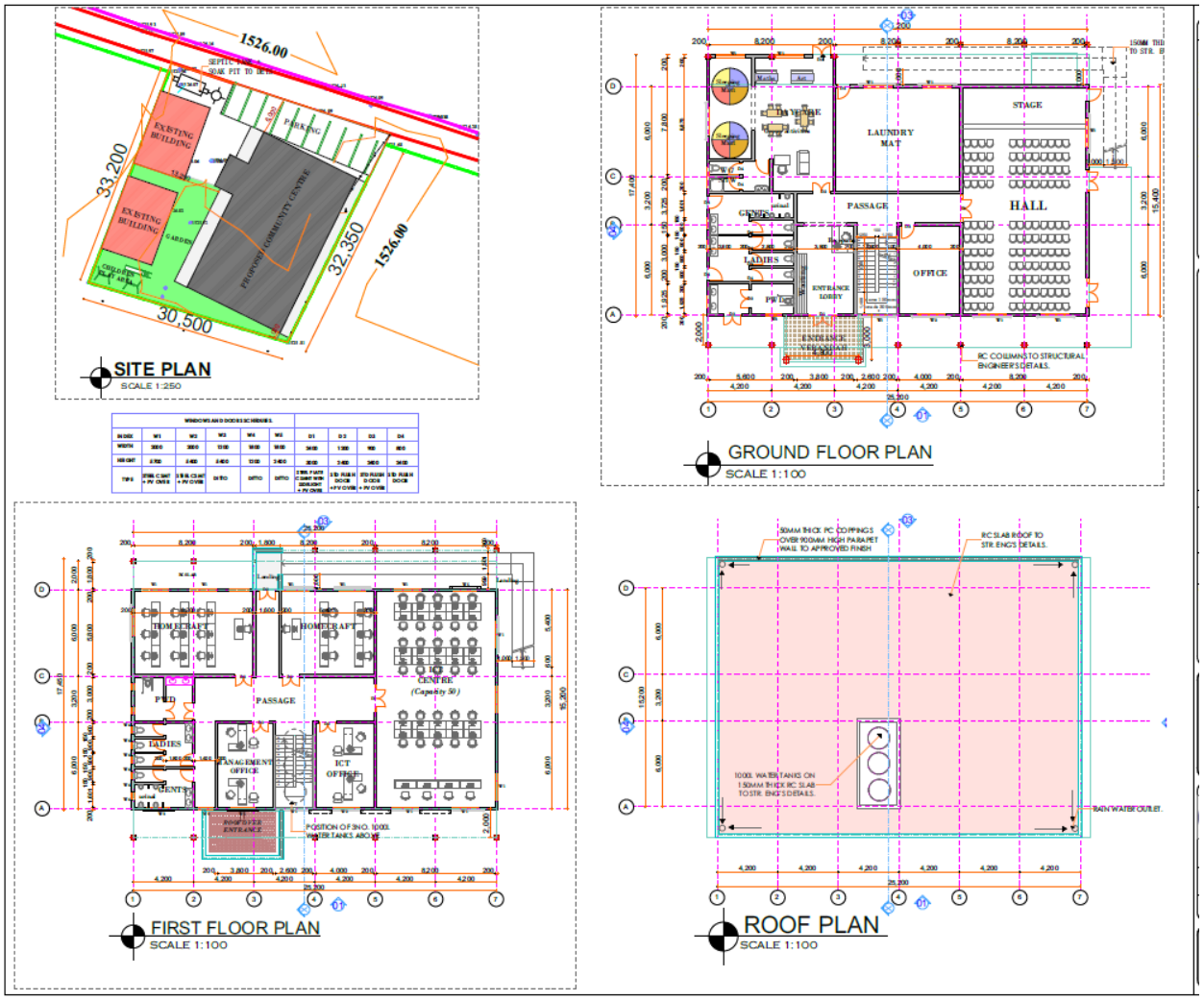
Annex 3: Minutes

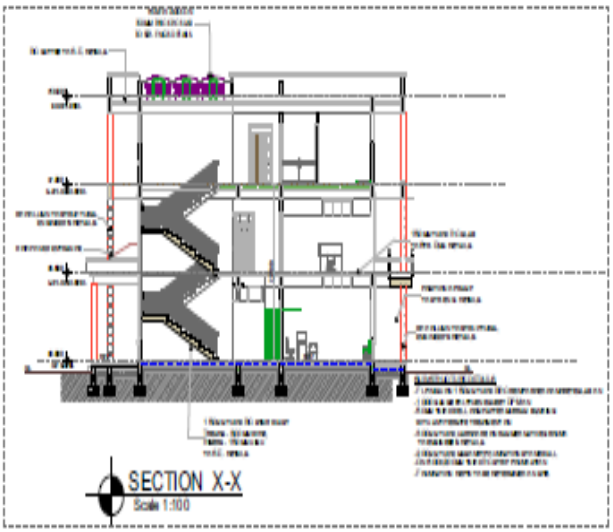
Annex 4: Socio-economic Questionnaire

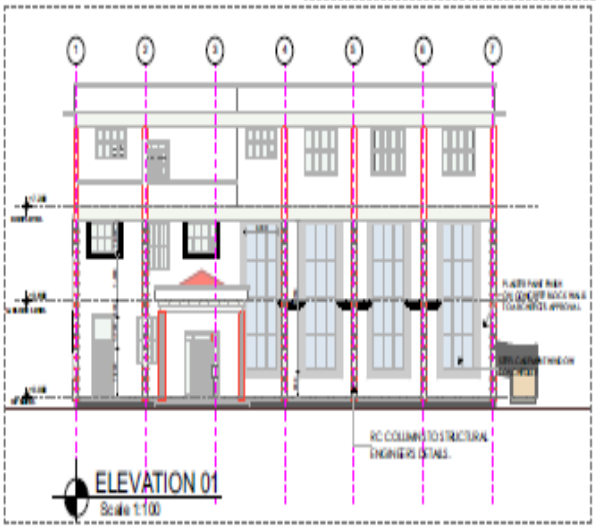
10 ANNEXES

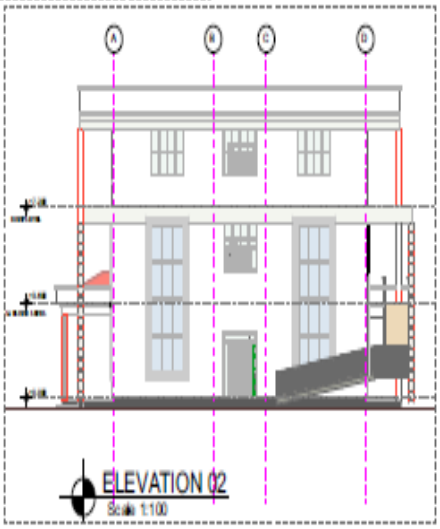
10.1 Annex 1: Architectural Drawings

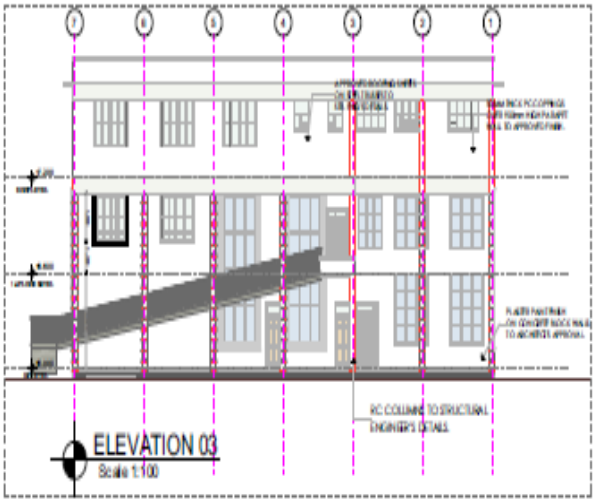
A. Floor Plan for Multipurpose Hall

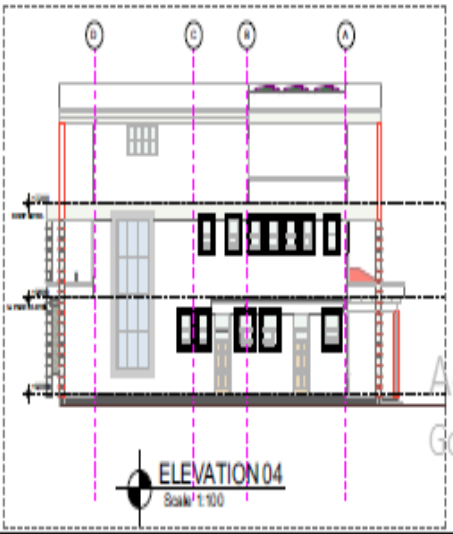


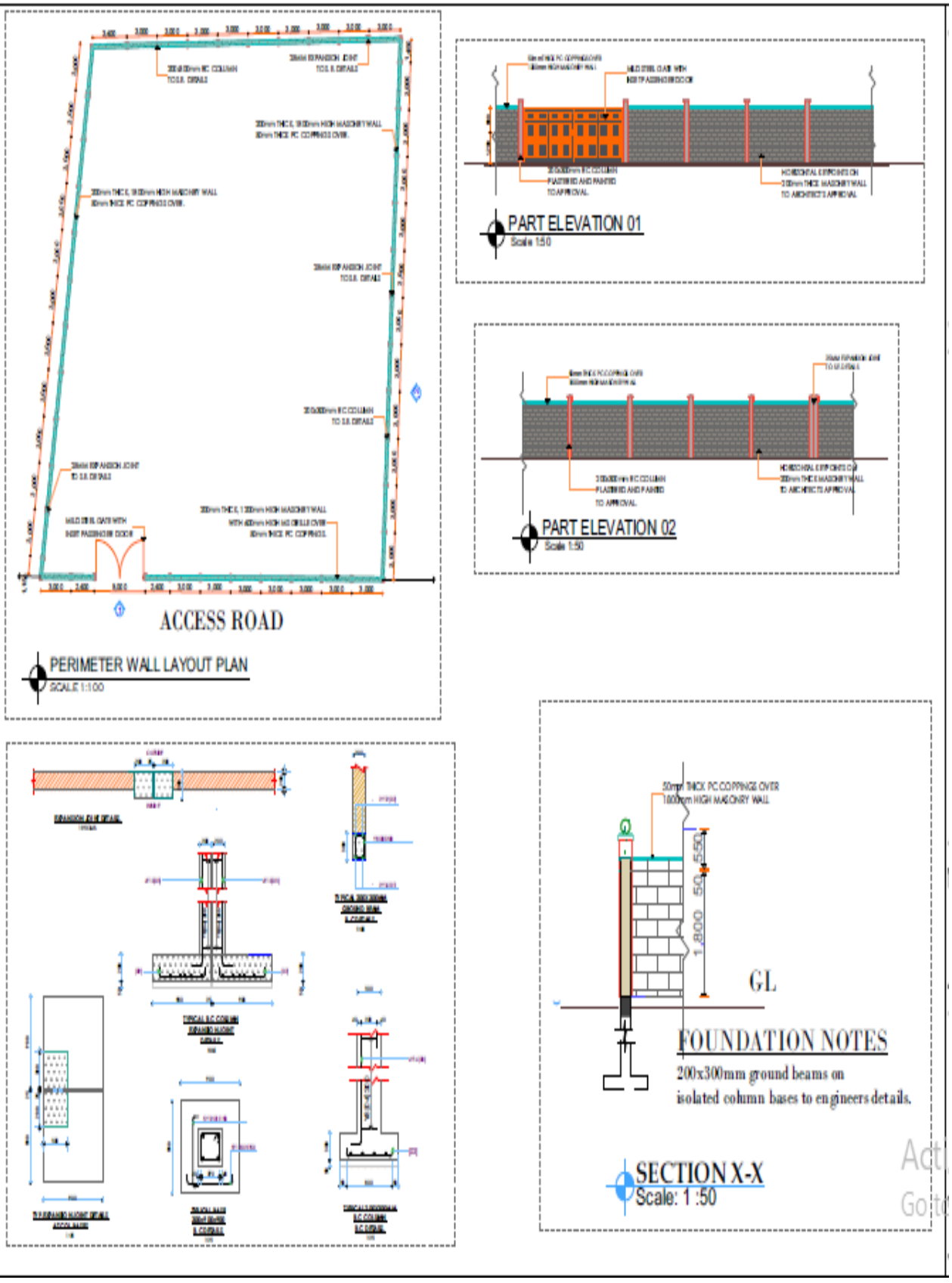

SECTION X-X
Scale 1:100


ELEVATION 01
Scale 1:100


ELEVATION 02
Scale 1:100


ELEVATION 03
Scale 1:100


ELEVATION 04
Scale 1:100


ACCESS ROAD
PERIMETER WALL LAYOUT PLAN
SCALE 1:100
PART ELEVATION 01
Scale 1:50
PART ELEVATION 02
Scale 1:50
GL
FOUNDATION NOTES
200x300mm ground beams on
isolated column bases to engineers details.
SECTION X-X
Scale: 1 :50

10.2 Annex 2: Confirmation of Land Ownership Documents From CGK

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KIAMBU
DEPARTMENT OF LAND, HOUSING AND PHYSICAL PLANNING
P.O BOX 2344-00900 Kiambu, Kenya
Tel: +254 709 877 000 Email: info@kiambu.go.ke Website: www.kiambu.go.ke Twitter: KiambuCountyGov

Ref: KCG/LHPP&MAUD/KDSIP2/VOL.2/013

2nd April, 2025

The KISIP National Coordinator
P. O BOX 30119-00100
NAIROBI

RE: CONFIRMATION OF PUBLIC SPACES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS (CDPs)

The above subject matter refers.

To effectively implement the **Community Development Plans**, we have identified public parcels of land and hereby confirm that they are **public and available for use.**

S/No.	Settlement& Municipality	Parcel No.	Current Use
1.	Kiang'ombe Settlement	12 as per PDP TKA/4/03/2A	Social Hall
2.	Bosnia/Riverside-Settlement	Ruiru Kiu Block 6/855	Chief's Office
3.	Umoja Settlement	Thika Municipality Block 14 - Umoja Social Hall (Unsurveyed)	Social Hall/Chief's Office

Kindly note that we are in the process of confirming the Gitambaya/Fort Jesus parcel of land and/or alternative land.

Thanking you for your continued support in developing Kiambu County.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KIAMBU
CECM
LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Salome M. Waithaka
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER
LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING, MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CC:
H.E The Governor - Kiambu County
Ag. County Secretary & Head of Public Service
KISIP2 National Coordinator
Ag. C.O - Housing
KISIP2 Kiambu County Coordinator

10.3 Annex 3: Minutes and attendance lists

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department for Housing and Urban Development

Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP 2)

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY ENDORSEMENT OF THE BOSNIA SITE &SERVICE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS (CDP) AND ASSESMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE PRIORITISED PROJECTS HELD ON 22nd JULY 2025 AT THE DELIVERANCE CHURCH KIUU

No.	Name / Representation	Organization
1	Community Members (Men, Women, Youths, PWDs)	Bosnia Settlement
2	Settlement Executive Committee (SEC)	Bosnia Settlement
3	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Bosnia Settlement
4	County Officials	Kiambu County
5	Safeguards Specialists	Pamoja Trust / NPCT
6	Project Engineer	Pamoja Trust

Community participants as per the annex list:

Agenda

1	Introductions and Opening Remarks
2	Overview of the Component 2 (Community Development Plan) (CDP)
3.	Presentation of the Proposed Bosnia Community Development Plan and Priority Sub-Projects.
4.	Assessment of the Social Environmental Impact of the prioritized projects
5.	Feedback, Comments, and Recommendations
6.	Way Forward, Next Steps, and Closing Remarks

MINUTE NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTION/RESPONSIBILITY
1/22/07/2025	**Introduction and opening remarks** The meeting commenced with a word of prayer followed by opening remarks from the Chairperson, who welcomed all participants to the Community Endorsement Meeting for the Bosnia Community Development Plan (CDP) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. Participants introduced themselves and the purpose of the meeting was outlined. The Chairperson emphasized the importance of community participation in ensuring that the proposed investments respond to local priorities while complying with environmental and social safeguard requirements under KISIP II.	Information
2/22/07/2025	**Overview of KISIP II Component 2 and Objective of the Assignment** The NPCT Component Head highlighted the objectives of KISIP II through Component 2 and the role of Community Development Plan (CDP) implementation in promoting socio-economic inclusion within informal settlements. **Formulation of the Community Development Plan (CDP)** • The National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) and County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) were acknowledged for their technical support in guiding the CDP preparation process. • Pamoja Trust, as the Project Operator/Consultant, facilitated community engagements, conducted situational analyses, and coordinated preparation of the Bosnia Community Development Plan. • The Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) played central roles in mobilizing community members, supporting data collection, validating findings, and prioritizing community investments based on local needs. • It was emphasized that the community remained at the centre of the CDP formulation process,	**NPCT / CPCT / County Government of Kiambu**

	ensuring that the proposed interventions reflected local priorities and aspirations. The participants were informed that, following endorsement, the CDP would move into the implementation phase. The plan covers the period 2025–2032 and contains a range of interventions to be implemented progressively by various actors according to their mandates and available resources. The NPCT was requested to continue coordinating implementation of the plan in collaboration with the County Government, development partners, community structures, and other stakeholders. It was emphasized that investments under Component 2 would only proceed following technical, financial, environmental, social, and land due diligence, noting that all proposed investments would be implemented on public land confirmed by the County Government of Kiambu for community use. • Implementation will adopt the Labour Intensive Community Works (LICW) approach, with community members participating in construction activities. Recruitment of workers will follow a competitive and transparent process guided by the LICW Manual, with fairness, accountability, and inclusion as guiding principles. Unskilled workers will also benefit from on-the-job skills transfer through experienced artisans and supervisors. • For operation, maintenance and sustainability, the community will work in partnership with the County Government to manage the completed facilities through an agreed management framework. • A Community-Based Organization (CBO) will be identified, vetted and supported to manage the facilities on behalf of the community.	

	• Women, youth and persons with disabilities (PWDs) will be encouraged to participate in the selection, design, implementation, operation and management of the proposed sub-projects. • The proposed Community-Based Organization (CBO) will also support implementation of the prioritized socio-economic investments while promoting environmental and social sustainability. • Environmental and social safeguards specialists will continue providing technical support to ensure implementation complies with the applicable Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF), Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF), and other relevant safeguard instruments. **Community Ownership** The NPCT called upon the community leadership (SEC and GRC) to continue championing adoption and integration of the CDP into County planning and budgeting processes, including the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and Annual Development Plans (ADPs). Relevant County departments, including Physical Planning, Housing, Environment, Social Services, Water, Public Health and Disaster Management, were encouraged to continue participating during implementation to ensure ownership and sustainability of the proposed investments. The County Government was requested to: ✓ Continue supporting land regularization and provide the necessary approvals for implementation of the proposed sub-projects. ✓ Allocate technical staff to support detailed design, implementation and supervision of the investments.	

	✓ Collaborate during feasibility review and implementation to ensure alignment with County priorities. The NPCT concluded by noting that endorsement of the Bosnia Community Development Plan by both the County Government and the community demonstrated local ownership and commitment towards improving socio-economic conditions within the settlement.	
3/22/07/2025	**Presentation of the Community Development Plan (CDP) and Preliminary Designs** Pamoja Trust presented the Bosnia Community Development Plan (CDP), highlighting the implementation schedule and the priority sub-projects identified by the community through the participatory planning process. The proposed priority investment comprised construction of a multi-purpose community centre incorporating: i. A social hall with a capacity of approximately 100 persons. ii. A daycare facility with a capacity of approximately 20 children. iii. An ICT centre with approximately 25 workstations. iv. Offices for the Chief and Assistant Chief. v. A community gymnasium. vi. A laundromat. vii. Washrooms, operational rooms, recreation area, and other supporting infrastructure. **Sustainability** The Social Safeguards Specialist from Pamoja Trust presented the proposed framework for selection of a Community-Based Organization (CBO) to manage the completed facility. She explained that the objective is to identify a legitimate, inclusive, technically capable, and financially sustainable community organization to	**Pamoja Trust / NPCT / CPCT / County Government of Kiambu**

	oversee operation and maintenance of the facility after project completion. The key CBO selection criteria include demonstrated experience, community representation, legal compliance, accountability, financial and technical capacity, sustainability, innovation, and effective monitoring and reporting systems. The process will remain participatory and community-driven to promote transparency, ownership, and long-term sustainability of the investment. **Recruitment of Community Workers** Pamoja Trust, explained that recruitment of community workers will follow the Labour Intensive Community Works (LICW) Manual. The process will ensure transparency, fairness, inclusion and community ownership. The recruitment process will include: i. Community sensitization on available opportunities, roles and responsibilities. ii. Nomination and application through the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). iii. Public vetting to ensure fairness and transparency. iv. Final selection in consultation with the Operator, SEC, GRC and CPCT in accordance with World Bank safeguard requirements. v. Preparation and approval of a register of community workers by the Operator. vi. Payment of workers through approved electronic payment systems in accordance with project procedures. **Response to the Presentation** The County Government of Kiambu commended Pamoja Trust, the NPCT and the CPCT for the participatory approach adopted during preparation of the Bosnia	

	Community Development Plan. The County appreciated the quality of the proposed interventions, the preliminary designs, and the emphasis placed on sustainability, community ownership, gender equality and social inclusion. The County Government committed to: i. Support integration of the endorsed Bosnia CDP into the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and Annual Development Plans (ADPs). ii. Provide technical support through the relevant County departments during implementation and monitoring. iii. Continue supporting land administration processes and implementation approvals for the proposed investments. iv. Collaborate in validation and capacity building of the Community-Based Organization (CBO) that will manage the completed facilities. v. Continue mobilizing resources and collaborating with development partners to support implementation of the prioritized projects. **Comments** The County sought clarification on the recruitment of labourers. The NPCT explained that recruitment would strictly follow the Labour Intensive Community Works (LICW) Manual to ensure transparency, fairness, inclusivity and equal opportunity for all eligible community members. Participants emphasized the need for continuous consultation with County departments, community leadership and stakeholders during detailed design and implementation to enhance ownership and sustainability of the proposed investments. Pamoja Trust committed to continue refining the designs and strengthening implementation arrangements, including operation and maintenance frameworks, to ensure long-term sustainability of the proposed facilities.	

4/22/07/2025	**Assessment of the Environmental and Social Impacts of the Prioritized Sub-Projects** The Environmental and Social Safeguards Team from Pamoja Trust presented the findings of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) undertaken for the prioritized Bosnia Community Development Plan (CDP) sub-projects. The team explained that the assessment had identified both positive and negative environmental and social impacts associated with implementation of the proposed investments and that appropriate mitigation measures had been incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). **Positive Impacts** • Creation of employment opportunities for local youth, women and persons with disabilities during construction and operation. • Improved access to community infrastructure through renovation of the social hall and construction of complementary facilities. • Improved childcare services through establishment of the daycare facility. • Enhanced digital inclusion and access to information through the ICT centre. • Improved access to government services through provision of office space for the Chief and Assistant Chief. • Enhanced social cohesion through provision of a safe and accessible community facility. **Potential Negative Impacts** • Dust emissions, noise and vibration during construction activities. • Temporary traffic disruption and restricted access during construction. • Generation of construction and operational solid waste.	**Pamoja Trust / NPCT / CPCT / County Government of Kiambu**

	• Wastewater generation from the proposed car wash facility and the need for proper treatment and disposal. • Occupational health and safety risks to workers. • Community health and safety risks during construction activities. • Possible disruption of existing utility services during excavation works. • Risks associated with Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), labour-related issues and project grievances. • Potential exclusion of vulnerable groups and the need for transparent allocation of project benefits. The safeguards team further explained the proposed mitigation measures, including implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), adherence to occupational health and safety requirements, implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), community sensitization, enforcement of worker Codes of Conduct, proper waste and wastewater management, and continuous environmental and social monitoring throughout project implementation. **Community Comments and Responses** i. Community members emphasized the need to prioritize employment opportunities for local residents during implementation. The project team confirmed that recruitment of unskilled and semi-skilled labour would prioritize local residents in accordance with the Labour Intensive Community Works (LICW) Manual. ii. Participants sought clarification on management of wastewater generated from the proposed laundromat. The safeguards team explained that wastewater would be managed through the approved wastewater management system and	

	maintained in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). iii. Community members requested continuous stakeholder engagement throughout implementation to ensure timely communication and resolution of concerns. The project team confirmed that stakeholder engagement activities and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) would remain operational throughout the project lifecycle. iv. Community members requested adequate safety measures to protect residents, particularly children, during construction activities. The safeguards team confirmed that appropriate site safety measures, warning signage, controlled access and worker Codes of Conduct would be implemented throughout construction.	
5/22/07/2025	**Feedback, Comments and Recommendations** The participants appreciated the comprehensive presentation of the Community Development Plan (CDP), preliminary designs, and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings. The meeting made the following recommendations to strengthen implementation of the proposed sub-projects: i. The County Government should continue supporting implementation of the prioritized investments through provision of technical support and integration of the projects into relevant County development plans. **ii.** Detailed designs should incorporate all environmental and social mitigation measures identified during the ESIA process, including accessibility for persons with disabilities, occupational health and safety requirements, wastewater management for the car wash	**County Government of Kiambu / NPCT / CPCT / Pamoja Trust**

	facility, and climate-resilient design considerations. **iii.** Community members should continue to be actively involved during detailed design, construction, operation and maintenance of the facilities to promote ownership and long-term sustainability. **iv.** Recruitment of community workers should remain transparent, competitive and inclusive, with priority given to local youth, women and persons with disabilities in accordance with the Labour Intensive Community Works (LICW) Manual. **v.** The Community-Based Organization (CBO) to manage the completed facilities should be identified through a transparent and participatory process and supported through appropriate capacity-building programmes. **vi.** The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) should be fully implemented and monitored throughout the project lifecycle, with continuous stakeholder engagement and an operational Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The meeting unanimously endorsed the proposed Bosnia Community Development Plan and the prioritized sub-projects and recommended that the project proceeds to the subsequent stages of detailed design, statutory approvals and implementation, subject to compliance with all applicable environmental, social and regulatory requirements.	
6/22/07/2025	**Closing Remarks** The County Government of Kiambu reaffirmed its commitment to support implementation of the endorsed Community Development Plan (CDP) and the prioritized sub-projects through continued technical collaboration	**County Government of Kiambu / NPCT / CPCT / Pamoja Trust**

	with the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT), County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), Pamoja Trust and the community. The NPCT informed the participants that following endorsement of the CDP and completion of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, the project would proceed to the next stages, including detailed design, preparation of the Summary Project Report (SPR), statutory approvals, and implementation of the prioritized investments. It was agreed that the co-design process would commence with active participation of the community, County Government departments, SEC, GRC, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that the final designs adequately reflect community priorities and comply with applicable technical, environmental and social requirements. The County Project Coordinator committed to continue coordinating the participation of relevant County departments during the co-design, implementation and supervision stages to strengthen ownership and facilitate sustainable management of the completed facilities. The meeting concluded with appreciation to all participants for their active participation and commitment towards successful implementation of the Bosnia Community Development Plan and the proposed socio-economic investments.	
7/22/07/2025	**Presentation and Handover of the Endorsed Community Development Plan (CDP)** The endorsed Bosnia Community Development Plan (CDP) was officially presented and handed over to the County Government of Kiambu through the County Executive Committee Member (CECM) responsible for Lands, Housing and Urban Development. The County Government acknowledged receipt of the endorsed CDP and committed to supporting implementation of the prioritized sub-projects in collaboration with the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT), County Project	**Pamoja Trust / County Government of Kiambu / NPCT / CPCT**

	Coordination Team (CPCT), Pamoja Trust, and the community. It was agreed that the co-design process would commence immediately after endorsement, with participation of the relevant County departments, SEC, GRC, community representatives, and technical teams to finalize the designs before implementation. The CPCT Coordinator committed to notify the relevant County departments to participate throughout the co-design and implementation process.	
8/22/07/2025	**Closing Remarks** The Chairperson thanked all participants for their active participation, valuable contributions, and continued commitment towards implementation of the Bosnia Community Development Plan. Community members were encouraged to continue supporting the project throughout the design, implementation, operation and maintenance phases to ensure long-term sustainability of the proposed investments. The meeting was officially closed with a word of prayer at **12:00 p.m.**	**Information**

Minutes Confirmed By:

Maurice Asamwa – NPCT representative

Signature: _____ Date: 22nd July 2025

Julius Mwololo – CPCT Coordinator (Kiambu)

Signature: _____ Date: 22nd July 2025

Florence Mungai – Sec Chairperson

Signature: _____ Date: 22nd July 2025

Veronica Koech – Pamoja Trust

Signature: _____ Date: 22nd July 2025

Pamoja Trust

ACTIVITY: Endorsement of CDP's For Bosnia

Date: 30/07/2025 VENUE: Bosnia

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

No.	Name	Organization/Affiliation /Community	Email	Telephone	Gender Tick		PWD (tick)		Below 35 (tick)	Over 35 (tick)	Signature
					F	M	YES	NO			
1.	Susan Njeri	Bosnia		0720992810	✓					✓	
2.	Beatrice Nyukimyua	Bosnia		0702499035	✓					✓	
3.	Caroline Njeri	Bosnia		0729271338	✓				✓		
4.	Mary Ithambui	"		0793866246	✓				✓		
5.	Elizabeth Kiriito	Bosnia		0712518702	✓				✓		
6.	Hannah Wanjiru	Bosnia		0700396618	✓				-	✓	
7.	EVELYNE KARIMI			0792715824	✓				✓		
8.	Benard Kilungu	Bosnia		0707213684		✓			✓		
9.	Faith Njaki	Bosnia		0792498432	✓				✓		
10.	mary wantha	Bosnia		0748464354	✓				✓		

Staff Facilitating Gerald Wanjala Signature

Pamoja Trust

ACTIVITY: .....

Date: ..... VENUE.....

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

No.	Name	Organization/Affiliation /Community	Email	Telephone	Gender Tick		PWD (tick)		Below 35 (tick)	Over 35 (tick)	Signature
					F	M	YES	NO			
1.	Nancy Wambui			0727296750						✓	
2.	EUNICE WAMBUA			0723 936957						✓	
3.	Reuben Muriithi			0715542687		✓		✓	✓		
4.	Daniel Wandeti			0990246615		✓		✓	✓		
5.	Kelvin wanjiru			0746 A00021		✓		✓	✓		
6.	Joseph Kamau		kiabm5315l@gmail.com	0719271879		✓			✓		
7.	Judy W. Kamau	GRC. chair-person.		0720298469		✓		✓	.	✓	
8.	Fredah Nyakiringa	SEC		0721392997	✓					✓	
9.	RICHARD KINYANJUI	SEC		0710660063		✓				✓	
10.	PATRICK MUNITHI	SEC		0724513306		✓				✓	

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Pamoja Trust

ACTIVITY: .....

Date: ..... VENUE.....

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

No.	Name	Organization/Affiliation /Community	Email	Telephone	Gender Tick		PWD (tick)		Below 35 (tick)	Over 35 (tick)	Signature
					F	M	YES	NO			
1.	Edith Waambui			0702 392184						✓	
2.	Martin Kung'u	K·C·G	–	0723638612		✓		✓	✓		
3.	Tereciah Njau	K·C·G	–	0710633649	✓			✓	✓		
4.	Erick Matata	K·C·G	–	0720787548		✓		✓	✓		
5.	Grace Mwangi	KCG	–	0711649845	✓			✓	✓		
6.	JOSEPH CAKUNG	SEC	–	0721971484		✓		✓		✓	
7.	Patrick Kioi	SEC	–	0714480435		✓				✓	
8.	Mercy Kamuti	SEC	–	0724660645						✓	
9.	LOISE NJUHGU	SEC	–	0722161925	✓					✓	
10.	AGNES MUWAKU	SEC	–	0721832695	✓					✓	

Staff Facilitating Gerald Wagura ..... Signature .....

Pamoja Trust

ACTIVITY; .....

Date: ..... VENUE.....

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

No.	Name	Organization/Affiliation /Community	Email	Telephone	Gender Tick		PWD (tick)		Below 35 (tick)	Over 35 (tick)	Signature
					F	M	YES	NO			
1.	Christabel Zakina.	Bosnia.	Zakinachristabel@gmail.com	0743706434	✓			✓	✓		
2.	Hellen Komunto	Bosnia.	Hellenkomunto63@gmail.com	0726362183	✓			✓		✓	
3.	John Wandaka	Pamoja Trust	wandakajic@gmail.com	0734505898		✓		✓		✓	
4.	Vitalis Adem		adem.vitalis@gmail.com	0724404596		✓		✓		✓	
5.	Kyalo Kalenge	PT	[illegible]	0796446971		✓		✓		✓	
6.	Mercy Njeri	KCG	mercynjeri2013@gmail.com	0722660233	✓			✓		✓	
7.	Julius Mwololo	KCG	[illegible]	0726591357		✓		✓		✓	
8.	Irene Mueni	Riverside	mueniirene118@gmail.com	0792 150 198	✓				✓		
9.	Mazuwa Mwangi	Riverside		0115 213 010		✓			✓		
10.	James Mwai	Riverside		0705 750 789		✓			✓		

Staff Facilitating Gerald Wojala .....Signature .....

Pamoja Trust

ACTIVITY: .....

Date: ..... VENUE.....

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

No.	Name	Organization/Affiliation /Community	Email	Telephone	Gender Tick		PWD *(tick)*		Below 35 *(tick)*	Over 35 *(tick)*	Signature
					F	M	YES	NO			
1.	Abraham Maina	Riverside	hmnkari@gmail.com	0790784184		✓		✓	✓		
2.	Peninah Mbambu	Riverside	Pmbuambu@gmail.com	0723 875525	✓					✓	
3.	Kevin Njuguna	Riverside		0746 268261		✓			✓		
4.	Veronica Koech	Pamoja Trust	vkoech@pamojatrust.org	0722776896	✓					✓	
5.	CHRISTOPHER MBONGA	RIVERSIDE	Cmbonga1@yahoo.com	0720239038		✓		✓		✓	
6.	RAFIKI KANWERU	PT	—	0732617576		✓		✓	✓		
7.											
8.											
9.											
10.											

Staff Facilitating Gerald Wafula.....Signature .....

10.4 Annex 4: Socio-economic Questionnaire

PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SETTLEMENT LEVEL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS (CDPs) in 8 No. SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN MOMBASA KIAMBU AND UASINGISHU COUNTIES

Socio-Economic Survey Tool

Household Questionnaire

Declaration: The information collected through this questionnaire will remain confidential and will be used solely for formulating Community Development Plans in informal settlements in Mombasa, Kiambu and Uasin Gishu County.

Section 1: General Information

1. County: _____
2. Sub-County: _____
3. Constituency: _____
4. Ward: _____
5. Settlement: _____
6. Date of Interview: _____
7. Interviewer's Name: _____
8. Questionnaire Number: _____

Section 2: Demographics

Purpose: This section gathers detailed information about the respondent and their household to understand the composition, diversity, and unique needs of the settlement population.

Respondent Information

1. Full Name of Respondent: _____
2. Gender:
   - ☐ Male

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Prefer not to say

3. How old are you?
   - ☐ <18
   - ☐ 18-25
   - ☐ 26-35
   - ☐ 36-45
   - ☐ 46-55
   - ☐ 56-65
   - ☐ >65
4. Nationality:
   - ☐ Kenyan
   - ☐ Non-Kenyan
   - ☐ Refugee
   - ☐ Other (specify): _____
5. Language Proficiency: (Select all that apply):
   - ☐ Swahili
   - ☐ English
   - ☐ Other (specify): _____

Household Composition

6. Is the respondent the head of the household?
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No
   - If no, relationship to the household head:
     - ☐ Spouse
     - ☐ Child
     - ☐ Sibling
     - ☐ Other (specify): _____
7. Total Number of Household Members: _____
   - Adults (18 years and older): _____
   - Children (under 18 years): _____
8. How many generations live in this household?
   - ☐ One (single-generation household)

- Two (parents and children)
- Three or more (extended family)

Marital Status

9. Marital Status:
    - Single
    - Married
    - Divorced
    - Widowed
    - Cohabiting
    - Other (specify): _____
10. Does your spouse live in this household?
    - Yes
    - No
    - If no, specify their location: _____

Disability Status

11. Does any household member have a disability?
    - Yes
    - No
12. If yes, specify the type of disability (Select all that apply):
    - Visual (e.g., blindness, partial sight)
    - Hearing (e.g., deafness, hearing loss)
    - Speech (e.g., difficulty speaking)
    - Physical (e.g., mobility challenges)
    - Cognitive/Intellectual (e.g., learning difficulties)
    - Mental health condition (e.g., depression, anxiety)
    - Other (specify): _____
13. Are assistive devices available for the disability (e.g., hearing aids, wheelchairs)?
    - Yes
    - No
14. How many household members have disabilities?

Migration and Residential History

15. Length of Residence in Settlement: _____years
16. Were all current household members born in this settlement?
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
    - If no, specify where they were born: _____
17. Has the household moved to this settlement?
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
    - If yes, from where? _____
    - Reason for moving:
        - ☐ Employment opportunities
        - ☐ Better housing conditions
        - ☐ Access to education
        - ☐ Marriage
        - ☐ Other (specify): _____
18. Has any member migrated from this settlement?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
        - ☐ Prefer not to say

Section 3: Housing and Living Conditions

1. Tenure Type:
    - ☐ Owner
    - ☐ Tenant
    - ☐ Sub-letting
    - ☐ Other: _____
2. If rented who is the owner
    - ☐ National government
    - ☐ County government
    - ☐ Individual

- ☐ Faith based organization
- ☐ Other(specify)_____

3. If rented How much is the rent _____(Prefer not to say)
   - ☐ 0-1000
   - ☐ 1001-2500
   - ☐ 2501-3000
   - ☐ 3001-5000
   - ☐ >5000
4. Dwelling Type:
   - ☐ Detached House
   - ☐ Flats
   - ☐ Huts
   - ☐ Other: _____
5. Building Materials:
   - Roof: [ ] Iron Sheets [ ] Tiles [ ] Concrete [ ] Grass [ ] Other: _____
   - Walls: [ ] Stone [ ] Brick/block [ ], Mud/cement [ ] Mud/Wood [ ] Tin [ ] Other: _____
   - Floor: [ ] Mud [ ] Cement [ ] Tiles [ ] Other: _____
6. Housing Risks:
   - ☐ None
   - ☐ Landslide
   - ☐ Flooding
   - ☐ Fire
   - ☐ Other: _____
7. Household Amenities:
   - Television: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Refrigerator: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Mobile Phone: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Motorcycle/Bicycle: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Radio [ ]Yes [ ] No
   - WIFI [ ] Yes [ ] No
8. How many habitable rooms does your house have
   - ☐
   - ☐ 1
   - ☐ 2
   - 3
   - ☐ 4
   - ☐ 5
9. What is the general condition of the dwelling unit
   - ☐ Excellent

- ☐ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Bad

10.10.

Section 4: Socio-Economic Information

Purpose: To assess the primary livelihood sources, household income and expenditure patterns, and financial challenges faced by the respondents.

Income and Livelihood

1. **What is the primary source of income for your household?**
   - ☐ National Government Employment
   - ☐ County Government Employment
   - ☐ Private company Employment
   - ☐ Self-Employment
   - ☐ Casual Labour
   - ☐ Business/Trade
   - ☐ Farming (Crop/Livestock)
   - ☐ Remittances (from relatives or friends)
   - ☐ Pension/Retirement Benefits
   - ☐ Social Protection Programs (e.g., Inua Jamii)
   - ☐ Boda Boda
   - ☐ Fish Monger
   - ☐ Other: _____
2. **Does your household have additional sources of income?**
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No
   - If yes, specify:
     - ☐ Rental Income
     - ☐ Seasonal Farming
     - ☐ Small-scale Business

- ☐ Other: _____

3. **In which sector does your household earn most of its income?**
   - ☐ Agriculture
   - ☐ Manufacturing
   - ☐ Construction
   - ☐ Retail and Trade
   - ☐ Education
   - ☐ Health
   - ☐ Transport
   - ☐ Tourism and Hospitality
   - ☐ Other: _____
4. **Are there household members who are currently unemployed and seeking work?**
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No
   - If yes, how many? _____

Income Levels

5. **What is the estimated total monthly income of your household?**
   - ☐ Less than 5,000 KES
   - ☐ 5,001–10,000 KES
   - ☐ 10,001–20,000 KES
   - ☐ 20,001–30,000 KES
   - ☐ 30,001–50,000 KES
   - ☐ More than 50,000 KES
6. **Does your household's income vary significantly during the year?**
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No
   - If yes, specify the seasons and reasons for variation: _____

Expenditure Patterns

7. **Please estimate your household's average monthly expenditure in the following categories:**

Expenditure Item	Amount (KES)
Food and Drinks	
Housing (Rent, Maintenance)	
Medical Care	
Transportation and Communication	
Utilities (Water, Electricity)	
Savings	
Other (specify): _____	

8. **What are the main challenges your household faces in meeting its expenses?**
   - ☐ High cost of living
   - ☐ Unstable income
   - ☐ Unexpected expenses (e.g., medical emergencies)
   - ☐ Other: _____

Savings and Investments

9. **Savings Practices:**
   - Does your household save money regularly?
     - ☐ Yes
     - ☐ No
10. **Location of Savings:**
    - Where does your household keep its savings?
      - ☐ At home
      - ☐ Bank
      - ☐ SACCO (Savings and Credit Cooperative)
      - ☐ Mobile Money Wallet (e.g., M-Pesa)
      - ☐ Other: _____
11. **Investment Activities:**
    - Has your household invested in any of the following? (Select all that apply):
      - ☐ Livestock
      - ☐ Farming inputs (e.g., seeds, fertilizers)
      - ☐ Small business

- ☐ Land or property
- ☐ Education (skills development or training)
- ☐ Other: _____

Debt and Financial Assistance

12. **Household Debt:**
    - Does any member of your household currently have a loan?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
13. **Sources of Loans:**
    - If yes, where was the loan obtained?
        - ☐ Bank
        - ☐ SACCO
        - ☐ Mobile Money Loans (e.g., M-Shwari, Fuliza)
        - ☐ Informal Lenders (e.g., friends, moneylenders)
        - ☐ Other: _____
14. **Purpose of Loan:**
    - What was the primary purpose of the loan?
        - ☐ Starting or expanding a business
        - ☐ Paying school fees
        - ☐ Medical expenses
        - ☐ Buying land or property
        - ☐ Other: _____
15. **Repayment Challenges:**
    - Are you facing challenges in repaying loans?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
    - If yes, specify the challenges: _____

Livelihood Challenges

16. **Economic Challenges:**
    - What are the main challenges your household faces in earning a livelihood? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Lack of employment opportunities
        - ☐ Low wages or income
        - ☐ High cost of inputs (e.g., farming, business supplies)
        - ☐ Limited access to credit
        - ☐ Other: _____
17. **Skill Development Needs:**
    - What skills or training would help improve your household's income or livelihood?
        - ☐ Business management
        - ☐ Farming techniques
        - ☐ Vocational training (e.g., carpentry, tailoring)
        - ☐ Technology and IT skills
        - ☐ Other: _____

Social Protection and Assistance

18. **Government or NGO Support:**
    - Is your household receiving support from any government or NGO program?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
19. **Program Details:**
    - If yes, specify the program:
    - ☐ Older Persons Cash Transfer (OCTP)
    - ☐ Cash Transfer To Orphans and Vulnerable Persons (CT-OVP)
    - ☐ Persons With Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PWSD-CT)
    - ☐ Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP)
    - ☐ Inua Jamii Program
    - ☐ School Meals Program
    - ☐ Refugee Assistance Programs
    - ☐ Other(Specify)
        - If yes specify type of assistance received:
            - ☐ Cash transfers
            - ☐ Food aid

- ☐ Training or education support
- ☐ Other: _____

- **Section 5: Physical and Social Infrastructure**

Purpose: To assess access, quality, and challenges related to water, sanitation, energy, transportation, and other essential services in the settlement.

Water and Sanitation

1. **Water Source:**
   - What is your household's main source of water? (Select one):
     - ☐ Borehole
     - ☐ Piped Water
     - ☐ River/Stream
     - ☐ Water Vendors
     - ☐ Rainwater Harvesting
     - ☐ Other: _____
2. **Water Quality:**
   - How would you rate the quality of your water supply?
     - ☐ Good (safe for drinking without treatment)
     - ☐ Fair (requires treatment but usable)
     - ☐ Poor (unsafe)
3. **Water Accessibility:**
   - How is water provided to your household?
     - ☐ Individual household connection
     - ☐ Communal tap
     - ☐ Vendor delivery
   - If communal, how far is the water source? _____km
4. **Water Challenges:**
   - What challenges does your household face in accessing water? (Select all that apply):
     - ☐ Long distance to source
     - ☐ Unreliable supply

- ☐ High cost
- ☐ Poor quality
- ☐ Other: _____

5. **Sanitation Facilities:**
   - What type of toilet facility does your household use?
     - ☐ Private Pit Latrine
     - ☐ Shared Pit Latrine
     - ☐ Flush Toilet
     - ☐ Open Defecation
     - ☐ Other: _____
6. **Waste Disposal:**
   - How does your household dispose of solid waste?
     - ☐ Organized collection (e.g., private or county services)
     - ☐ Composting
     - ☐ Burning
     - ☐ Indiscriminate dumping
     - ☐ Other: _____
7. **Sanitation Challenges:**
   - What are the major challenges your household faces regarding sanitation?
     - ☐ Lack of toilets
     - ☐ Poor drainage or wastewater management
     - ☐ Insufficient waste collection services
     - ☐ High cost of services
     - ☐ Other: _____
8. **Recommendations:**
   - What improvements would you suggest for water and sanitation services?

Energy

9. **Lighting Energy Source:**
   - What is the primary source of lighting in your household? (Select one)
     - ☐ Electricity
     - ☐ Solar
     - ☐ Paraffin lamps
     - ☐ Gas lamps
     - ☐ Other: _____

10. **Cooking Energy Source:**
    - What is the main source of energy for cooking in your household?
        - ☐ Gas
        - ☐ Firewood
        - ☐ Charcoal
        - ☐ Electricity
        - ☐ Other: _____
11. **Energy Accessibility:**
    - If not connected to electricity, why?
        - ☐ High connection cost
        - ☐ Lack of infrastructure
        - ☐ Other: _____
12. **Energy Challenges:**
    - What are the challenges your household faces in accessing energy?
        - ☐ High cost
        - ☐ Unreliable supply
        - ☐ Lack of availability
        - ☐ Other: _____
13. **Recommendations:**
    - What improvements would you suggest for energy services?
        - _____

Transportation

14. **Transportation Modes:**
    - What is the main mode of transport for your household? (Select one)
        - ☐ Public Vehicles (Matatus/Buses)
        - ☐ Private Vehicle
        - ☐ Boda Boda
        - ☐ Walking
        - ☐ Other: _____
15. **Transport Destinations:**

Destination	Mode of Transport	Travel Time (mins)

Place of Work _____

School _____

Market _____

Health Facility _____

16. **Transportation Challenges:**
    - What challenges does your household face related to transportation? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Poor road conditions
        - ☐ High cost of transport
        - ☐ Limited availability of transport services
        - ☐ Other: _____
17. **Recommendations:**
    - What improvements would you suggest for transportation services?
        - _____

Physical Infrastructure

18. **Road Conditions:**
    - How would you describe the current state of the roads in your area?
        - ☐ Good
        - ☐ Fair
        - ☐ Poor
19. **Drainage Systems:**
    - Are there adequate drainage systems in your area?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
    - If no, what are the major issues?
        - _____

20. **Street Lighting:**
    - Does your area have adequate street lighting?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No

21. **Recommendations:**
    - What improvements would you suggest for physical infrastructure in your area?
        - _____

Social Amenities

22. **What social amenities are available in your settlement? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Schools (primary, secondary)
    - ☐ Health facilities (e.g., clinics, dispensaries, hospitals)
    - ☐ Religious centres (e.g., churches, mosques, temples)
    - ☐ Water points or public taps
    - ☐ Public toilets
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
23. **How far are these social amenities from your residence?**
    - ☐ Less than 500 meters
    - ☐ 500 meters to 1 kilometer
    - ☐ More than 1 kilometer
24. **What challenges do you face in accessing these social amenities? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Long distances
    - ☐ Overcrowding or limited capacity
    - ☐ High cost of services
    - ☐ Poor maintenance of facilities
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____

---

25. **Are there civic/public services available in your settlement?**
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
26. **If yes, which of the following services are available? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Public library
    - ☐ Community hall
    - ☐ Police post or station
    - ☐ Fire station

- ☐ Postal services
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

27. **How far is the nearest civic/public service from your residence?**
    - ☐ Less than 500 meters
    - ☐ 500 meters to 1 kilometer
    - ☐ More than 1 kilometer
28. **Have you or a household member used any of these services in the past 6 months?**
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
29. **What challenges do you face in accessing these civic/public services? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Long distance to facilities
    - ☐ Limited operating hours
    - ☐ Poor quality of service
    - ☐ Limited capacity (e.g., overcrowding)
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
30. **How satisfied are you with the availability and quality of civic/public services in your settlement?**
    - ☐ Very satisfied
    - ☐ Satisfied
    - ☐ Neutral
    - ☐ Dissatisfied
    - ☐ Very dissatisfied

31. **Are there recreational facilities available in your settlement?**
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
32. **If yes, which of the following recreational facilities are available? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Public Park
    - ☐ Playground
    - ☐ Sports field or stadium
    - ☐ Community centre for cultural events
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
33. **How often do you or your household members use recreational facilities?**
    - ☐ Daily
    - ☐ Weekly
    - ☐ Monthly
    - ☐ Rarely
    - ☐ Never

34. **What are the main barriers to using recreational facilities? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Lack of facilities in the settlement
    - ☐ Long distance to facilities
    - ☐ Safety concerns
    - ☐ Poor maintenance of facilities
    - ☐ Lack of awareness about available facilities
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
35. **How satisfied are you with the availability and quality of recreational facilities in your settlement?**
    - ☐ Very satisfied
    - ☐ Satisfied
    - ☐ Neutral
    - ☐ Dissatisfied
    - ☐ Very dissatisfied
36. **What improvements would you suggest for social amenities, civic/public services, and recreational facilities in your settlement?**

    _____

Solid Waste Management and Disposal

37. **What is the primary method of household waste disposal in your settlement?**
    - ☐ Collected by County or private services
    - ☐ Dumped in open areas
    - ☐ Burned
    - ☐ Composted
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
38. **Are there designated waste collection points in your settlement?**
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
39. **If yes, how far are the collection points from your residence?**
    - ☐ Less than 500 meters
    - ☐ 500 meters to 1 kilometer
    - ☐ More than 1 kilometer

40. **How often is waste collected in your settlement?**
    - ☐ Daily
    - ☐ Weekly
    - ☐ Bi-weekly
    - ☐ Rarely
    - ☐ Never
41. **What type of waste is most generated in your household? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Organic (food waste, garden waste)
    - ☐ Plastic
    - ☐ Paper
    - ☐ Glass
    - ☐ Metal
    - ☐ Hazardous (batteries, chemicals)
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
42. **What challenges do you face regarding waste disposal? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Lack of designated collection points
    - ☐ Irregular waste collection services
    - ☐ High cost of private waste services
    - ☐ Inadequate waste segregation at source
    - ☐ Lack of awareness about waste management practices
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
43. **Are there community-based waste management initiatives in your settlement?**
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
44. **If yes, what types of initiatives are available? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Recycling programs
    - ☐ Composting facilities
    - ☐ Waste collection cooperatives
    - ☐ Awareness campaigns
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
45. **What measures do you think can improve waste management in your settlement?**

    _____

- **Section 6: Education and Health**

Education

1. **Education Levels in Household:**
   - ☐ None
   - ☐ Primary
   - ☐ Secondary
   - ☐ College/University
   - ☐ Adult Education
2. **School Access:**

School Level	Distance (km)	Mode of Transport	Travel Time (mins)
Pre-primary	_____	_____	_____
Primary	_____	_____	_____
Secondary	_____	_____	_____
Tertiary/Vocational	_____	_____	_____

Health

3. **What type of health facility is closest to your residence?**
   - ☐ Public hospital
   - ☐ Public dispensary/clinic
   - ☐ Private hospital/clinic
   - ☐ Faith-based/NGO health facility
   - ☐ Traditional healer
   - ☐ Other (specify): _____
4. **How far is the nearest health facility from your residence?**
   - ☐ Less than 1 kilometer
   - ☐ 1–3 kilometers
   - ☐ 3–5 kilometers
   - ☐ More than 5 kilometers

5. **How do you usually travel to the nearest health facility?**
    - ☐ Walking
    - ☐ Bicycle
    - ☐ Motorbike (boda boda)
    - ☐ Public transport (matatu, bus)
    - ☐ Private vehicle
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
6. **How long does it take to reach the nearest health facility?**
    - ☐ Less than 15 minutes
    - ☐ 15–30 minutes
    - ☐ 30–60 minutes
    - ☐ More than 1 hour
7. **Have you or a household member sought healthcare in the past 6 months?**
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
8. **If yes, what type of healthcare service did you seek? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ General outpatient treatment
    - ☐ Maternal and child health services
    - ☐ Immunizations
    - ☐ Family planning services
    - ☐ Emergency care
    - ☐ Chronic disease management (e.g., diabetes, hypertension)
    - ☐ Mental health services
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
9. **What were the main challenges you faced when accessing healthcare? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Long distance to the facility
    - ☐ High cost of treatment
    - ☐ Long waiting times
    - ☐ Lack of required services or medication
    - ☐ Discrimination or poor treatment by staff
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
10. **Are there any community health initiatives available in your settlement?**
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
    - ☐ Not sure
11. **If yes, what type of initiatives are available? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Free health camps

- ☐ Community health workers or volunteers
- ☐ Health education campaigns
- ☐ Mobile health clinics
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

12. How satisfied are you with the quality of health services in your settlement?

- ☐ Very satisfied
- ☐ Satisfied
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Dissatisfied
- ☐ Very dissatisfied

13. What improvements would you suggest for healthcare services in your settlement?

(Open-ended)

Section 7: Governance and Public Participation

Are you a member of any community organization?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- If yes, specify activities: _____

2. Have you participated in civic processes (e.g., budget approval meetings)?
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No
   - If no, what prevented participation?
     - ☐ Lack of information
     - ☐ Inconvenient timings
     - ☐ Lack of trust in the process
     - ☐ Other: _____
3. How would you prefer to receive information about community projects?
   - ☐ SMS/Phone calls
   - ☐ Social media
   - ☐ Public noticeboards
   - ☐ Other: _____

Section 8: Settlement Challenges and Priorities

Purpose: To identify the most pressing issues faced by the community and prioritize solutions for improving the settlement's living conditions.

Key Challenges

1. **Top 3 Challenges:**
    - What are the top three challenges faced by your settlement?
        - 1: _____
        - 2: _____
        - 3: _____
2. **Challenge Categories:**
    - What are the key areas in which your settlement faces challenges? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Housing (e.g., overcrowding, poor quality)
        - ☐ Water and sanitation
        - ☐ Energy access
        - ☐ Transportation and road infrastructure
        - ☐ Education facilities
        - ☐ Healthcare facilities
        - ☐ Security and crime
        - ☐ Land use and tenure
        - ☐ Unemployment and lack of income opportunities
        - ☐ Environmental issues (e.g., pollution, deforestation)
        - ☐ Other: _____
3. **Impact of Challenges:**
    - How do these challenges affect your household or community? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Increased health risks
        - ☐ Financial strain
        - ☐ Reduced quality of life
        - ☐ Other: _____

Prioritization of Needs

Community Priorities:

- Rank the following needs in order of priority for improvement (1 = highest priority, 5 = lowest priority):

- Need Priority Rank (1–5)

Housing improvements
Water and sanitation
services Education
facilities Healthcare
facilities Employment
opportunities

4. **Short-Term Priorities:**
   - What immediate actions would you recommend to improve your settlement?
     - ☐ Build or repair infrastructure (e.g., roads, drainage)
     - ☐ Enhance security measures (e.g., police patrols, street lighting)
     - ☐ Provide clean water and sanitation facilities
     - ☐ Other: _____
5. **Long-Term Goals:**
   - What are your long-term aspirations for your settlement?
     - ☐ Achieve secure land tenure
     - ☐ Develop community facilities (e.g., schools, clinics)
     - ☐ Improve economic opportunities
     - ☐ Protect the environment
     - ☐ Other: _____

Community Involvement

6. **Participation in Development Planning:**
   - Have you participated in any settlement development planning or discussions?
     - ☐ Yes
     - ☐ No
7. **Barriers to Participation:**
   - If no, what prevents you from participating? (Select all that apply):
     - ☐ Lack of information about meetings
     - ☐ Time constraints

- ☐ Lack of trust in decision-makers
- ☐ Other: _____

8. **Preferred Engagement Methods:**
   - How would you prefer to be engaged in community development efforts? (Select all that apply):
     - ☐ Regular community meetings
     - ☐ Online platforms (e.g., social media, WhatsApp groups)
     - ☐ Door-to-door consultations
     - ☐ Other: _____

Recommendations

9. **Immediate Actions:**
   - What immediate actions would you suggest to address the settlement's most urgent challenges?

     _____

10. **Long-Term Solutions:**
    - What long-term solutions would you propose to ensure sustainable development?

      _____

11. **Role of Stakeholders:**
    - Which stakeholders should be involved in addressing these challenges? (Select all that apply):
      - ☐ Local government
      - ☐ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
      - ☐ Community-based organizations
      - ☐ Private sector
      - ☐ Other: _____

Monitoring and Feedback

12. **Progress Monitoring:**
    - How should progress on community development initiatives be monitored?

- ☐ Community-led monitoring committees
- ☐ Regular public meetings and updates
- ☐ Surveys and feedback mechanisms
- ☐ Other: _____

13. **Feedback Channels:**
    - How would you like to provide feedback on settlement development projects?
        - ☐ Suggestion boxes
        - ☐ Online feedback forms
        - ☐ Direct communication with leaders
        - ☐ Other: _____

Section 9: Crime and Conflict Resolution

Purpose: To gather insights on the prevalence of crime, safety concerns, and conflict resolution mechanisms within the settlement.

Crime Incidence

1. **Common Types of Crime:**
    - What types of crimes are most common in your area? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Theft (e.g., burglary, pickpocketing)
        - ☐ Robbery with violence
        - ☐ Domestic violence
        - ☐ Drug-related crimes
        - ☐ Sexual assault
        - ☐ Fraud (e.g., mobile money scams)
        - ☐ Other: _____
2. **Frequency of Crime:**
    - How often do crimes occur in your area?
        - ☐ Daily
        - ☐ Weekly
        - ☐ Monthly
        - ☐ Rarely

3. **Crime Hotspots:**
    - Are there specific areas in your settlement where crimes are more frequent?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
    - If yes, specify the locations: _____
4. **Impact of Crime:**
    - How has crime affected your household? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Loss of property
        - ☐ Physical harm
        - ☐ Fear and insecurity
        - ☐ Other: _____

Reporting and Law Enforcement

5. **Reporting Crimes:**
    - Do residents report crimes to authorities?
        - ☐ Yes, most of the time
        - ☐ Sometimes
        - ☐ Rarely
        - ☐ Never
6. **Barriers to Reporting Crimes:**
    - If crimes are not reported, what are the main reasons? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Lack of trust in law enforcement
        - ☐ Fear of retaliation
        - ☐ Lack of awareness on how to report
        - ☐ Other: _____
7. **Law Enforcement Presence:**
    - Are law enforcement officers readily available in your settlement?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
    - If no, what are the main challenges with law enforcement?
        - ☐ Delayed response times
        - ☐ Insufficient personnel
        - ☐ Corruption or bias
        - ☐ Other: _____

Safety Perceptions

8. **Sense of Safety:**
    - How safe do you feel in your settlement?
        - ☐ Very safe
        - ☐ Moderately safe
        - ☐ Unsafe
        - ☐ Very unsafe
9. **Times of Insecurity:**
    - When do you feel least safe in your settlement?
        - ☐ Daytime
        - ☐ Nighttime
        - ☐ During specific events (e.g., market days)
        - ☐ Other: _____

Conflict Resolution

10. **Common Causes of Conflict:**
    - What are the most common causes of conflict in your area? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Land disputes
        - ☐ Family disputes
        - ☐ Political disagreements
        - ☐ Resource disputes (e.g., water, grazing land)
        - ☐ Other: _____
11. **Conflict Resolution Mechanisms:**
    - How are conflicts resolved in your area? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Mediation by elders or community leaders
        - ☐ Police intervention
        - ☐ Legal action through courts
        - ☐ Traditional or cultural practices
        - ☐ Other: _____

12. **Effectiveness of Conflict Resolution:**
    - How effective are the conflict resolution mechanisms in your area?
        - ☐ Very effective
        - ☐ Moderately effective
        - ☐ Not effective
13. **Barriers to Conflict Resolution:**
    - What challenges hinder effective conflict resolution? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Lack of trust in mediators
        - ☐ Delayed processes
        - ☐ Bias or favoritism
        - ☐ Other: _____

Recommendations

14. **Improving Safety and Security:**
    - What measures would you suggest improving safety in your settlement?
        - ☐ Increased police patrols
        - ☐ Community policing initiatives
        - ☐ Improved street lighting
        - ☐ Other: _____
15. **Improving Conflict Resolution:**
    - What measures would you suggest enhancing conflict resolution?
        - ☐ Training for mediators
        - ☐ Establishing community courts
        - ☐ Strengthening traditional dispute mechanisms
        - ☐ Other: _____

Section 10: Disaster Management

Purpose: To gather insights into disaster risks, preparedness, and the community's capacity to respond and recover from disasters.

Types of Disasters

1. **Common Disasters:**
    1. What types of disasters commonly occur in your settlement? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Flooding
        - ☐ Drought
        - ☐ Fire outbreaks
        - ☐ Landslides
        - ☐ Disease outbreaks (e.g., cholera, malaria)
        - ☐ Other: (Specify)_____
    2. Which disasters have had the most significant impact on your settlement in the past 5 years? Please rank them in order of importance or prevalence, with 1 being the most significant and 5 being the least significant.

Disaster Type	Rank (1–5 or N/A)
Flooding	
Drought	
Fires	
Disease outbreaks (e.g., cholera, malaria)	
Landslides	
Other (specify): _____	

3. Frequency of Disasters:

1. How often do disasters occur in your settlement?
    - ☐ Annually
    - ☐ Seasonally
    - ☐ Rarely

4. Seasonal Disasters:

1. Are certain disasters more common during specific seasons?
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
2. If yes, specify the season and disaster type: _____

Impact of Disasters

2. **Effects on Households:**
    - How have disasters affected your household? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Loss of property
        - ☐ Injury or loss of life
        - ☐ Loss of livelihood (e.g., crops, livestock)
        - ☐ Displacement
        - ☐ Other: _____
3. **Community Impact:**
    - How do disasters typically affect the community?
        - ☐ Damage to infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges)
        - ☐ Disruption of services (e.g., water, electricity)
        - ☐ Increased vulnerability of specific groups (e.g., elderly, children)
        - ☐ Other: _____

Preparedness and Early Warning

Disaster Preparedness:

- Is your household prepared to handle disasters?
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No

Preparedness Measures Taken:

- If yes, what measures has your household taken? (Select all that apply):
    - ☐ Built disaster-resistant structures
    - ☐ Created emergency plans
    - ☐ Stored emergency supplies (e.g., food, water, first aid)
    - ☐ Other: _____

Early Warning Systems:

- Are there early warning systems in place for disasters in your area?
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
- If yes, how are warnings communicated?
    - ☐ Radio

- ☐ SMS alerts
- ☐ Community meetings
- ☐ Other: _____

Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems:

- How effective are the early warning systems?
  - ☐ Very effective
  - ☐ Moderately effective
  - ☐ Not effective

Disaster Response

Immediate Response:

- Who typically responds to disasters in your settlement? (Select all that apply):
  - ☐ Local community groups
  - ☐ County or national government agencies
  - ☐ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
  - ☐ Other: _____

Adequacy of Response:

- How adequate are the disaster response efforts in your area?
  - ☐ Very adequate
  - ☐ Moderately adequate
  - ☐ Not adequate

Access to Emergency Services:

- Does your household have access to the following during disasters? (Select all that apply):
  - ☐ Emergency shelters
  - ☐ Medical assistance
  - ☐ Food aid
  - ☐ Other: _____

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4. **Community Recovery:**
    - How long does it take for your community to recover after a disaster?
        - ☐ Less than a month
        - ☐ 1–3 months
        - ☐ More than 3 months
5. **Household Recovery:**
    - How long does it take for your household to recover after a disaster?
        - ☐ Less than a month
        - ☐ 1–3 months
        - ☐ More than 3 months
6. **Assistance for Recovery:**
    - What type of assistance does your household receive during recovery?
        - ☐ Financial aid
        - ☐ Rebuilding materials
        - ☐ Food and basic supplies
        - ☐ Other: _____
7. **Barriers to Recovery:**
    - What challenges hinder recovery after disasters? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Lack of financial resources
        - ☐ Limited government support
        - ☐ Loss of income opportunities
        - ☐ Other: _____

Recommendations

Improving Disaster Preparedness:

- What measures would you suggest improving disaster preparedness in your settlement?
    - ☐ Establish community disaster response teams
    - ☐ Build or improve early warning systems
    - ☐ Train residents in disaster management
    - ☐ Other: _____

Improving Disaster Response:

- What measures would you suggest improving disaster response in your settlement?
    - ☐ Increase government involvement
    - ☐ Provide more resources for response teams

- ☐ Establish emergency shelters
- ☐ Other: _____

Improving Long-term Recovery:

- What measures would you suggest improving disaster recovery in your settlement?
  - ☐ Provide financial aid for rebuilding
  - ☐ Support livelihood restoration programs
  - ☐ Improve infrastructure resilience (e.g., flood-resistant roads)
  - ☐ Other: _____

Thank You for Your Cooperation!

10.5 Annex 5: Chance Find Procedure

Chance Find Procedure for Preparation and Implementation of Community Development Plans (CDP) In Selected Informal Settlements IN the counties of Uasin Gishu, Kiambu and Mombasa (8 no. Settlements)

Introduction

This document describes the Chance Find Procedure for Preparation and Implementation of Community Development Plans (CDP) In Selected Informal Settlements IN the counties of Uasin Gishu, Kiambu and Mombasa (8 no. Settlements) (hereafter referred to as "the Project"), outlining the procedures that the operator will follow should potential cultural heritage discoveries occur during the small-scale construction and/or renovation activities associated with the Project.

The Chance Find Procedure has been developed in alignment with international good practice, including the World Bank Operational Policies and also complies with Government of Kenya requirements.

The KISIP2 sub-projects requires projects to have established a provisional Chance Find Procedure before project start. The scope and scale of the Chance Find Procedure will be proportionate to the nature, scale and type of potential risks and impacts to cultural heritage that may arise from the Projects' small-scale construction and/or renovation activities. In addition, the Chance Find Procedure will be commensurate with the type and scale of the planned construction/ renovation activities. As such, construction/ renovation activities deemed at screening to have a negligible potential negative impact on cultural heritage (e.g. renovations to ranger shelters, etc.) or with a small/ negligible footprint will not require a Chance Find Procedure. This will need to be justified in the ESMP.

Cultural heritage is defined as resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. Cultural heritage encompasses tangible and intangible heritage, which may be recognised and valued at a local, regional, national or global level, as follows[8]:

- *Tangible cultural heritage, which includes movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Tangible cultural heritage may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below land or under the water; and*
- *Intangible cultural heritage, which includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills—as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith— that communities and groups recognise as part of their cultural heritage, as transmitted from generation to generation and constantly recreated by them in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history.*

Tangible cultural heritage is the focus of this Chance Find Procedure and in particular, chance finds which are when archaeological, historical, cultural and/or remain material is unexpectedly encountered during project construction or operation.

For this Project, the small-scale construction and/or renovation activities involving multi-purpose community centre with information communication technology (ICT) components, social hall of 100 pax capacity, and day care components, and greening and levelling of the ground.

[8] World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, 2017.

As such, risks and impacts to tangible cultural heritage, and in particular, archaeological material, that may arise from Project activities could include excavations leading to damage to archaeological material owing to earthworks.

Purpose of the Chance Find Procedure

A Chance Find Procedure is a project-specific procedure which is to be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. The Chance Find Procedure sets out how chance finds associated with the project will be managed. The procedure includes a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to fence off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of WB ESS8 and national law; and to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures[9].

The Chance Find Procedure aims to:

- *Protect physical cultural resources from the adverse impacts of physical investment activities and support their preservation;*
- *Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of Physical Cultural Resources; and*
- *Raise awareness of all construction workers and management on site regarding the potential for accidental discovery of cultural heritage resources.*

This Chance Find Procedure therefore intends to provide World Bank with an appropriate response in accordance with the relevant national legislation and international good practice. As such, all contracts for civil works will include this Chance Find Procedure.

In order for the Chance Find Procedure to be effective, the site manager must ensure that all personnel on the proposed development site understand the Chance Find Procedure and the importance of adhering to it if cultural heritage resources are encountered. In addition, training or induction on cultural heritage resources that might potentially be found on site should be provided by the operator.

Procedure

Prior to project implementation, the Operator is responsible for siting and designing project activities to avoid significant adverse impacts to cultural heritage. The environmental and social risks and impacts identification process at the screening stage should help determine whether the proposed location of a project is in areas where cultural heritage is expected to be found, either during construction or operations.

In such cases, will develop provisions for managing chance finds through a chance find procedure which will be applied in the event that cultural heritage is subsequently discovered. The Operator (Pamoja Trust) and any Operators will make sure not to disturb any chance find further until an assessment by competent professionals is made. Where necessary, this will include qualified experts, including the relevant government authorities and civil society organisations, as well as traditional knowledge holders and other people from the area who should be consulted on whether disclosure of information is desirable, since there are situations in which disclosure may compromise the safety or integrity of the cultural heritage in question and/or endanger the sources of information.

b) Procedures for accidental discovery of cultural resources (chance finds)

[9] World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, 2017.

This Chance Finds Procedure covers the actions to be taken from the discovering of a heritage site or item to its investigation and assessment by a professional archaeologist or other appropriately qualified person to its rescue or salvage.

If cultural resources (e.g. archaeological sites, historical sites, remains, objects, graveyards or individual graves) are discovered when undertaking small-scale construction activities, civil works and/or renovation activities, the following procedure will be executed:

1. *Halt the construction activities around the chance find to avoid any (or further) damage;*
2. *Report the discovery to your supervisor or the Environmental Control Officer (or project equivalent) immediately;*
3. *Delineate and fence the discovered site or area and provide a 25 meter buffer zone around all sides of the find;*
4. *Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard will be arranged until the responsible local authorities or the County Department of Culture, or the local Institute of Archaeology, if available, can take over;*
5. *Forbid any removal of the objects by the workers or other parties;*
6. *Note the type of archaeological materials you think you have encountered, their location (GPS) and if possible, the depth below the surface the find occurred;*
7. *Photograph the exposed materials, preferably with a scale (e.g. a file binder, coin, rules etc.);*
8. *Notify the responsible local authorities and the relevant Institute of Archaeology immediately (within 24 hours or less);*
9. *Responsible local authorities would oversee protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the local Institute of Archaeology. The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; these include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social, and economic values;*
10. *Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities. This could include changes in the physical investment layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archaeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration, and/or salvage;*
11. *Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by relevant local authorities;*
12. *The mitigation measures could include the change of proposed Project design/ layout, protection, conservation, restoration, and/or preservation of the sites and/or objects;*
13. *Construction work at the site could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities concerning safeguard of the heritage; and*
14. *The physical investment proponent is responsible for cooperating with the relevant local authorities to monitor all construction activities and ensure that the adequate preservation actions are taken and hence the heritage sites protected.*

In addition, Operator is obliged to declare the chance find discovery at the earliest possible date to the World Bank.