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 KIANG'OMBE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT – KIAMBU COUNTY

PREPARED BY

Pamoja Trust

July 2026

Location of the Proposed Sub-Project

Kiang'ombe 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:
August 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	Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement
Consultant	Pamoja Trust Consultants
Lead Environmental and Social Expert	Joab Okullo
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Date	17 March 2026

EXPERT FACT SHEET

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
NAME OF EXPERT	Joab Okullo
ROLE IN THE ASSESSMENT	Environmental and Social Expert responsible for the 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 and preparation of the ESIA Summary Project Report for Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement sub-projects
COUNTY	Kiambu County
SETTLEMENT	Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement
DATE OF ASSESSMENT	August 2025 – March 2026

Certification by an 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 Kiang'ombe 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

Report Received by:
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 Kiang'ombe 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:

- Renovation of a single-storey hall to accommodate a meeting hall, ICT room, washrooms, changing rooms and offices.
- A day care facility with a capacity of 15 children.
- 3by4 meters lock-up shops and a car wash
- Perimeter wall.
- Greening and paving of the remaining open space.

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 Kiang'ombe 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, strengthen tenure security, and enhance socio-economic inclusion in selected informal settlements across the country.

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Summary Project Report has been prepared for the proposed community development sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement, located in Kameno Ward, Thika Municipality, Kiambu County. The sub-projects were identified through a participatory Community Development Plan (CDP) process and reflect priority interventions to improve socio-economic conditions within the settlement.

The proposed interventions include renovation of an existing social hall to incorporate a meeting space, ICT facility, offices, washrooms and changing rooms; construction of a day care facility with a capacity of approximately 15 children; installation of 4 lock-up shops; establishment of a youth-operated car wash facility;and greening and paving of open space within the project compound.

Project Location and Baseline Conditions

The project is located on public land identified as Parcel No. PDP/TKA/4/03/2A, confirmed by the County Government of Kiambu as available for development and not subject to private ownership claims. The sub-project site is situated within a densely populated informal settlement characterized by mixed land use, including residential structures, small-scale businesses, and religious facilities. Baseline assessments were conducted through field reconnaissance, stakeholder consultations, and a socio-economic survey covering 810 households. The findings indicate that the settlement is characterized by high reliance on informal livelihoods, limited access to economic opportunities, and challenges related to waste management, drainage, and service delivery. Environmental conditions at the site include relatively flat terrain, sparse vegetation, and unstructured drainage systems. Sensitive receptors within proximity to the site include residential dwellings, places of worship, small businesses, and pedestrian access routes.

Assessment Methodology

The ESIA was undertaken using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including environmental and social screening, desktop review of relevant documents, field observations, socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultations. A key stakeholder consultation meeting was held on 8th September 2025 involving community members, local leadership, and government representatives. The assessment identified potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects across all phases of the project lifecycle.

Impact Assessment

The environmental and social screening classified the project as Low Risk, as per the EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32) indicating that the anticipated impacts are site-specific, temporary, and manageable through appropriate mitigation measures, thus requiring the preparation of a summary project report (SPR).

Positive Impacts

The proposed sub-projects are expected to generate significant positive socio-economic benefits. These include employment creation during construction, increased income opportunities through small-scale businesses, improved access to community infrastructure, and enhanced environmental conditions through

greening and organized use of space. The project is also expected to strengthen community cohesion and support socio-economic inclusion, particularly for youth, women, and vulnerable groups.

Negative Impacts

Potential adverse impacts are primarily associated with the construction phase and include dust emissions, noise and vibration, traffic disruptions, waste generation, and occupational health and safety risks. Social risks include labour-related issues, gender-based violence (GBV), and community health and safety concerns. Operational phase impacts include increased solid waste generation, wastewater from the car wash facility, and risks related to the management and governance of community facilities. Decommissioning impacts are expected to be minimal, with only short-term noise and waste generation. All identified impacts are considered manageable through 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 outlines mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, responsibilities, implementation timelines, and estimated costs for pre-construction, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases. Key measures include dust and noise control, waste management, occupational health and safety provisions, stakeholder engagement, and implementation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The ESMP also addresses social risks, including GBV/SEA, labour conditions, and the inclusion of vulnerable groups. Implementation of the ESMP will be undertaken through a multi-level institutional framework involving the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT), County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), operators, and community structures such as the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement was an integral part of the ESIA process. Consultations confirmed strong community support for the proposed sub-projects and highlighted key concerns related to employment opportunities, safety, fair wages, and facility management. These concerns have been incorporated into project design and mitigation measures. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to ensure that stakeholder concerns are addressed in a timely and transparent manner.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The assessment concludes that the proposed Kiang'ombe sub-projects are environmentally and socially viable, and that the anticipated impacts are manageable through the implementation of the ESMP. The project is expected to deliver significant socio-economic benefits, including improved access to community infrastructure, enhanced livelihood opportunities, and improved environmental conditions within the settlement. It is therefore recommended that the project be approved for implementation, subject to compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

ACRONYMS

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CDP	Community Development Plan
CEA	Child Exploitation and Abuse
CGK	County Government of Kiambu
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CPCT	County Project Coordination Team
DOSH	Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health
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
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KIAWASCO	Kiambu Water and Sewerage Company
NCA	National Construction Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NPCT	National Project Coordination Team
OP	Operational Policy
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
POM	Project Operations Manual
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

SEC	Settlement Executive Committee
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SH	Sexual Harassment
SMP	Social Management Plan
SPR	Summary Project Report
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, through the State Department for Housing and Urban Development under the Ministry of Lands, Public Works, and Housing, is implementing the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II). The project is supported by development partners including the International Development Association (IDA), the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the European Union (EU).

The overall development objective of KISIP II is to improve access to basic services and tenure security for residents in participating urban informal settlements and strengthen institutional capacity for slum upgrading in Kenya. The project builds upon the experiences and lessons learned during the implementation of the first phase of the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project. In addition to addressing infrastructure gaps, KISIP II introduces new interventions to strengthen socio-economic inclusion and improve community livelihoods.

KISIP II is implemented through four main components, namely integrated settlement upgrading, socio-economic inclusion planning, strengthening institutional capacity for slum upgrading, and project coordination and management. The proposed sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement fall under the socio-economic inclusion planning component, which focuses on supporting community-identified initiatives intended to improve economic opportunities and social services within informal settlements.

As part of the preparation of Community Development Plans (CDPs) in selected informal settlements, communities were engaged to identify priority socio-economic interventions that respond to their needs. In Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement in Kameno Ward, Thika Municipality, Kiambu County, the community prioritized several sub-projects including the renovation of an existing social hall to incorporate a meeting space, ICT facilities, offices, washrooms and changing rooms; construction of a day care facility; establishment of lock-up shops; development of a youth-operated car wash facility; construction of a perimeter wall; and greening and paving of open space within the project compound.

To ensure that the proposed sub-projects are implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, an environmental and social impact was undertaken on 8th September 2025. The screening exercise aimed to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed developments and determine the appropriate level of environmental assessment required. The outcome of the screening also indicated that the proposed interventions fall under moderate environmental risk and therefore require the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) as per as per EMCA (amended 2015), EIA/EA Regulations 2003 and 2019 amendments, Legal Notices 31 and 32, and OP 4.02 on Environmental Assessment.

This ESIA Summary Project Report therefore provides an assessment of the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed Kiang'ombe sub-projects. It outlines appropriate mitigation and management measures to ensure sustainable implementation.

1.2 Sub-Project Objective

The objective of the proposed sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement is to support socio-economic inclusion and improve access to community facilities identified through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II). The interventions aim to address priority needs identified by community members and to improve living conditions and livelihood opportunities within the settlement.

Specifically, the proposed sub-projects aim to enhance the availability and quality of community infrastructure by renovating an existing social hall and providing additional facilities, including ICT space, offices, washrooms, and changing rooms. The project also aims to support childcare services by establishing a daycare facility with a capacity of approximately 15 children. In addition, the development of lock-up shops and a youth-operated car wash facility intend to promote small-scale business activities and generate income opportunities for residents. The project will also involve construction of a perimeter wall around the developments.

Through these interventions, the project seeks to strengthen social interaction within the community, improve access to socio-economic services, and support community-driven development initiatives that enhance the overall well-being of residents in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement.

1.3 Sub-Project Justification

The proposed sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement are justified by the need to address socio-economic challenges and infrastructure gaps identified during the preparation of the Community Development Plan (CDP) under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II). The participatory planning process involved engaging community members and local stakeholders to identify priority interventions to improve access to social services, support local economic activities, and enhance the overall quality of life in the settlement.

Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement, like many informal settlements in urban areas, faces challenges related to limited community facilities, inadequate economic opportunities, and constrained access to services that support social development. The prioritization of the proposed sub-projects, therefore, reflects the community's effort to improve social infrastructure and create opportunities for economic empowerment.

The renovation of the existing social hall is intended to provide an improved community meeting space and additional facilities, such as ICT services, offices, and sanitation facilities, to support community activities, training programs, and digital access. The proposed day care facility is expected to assist young parents, particularly single mothers, by providing childcare services that enable them to participate in income-generating activities and other socio-economic opportunities.

Similarly, the establishment of lock-up shops and a youth-operated car wash facility is intended to create opportunities for small-scale business development and employment generation within the settlement. The greening and paving of the open space within the project site are expected to enhance the area's aesthetic value and provide a more organized, functional public space for community use.

Overall, the proposed interventions aim to strengthen socio-economic inclusion, promote community cohesion, and support sustainable development within Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement, while aligning with the broader objectives of the KISIP II program.

1.4 Objectives of the ESIA

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Kiang'ombe 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.

1.5 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 Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement. The assessment considers the anticipated impacts arising from the renovation of the social hall, construction of the day care facility, establishment of lock-up shops and car wash facility, construction of the perimeter wall, and the greening and paving of open space within the project area.

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, as well as relevant World Bank environmental safeguard policies applicable to projects supported under the KISIP II program.

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, if NEMA determines the proposed intervention is a low risk project. 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.

1.6 Assessment Methodology

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) for the proposed Kiang'ombe 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 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.

The screening findings established that the proposed sub-projects are located on public land within an already developed urban informal settlement and are not expected to result in physical displacement, large-scale vegetation clearance, irreversible environmental degradation, or significant cumulative impacts. The anticipated impacts were found to be largely site-specific, temporary, and manageable through standard mitigation measures, including management of dust, noise, waste generation, occupational health and safety risks, wastewater management, labour-related risks, and community health and safety concerns. The screening further confirmed that the proposed activities are of relatively small scale and limited spatial footprint, thereby supporting the recommendation for preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) in accordance with the EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32).

- **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 World Bank Operational Policies (OPs) stand as the environmental and social safeguards framework adopted for KISIP II and remain supported by other financing partners such as IDA, AFD, and the EU. The review of these documents guided the environmental and social safeguards applicable to the project.

- **Field Reconnaissance and Site Observations**

Field reconnaissance visits were conducted within Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement 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 810 households within the settlement using a random sampling approach to ensure representation across different settlement clusters on 20th August, 2025. 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 held on 8th September 2025 formed an integral part of the assessment process. Focus group discussions were conducted with Kiang'ombe settlement 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 consultations were held at Kiang'ombe social hall with 113 participants in attendance, 35 male and 78 female. Among the participants 3 were PWDs and 52 were youths.

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.

- **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.

1.7 ESIA Team

Pamoja Trust Consultants prepared the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report for the proposed Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement sub-projects. A Lead Environmental and Social Expert, responsible for conducting environmental and social screening, stakeholder engagement, field reconnaissance, and preparing this report, assisted by Associate Experts and a Sociologist, undertook the assessment.

1.8 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 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, leads the safeguards function at this level.

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.

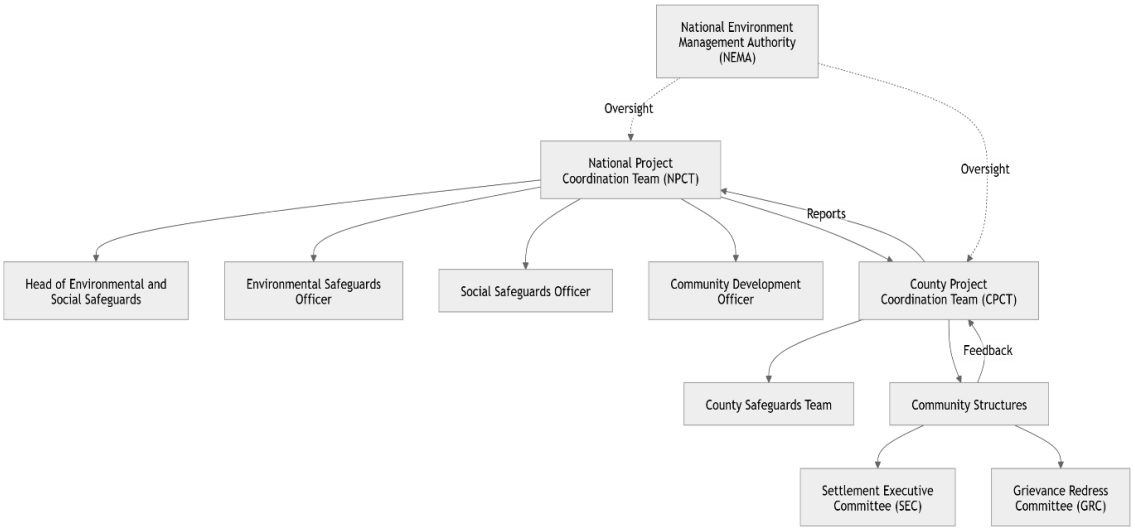


Figure 1: The KISIP II project's implementation structure

1.9 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 Kiang'ombe 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.

1.10 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 Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement, including their location, design, 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 renovation of an existing social hall, construction of a day care facility, installation of lock-up shops, establishment of a car wash facility, construction of a perimeter wall, and greening and paving of open space within the project area.

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 Location of the Project

The proposed sub-projects are located within Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement, which lies in Kameno Ward of Thika Municipality in Kiambu County. The settlement is situated along the Thika–Garissa Road corridor and is part of the urban informal settlements targeted under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II).

The specific project site is located at approximate geographical coordinates Latitude 1.06610 S and Longitude 37.08950 E, with an elevation of approximately 1631 metres above sea level. The sub-project site is positioned within a densely populated settlement characterized by mixed land use, including residential dwellings, small-scale commercial activities religious facilities and settlement infrastructure such as roads, electricity lines and drainage lines. On land documents, the county issued a confirmation letter for the parcel. However, the process of obtaining land allotment letter/title deed is on course. The project area is located on public land identified as;

Table 1: Project location details

Document title	Confirmation of land ownership
Issuer	County Government of Kiambu (Lands/Physical Planning)
Date issued	2nd April 2025
Land Reference	Thika Municipality Block 4/116-690
Confirmation status	Parcel confirmed as Public Land and available for the proposed development. The site is free of encumbrances and is not subject to 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 Kiang'ombe 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 community facilities i.e. existing social halls and informal early childhood learning 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 location of the project site within Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement is presented in Figure 2.

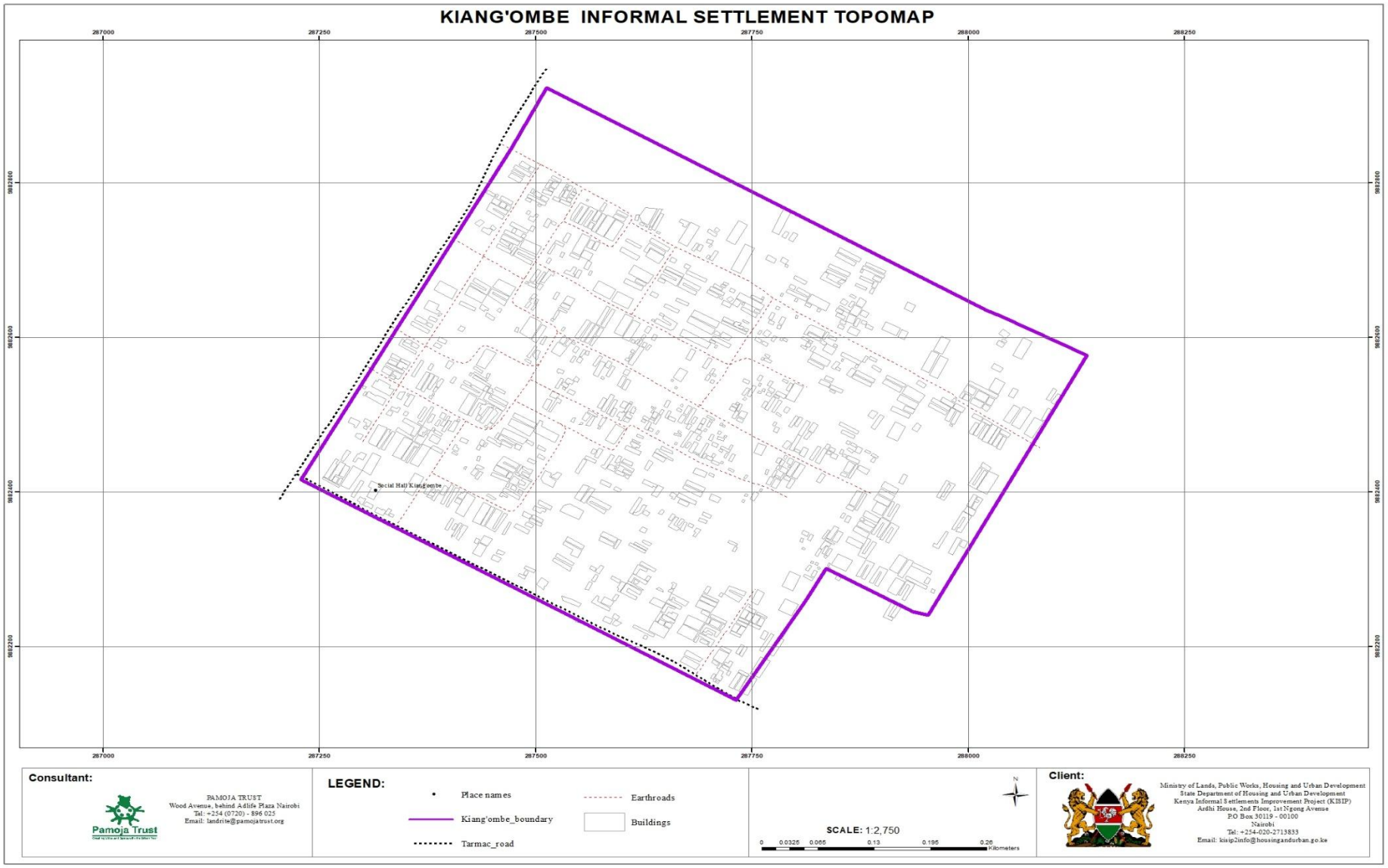


Figure 2:Kiang'ombe informal settlement area base map.(Source Pamoja Trust)

2.3 Design of the Proposed Sub-Projects

The proposed Kiang'ombe sub-projects comprise several components designed to address specific community needs identified through the Community Development Plan process. Each component has a defined function and spatial footprint within the project site.

The social hall renovation involves upgrading an existing single-storey structure to accommodate multiple functions, including a meeting hall for community gatherings, an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) room, offices, washrooms, and changing rooms. The works are primarily internal, involving improvements to the existing structure with minimal external expansion.

The day care facility is designed as a standalone structure with a capacity of approximately fifteen children. The facility will include designated areas for play, rest, and basic childcare services, as well as appropriate sanitation facilities to support its operation.

The perimeter wall will enclose the project site and is expected to extend approximately 150 to 200 metres, including the installation of a gate. The wall will define the project boundary, enhance security, and control access to the facilities within the compound.

The lock-up shops will consist of approximately four (4No.) prefabricated containerized units measuring 3 metres by 4 metres each. The units will be installed along the perimeter wall and will include concrete foundations and utility connections to support small-scale commercial activities within the settlement. The car wash facility will include a single washing bay, water storage systems, and drainage infrastructure to support vehicle cleaning activities. The design incorporates provisions for managing wastewater generated from the washing process. The car wash facility will measure 5 m by 7 m and is anticipated to accommodate two vehicles at any given time.

Wastewater generated from the facility will first pass through a grit chamber for removal of coarse solids, followed by a three-compartment gravity oil-water separator comprising settling, oil separation, and polishing chambers. The separator is designed with internal baffles, inspection manholes, and access points for routine inspection, desludging, and oil removal. The pre-treated effluent will thereafter be conveyed through the proposed wastewater treatment system before discharge into the sewer line in compliance with applicable effluent discharge standards. The treatment system will be designed with adequate hydraulic capacity during the detailed design stage to accommodate both sanitary wastewater from the washrooms and pre-treated wastewater from the car wash, thereby preventing overloading, overflows, and associated environmental and public health risks. A detailed design of the oil-water separator is attached in Annex 1.

The greening and paving component involves landscaping the remaining open space on the project site, including planting trees and shrubs, installing walkways, and providing seating areas. This component is intended to enhance the site's aesthetic value while improving its functionality as a community space.

Each of these sub-project components is designed to function both independently and as part of an integrated community facility, contributing to improved service delivery, economic opportunities, and environmental quality within Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement. This is presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Sub projects and their footprint description

Sub-Project	Footprint Description
Hall Renovation	Renovation of existing single-storey hall (approx. 150-200m²) to accommodate meeting hall (100 pax), ICT room, washrooms, changing rooms, and offices. Minimal new excavation; primarily internal works and facade improvements.
Day Care Facility	New construction of a dedicated day care facility with capacity for 15 children, including play area, sleeping area, kitchenette, and child-appropriate sanitation facilities. Approx. 50-70m² footprint.
Perimeter Wall	Construction of approx. 150-200 linear meters of perimeter wall around the facility compound, including gate installation. Excavation for foundation footing (approx. 0.5m depth).
Lock-Up Shops	Installation of 4 No. 3m x 4m prefabricated container shops along the perimeter wall, including concrete foundations and utility connections. Approx. 80-100m² total footprint.
Car Wash	Establishment of a youth-operated car wash facility, including a washing bay, water storage tanks, drainage system, and sedimentation/oil-water separator. Approx. 100-150m² footprint. Wastewater generated from the facility will pass through sedimentation and oil-water separation systems before discharge into the approved sewer line system to minimize risks of soil and water contamination. Continuous monitoring of the effluent from the car wash shall be undertaken including effluent quality testing and obtaining effluent discharge license.
Greening and Paving	Landscaping and paving of the remaining open space (approx. 300-500m²), including planting of trees/shrubs, installation of benches, and paved walkways.

2.4 Construction Activities

The construction activities associated with the proposed sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement will involve site preparation and development works required for both the renovation of existing structures and the construction of new facilities. The renovation of the existing social hall will involve internal modification works, including repairs and upgrades to structural elements, the installation of electrical systems for the ICT facility, and improvements to sanitation facilities such as washrooms and changing rooms. These works are expected to be largely confined within the existing building footprint.

The construction of the day care facility, perimeter wall, and associated infrastructure will require site clearing, foundation excavation, and structural development. Excavation works will also be required for the foundation of the perimeter wall and installation of supporting infrastructure. The installation of the four lock-up shops will involve preparing foundations, installing prefabricated units, and connecting to basic utilities . Similarly, the development of the car wash facility will require the preparation of the washing bay (1No.), the installation of water storage systems, and the construction of drainage structures. Wastewater

generated from the facility will pass through sedimentation and oil-water separation systems before discharge into the sewerline to minimize risks of soil and water contamination. Additional activities will include landscaping and paving works, including levelling the ground, paving walkways, and planting vegetation as part of the greening component. Where landscaping activities require the introduction of topsoil or fill material from external sources, such materials shall be obtained from licensed and approved sources in compliance with applicable national and county environmental regulations.

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

2.5 Materials to be used in construction

The construction of the proposed sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement will involve the use of various materials for renovation, structural development, and the installation of project components. Table 3 below provides a summary of the key construction materials, associated potential waste streams, and proposed waste management approaches.

Table 3: Materials to be used in construction

Construction Material	Main Use/Application	Potential Waste Stream	Proposed Waste Management Measures
Cement, sand, ballast, and aggregates	Foundations, paving, masonry, and structural works	Cement bags, spoil material, excess concrete	Re-use spoil material where feasible and dispose excess waste through approved waste management procedures
Reinforcement steel and metal fittings	Structural support and fabrication works	Scrap metal offcuts	Collect and transfer reusable scrap metal to licensed recyclers
Prefabricated container units	Lock-up shops	Metal offcuts and packaging materials	Re-use or recycle metallic waste materials where feasible
Timber and formwork materials	Temporary works and construction support	Timber offcuts and damaged formwork	Re-use formwork materials where practical and dispose unusable timber appropriately
Paints and finishing materials	Building finishing works	Paint containers and residual paint materials	Store and dispose paint-related waste in accordance with applicable environmental and safety requirements
Electrical and plumbing materials	ICT installation, lighting, water supply, and sanitation works	Cable offcuts, plastic packaging, damaged fittings	Segregate and dispose waste through licensed waste handlers
Fuels, oils, and lubricants	Operation and maintenance of construction equipment	Oil-contaminated waste and spill residues	Store fuels and oils properly and implement spill prevention and response measures

2.6 Project Activities during Operation Phase

During the operational phase, the proposed sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement will function as community and economic facilities providing social services and livelihood opportunities to residents.

The renovated social hall will serve as a multi-purpose community facility for meetings, training sessions, social events, and other activities. The inclusion of an Information Communication Technology (ICT) component will support digital access and related services for community members. The facility will also generate income through event rentals, such as meetings, seminars, and social functions.

The day care facility will provide childcare services for young children within the settlement, supporting parents and guardians, particularly those engaged in income-generating activities. The facility will include supervised care and basic support services for children during operational hours.

The lock-up shops will be used for small-scale commercial activities by local traders, contributing to income generation and local economic development within the settlement. These businesses are expected to increase economic activity and movement within the project area. The car wash facility will be operated primarily by youth within the community and will involve vehicle cleaning activities using water, detergents, and associated equipment.

2.7 Wastes to be Generated and Methods of Disposal

The implementation and operation of the proposed sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement will generate both solid and liquid waste streams associated with construction activities and the subsequent use of the facilities. Waste management measures for the project will focus on proper segregation, collection, handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of both solid and liquid waste streams generated during construction and operation phases. These measures are further detailed in the Impact Mitigation section and under the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

During the construction phase, waste will primarily originate from activities related to the renovation of the social hall, construction of the day care facility, installation of lock-up shops, development of the car wash facility, and paving and landscaping works. The types of waste expected include excavated soil from foundation works, cement-related waste, and packaging materials associated with construction inputs. Additional waste may arise from the repair and maintenance of construction equipment, including materials contaminated with oil and grease.

The transportation and handling of construction materials may also result in minor spillages, while demolition or modification works within the existing social hall may generate limited construction debris. These waste streams, if not properly managed, have the potential to contribute to soil contamination and environmental degradation within the project site and surrounding areas.
During the operational phase, waste generation will be associated with the use of the various facilities within the project site. The operation of the lock-up shops and community facilities is expected to generate municipal solid waste including domestic refuse, food waste, plastic materials, paper waste, and sanitary waste associated with daily use of the facilities.. At the same time, increased human activity within the site may contribute to higher volumes of general waste. Solid wastes generated from the operations of the

carwash facility and other components will be collected and disposed at an approved dumpsite designated by the County Government of Kiambu.

The car wash facility is expected to generate wastewater containing detergents, oil, grease, sediments, and sludge residues associated with vehicle cleaning activities. If discharged without proper management, the wastewater may contribute to soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination. The facility design therefore incorporates wastewater management measures, including sedimentation chambers and an oil-water separator prior to discharge into the approved drainage and sewer system. Relevant approvals and effluent discharge requirements, where applicable, will be obtained in accordance with applicable environmental regulations. An effluent Discharge License (EDL) will be obtained from NEMA for the operation of the car wash.

The anticipated waste streams, associated activities, and proposed management measures for the construction and operation phases of the project are summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Anticipated Waste Streams, Sources and Proposed Management Measures

Phase	Waste Stream	Source/Activity	Estimated Quantity / Generation Rate	Proposed Waste Management Measures
Construction Phase	Excavated soil	Foundation excavation for the daycare facility, perimeter wall, drainage works and utility installations	Approximately 10–20 m^3	Reuse for backfilling and landscaping where feasible; dispose of surplus material at approved locations designated by the County Government.
	Construction debris	Hall renovation and minor demolition works	Low (<5 m^3)	Segregate and dispose of through licensed waste handlers.
	Packaging waste	Construction material delivery and use	Low (0.5–1 m^3)	Collect, segregate and dispose of through licensed waste handlers; reuse and recycle where feasible.
	Scrap metal offcuts	Reinforcement works and installation of fittings	Low (<0.5 tonne)	Collect and transfer to licensed recyclers.
	Waste oils and grease	Maintenance of construction equipment and machinery	Minor quantities (<20 litres over the construction period)	Store in designated containers and dispose of through licensed hazardous waste handlers.
Operation Phase	Municipal solid waste	Operation of the hall, daycare facility, lock-up shops and public areas	Approximately 20–40 kg/day	Segregate at source, collect and dispose of at approved County disposal facilities.

	Car wash wastewater	Vehicle washing activities	Approximately 2–5 m³/day	Pre-treat through sedimentation chambers, oil-water separator and the wastewater treatment system before discharge to the approved sewer system in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.
	Sludge and sediments	Maintenance of sedimentation chambers and oil-water separator	Periodic removal (as required during maintenance)	Remove periodically and dispose of through licensed hazardous waste service providers.
	Sanitary wastewater	Use of washrooms and daycare sanitation facilities	Dependent on facility occupancy	Manage through the approved sewer connection and maintain in accordance with public health and wastewater management requirements.

2.7.1 Sanitation System Design

Sewer connection is available within the proximity of the proposed Kiang'ombe project site. Thus, wastewater generated from the car wash facility will first pass through a sedimentation chamber and oil-water separator designed to remove sediments, oil, grease, and floating contaminants before discharge into the sewer. Given the high water table observed in Kiang'ombe Settlement (approx. 1,631m elevation) and the settlement's location within the Aberdare Plateau sub-catchment, the proposed sanitation strategy for the renovated social hall, day care facility, and lock-up shops explicitly excludes on-site sewage containment systems (e.g., septic tanks, soak pits, or pit latrines) due to the unacceptably high risk of groundwater contamination. All sewage waste from the renovated hall (washrooms/changing rooms), day care facility (ablution areas), and lock-up shops (toilet facilities) will be discharged into the existing municipal sewer line operated by KIAWASCO (Kiambu Water and Sewerage Company). Verification with KIAWASCO confirms capacity for connection at this location.

2.8 Accessibility Provisions for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

In compliance with the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Persons with Disabilities Act (2003), and applicable World Bank operational policies, the design of the Kiang'ombe investments 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

3.1 Introduction

The implementation of the proposed sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement is guided by a framework of national and county policies, legal instruments, and institutional arrangements that regulate environmental management and social safeguards in Kenya. These frameworks provide the basis for ensuring that the proposed interventions are planned and implemented to promote environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process for the proposed sub-projects is anchored in the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (Revised 2015) and its associated regulations, which require that development projects undergo environmental assessment to identify potential impacts and propose appropriate mitigation measures. In addition, the project is implemented under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II), which is funded by multiple partners such as the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the European Union (EU). The project donors have agreed to apply the KISIP II Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and the World Bank Operational Policies (OPs) in undertaking of the projects. This chapter presents the relevant policy frameworks that guide development planning and environmental management, the applicable legal instruments for the proposed sub-projects, and the institutional structures responsible for project implementation and environmental compliance. It also outlines the World Bank safeguard policies applicable to the project and their implications for environmental and social risk management.

The review of these frameworks ensures that the proposed Kiang'ombe sub-projects are aligned with national development priorities, comply with environmental regulations, national and development partners' environmental requirements, and also incorporate appropriate measures to manage environmental and social risks throughout the project lifecycle.

3.2 Institutional Framework

The implementation and regulation of the proposed Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement sub-projects involve several institutions operating at national, county, and community levels, each with defined roles in environmental management, project execution, and stakeholder engagement.

At the national level, the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) under the State Department coordinates the project for Housing and Urban Development. The NPCT is responsible for overall project management, including coordinating activities, overseeing implementation, and ensuring compliance with environmental and social safeguards. Designated environmental and social specialists, who oversee the preparation, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of environmental and social instruments, support the safeguards function.

At the county level, the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) acts as the implementing agency for the project. The CPCT is responsible for the day-to-day management of sub-project activities, including stakeholder engagement, operator supervision, and monitoring compliance with environmental and social

requirements. The county safeguards team works closely with the national team to ensure that environmental and social management measures are effectively implemented.

At the regulatory level, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) serves as the principal government institution responsible for environmental management and compliance in Kenya. NEMA is mandated to review and approve environmental assessment reports, including the Summary Project Report, and to monitor compliance with environmental regulations during project implementation.

At the community level, implementation is supported by local governance structures, including the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). These structures facilitate community participation, provide a platform for engagement between the project and residents, and support the management of grievances arising during project implementation.

This institutional framework ensures that the proposed sub-projects are implemented through a coordinated approach that integrates regulatory oversight, technical management, and community participation, thereby enhancing accountability and effective management of environmental and social risks.

3.3 Legal Framework

Review of World Bank Operational Policies, Government of Kenya Policies, Laws, Standards and Regulations and Best International Environmental and Social Standards help anchor the screening report to the Law whilst borrowing the evidence-based interventions to better manage the proposed sub-project ESIA risks and impacts.

a) **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	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.

	of Vision 2030, which seeks a just, cohesive, and equitable society. Additionally, community development plans and sub-projects support the overall goal of Vision 2030 by promoting economic growth, improving governance, and enhancing human resources development, all of which are foundational to achieving a high-quality life for all citizens.	
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." The policy seeks to create an integrated, multi-agency risk management approach 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.	The proposed sub-projects will contribute to disaster risk prevention and resilience through improved drainage integration, sanitation management, greening of open spaces, and provision of safer community infrastructure within the settlement.
National Policy on Crime Prevention, 2009	The Policy provides a comprehensive framework for preventing crime in Kenya. 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 provide job opportunities for youths, reducing idleness and thereby reducing the prevalence of crime and violence in the informal settlements.
National Water Policy 2021	The overall objective of the policy is to provide a dynamic, innovative, and effective framework for re-engineering the water sector.	The proposed sub-projects encompass construction of water harvesting technologies that help address water shortages i.e., rainwater-harvesting components in storage tanks, to ensure that water is harnessed for various uses at the facility eg. Carwash.

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. Gender considerations were assessed during the socio-economic survey and stakeholder consultations undertaken as part of the screening exercise. The findings informed inclusion measures within the proposed sub-projects, including inclusive employment opportunities, daycare facilities, participation of women in project activities, and GBV/SEA/SH mitigation measures during implementation and operation 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 Kiang'ombe 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.

b) National and County Legislative Framework:

Table 6: National and County Legislative Frameworks

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 guide our approach 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.
EIA/EA regulations of 2003 (amended 2019 under legal notices 31 and 32)	The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, as amended by Legal Notices 31 and 32 of 2019, establish a legal framework for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental and social impacts of development projects in Kenya. The amendments introduced a risk-based categorization system (Low, Medium, and High) to ensure proportional assessment, streamlined the licensing process for low and medium-risk projects to enhance	For the Kiang'ombe sub-projects, these regulations require the preparation and submission of a Summary Project Report (SPR) to NEMA before commencement, due to the low risk classification. NEMA is legally obligated to review the SPR within five days and issue a Record of Decision. The regulations also mandate the inclusion of a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) covering the construction, operation, and

	efficiency, and mandated public participation as a core component of environmental decision-making.	decommissioning phases, legally obligating project proponents and operators to implement all approved mitigation measures throughout the project lifecycle.
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 protecting 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 the standard of living for people by prescribing acceptable noise levels for various facilities and activities. Regulations also provide permissible levels of noise from a construction site 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 off 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 occupational, health, and safety standards will be adhered to, ensuring the safety and health of all workers and visitors at the sites. 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, waste management, and prevention of public health nuisances will be adhered to. Licensed food handlers will only provide workers' food. For the proposed car wash, appropriate wastewater management measures have been incorporated into the design to prevent environmental pollution and protect public health. Wastewater generated from vehicle washing will pass through a treatment system comprising a trap, grit chamber, oil-water separator, equalization tank, aeration tank, clarifier, sand and activated carbon filter, disinfection chamber, and treated water storage tank prior to discharge to the sewer or reuse, as appropriate. The system is designed to remove sediments, oils, grease, suspended solids and other contaminants before final discharge in compliance with applicable public health and environmental requirements. Routine inspection, maintenance, desludging, removal of recovered oil through

		licensed waste service providers, and periodic effluent quality monitoring will be undertaken to ensure continued compliance
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 to be obtained 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 for integrating low-carbon development pathways and climate-resilient strategies across 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 by adopting a circular economy 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 designated 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 that are intended to benefit the general public.	As per World Bank 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 as a result of 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 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 programs implemented. In line with the Act, the ICT center will ensure the secure collection, processing, and storage of any personal data from community members who use digital services,

		ensuring their privacy rights are protected.
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), 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 subject a 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 they can 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	This Act informed the sub-project prioritization process and stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the ESIA study. The Act also supports the continuous involvement of county government structures, ward-level administration, and community leadership structures during project implementation and operation phases. In compliance with the Act, stakeholder engagement was undertaken during the ESIA public participation, ensuring that the anticipated environmental and social impacts from the project are factored into the project. The act will also apply during operation, requiring businesses to obtain annual trade licenses and to comply with efficient wastewater management practices.

	and ensure 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. On licensing, the operators must comply with the Kiambu County Trade License Act, 2016, for business licensing and the Kiambu County Water and Sanitation Services Act, 2015, for wastewater/effluent handling, ensuring environmental safeguards and lawful operation.	
County Legislative Frameworks Kiambu County Trade License Act, 2016 Kiambu County Water and Sanitation Services Act, 2015	This Act provides for the regulation of trades, businesses, and professions within Kiambu County through a licensing system. It aims to ensure that all commercial operations comply with county health, safety, and zoning requirements while generating revenue for county development. This Act establishes the framework for water service provision and sanitation management within Kiambu County. It regulates the discharge of wastewater and effluent to protect public health and water resources.	All lock-up shop operators and the car wash business must obtain an annual Single Business Permit from the County Government of Kiambu before commencing operations. The licensing process will verify compliance with public health standards, fire safety requirements, and appropriate land use designations as per the Kiang'ombe Development Plan. The car wash facility must obtain an effluent discharge permit from the Kiambu Water and Sanitation Company (KIAWASCO) or the County Department of Water and Sanitation. The facility's drainage system, including the oil-water separator and sedimentation tanks, must be inspected and approved before operation to ensure compliance with county wastewater quality standards.

c) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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 project implementation prioritizes inclusive access to socio-economic opportunities through the provision of lock-up shops, a youth-operated car wash, and a daycare facility, which are specifically designed to benefit vulnerable groups such as single mothers, unemployed youth, and low-income households.

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 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.	Implementation of these sub-projects will enhance the adaptive capacity of informal settlements, making cities and communities more resilient and inclusive.
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 sub-projects incorporate climate-resilient and low-carbon measures such as greening of open spaces, controlled drainage integration, wastewater management for the car wash facility, stormwater run-off control and use of locally sourced materials where feasible to support climate change mitigation and adaptation within the settlement. These measures directly enhance the community's adaptive capacity to climate-induced flooding and water quality risks thus minimizing the project's carbon footprint...

d) World Bank Safeguard Policies

The World Bank's Safeguard policies are designed to help ensure that projects proposed for Bank-financed projects are environmentally and socially sustainable. These operational policies are presented in the table below:

Table 8: Triggering of World Bank Safeguard Policies

Operational Policy	Triggered	Discussion
OP 4.01: Environmental Assessment	Yes	The proposed sub-projects (i.e. Renovation of the meeting hall, ICT room, washrooms, changing rooms, and offices; a day care facility with a capacity of 15 children; 3-by-4-meter lock-up shops; and a car wash along the perimeter wall, with greening and paving of the remaining open space, triggers the Environmental Assessment safeguard. The project is assigned Category B based on screening results for potential project activities. The sub-projects under component 2 fall under Category B projects due to

		the scope of the sub-projects proposed, which informs the nature, magnitude, and extent of the E&S impacts and risks. However, under the amended EIA regulations 2019, the project falls under low risk projects requiring a summary project report to be undertaken for the project.
OP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources	Yes	Several culturally significant assets could be found in the project area (during excavations as a result of the construction of the multi-purpose community centre) and, therefore, consistent with OP 4.11, the Physical Cultural Resources is triggered, and steps to safeguard this issue are integrated into the ESMF, including a set of chance find procedures. *Although no known physical cultural resources have been identified at the project site, a site-specific Chance Finds Procedure, aligned with World Bank OP 4.11 and the KISIP 2 ESMF, will be followed for all excavation and ground-disturbing activities at Kiang'ombe.*

According to the table above, the Kiang'ombe sub-projects are classified as World Bank OP 4.01 Category B (moderate risk) due to site-specific, reversible impacts (dust, noise, waste, OHS). OP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources) is triggered as a precaution, requiring a Chance Find Procedure. OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) is not triggered as the site is public land with no Project-Affected Persons. According to the EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32), the Kiang'ombe sub-projects require an ESIA Summary Project Report (SPR) and site-specific ESMP, ensuring proportional safeguards compliance.

- **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 to 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 works.
- 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 reversible; 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.

The proposed sub-projects (hall renovation, daycare facility, lock-up shops with car wash, and greening/paving of open space) are expected to generate site-specific, reversible environmental and social impacts such as dust, noise, solid and liquid waste, occupational health and safety risks, and potential minor livelihood disruptions during construction; these trigger the need for environmental and social safeguards but do not warrant a full ESIA. According to the amended EIA Regulations, 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32), the projects, therefore, fall under low risk category, requiring an EIA Summary Project Report (SPR), the preparation and implementation of a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and the application of a Chance Finds Procedure for cultural heritage. Since the projects will be undertaken on public land, no PAPs are anticipated, and no Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is required.

e) Institutional Framework

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

National level

i) The project will be implemented by the KISIP II Project Coordination Team (NPCT), which has, over the years, developed a good level of awareness 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 oversight of environmental and social safeguards.

ii) NEMA is the regulatory organ that deals with environmental compliance. Upon conducting a SPR for the projects, NEMA will issue an approval for the projects. Also, NEMA will ensure compliance with the sub-projects through a structured process that integrates regulatory approvals, community oversight, and project management roles. 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.

County level

The county governments will serve as the executing agencies for 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 be responsible for implementing 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.

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 Kiang'ombe 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. Table 9 gives the monitoring and reporting responsibilities among various stakeholders.

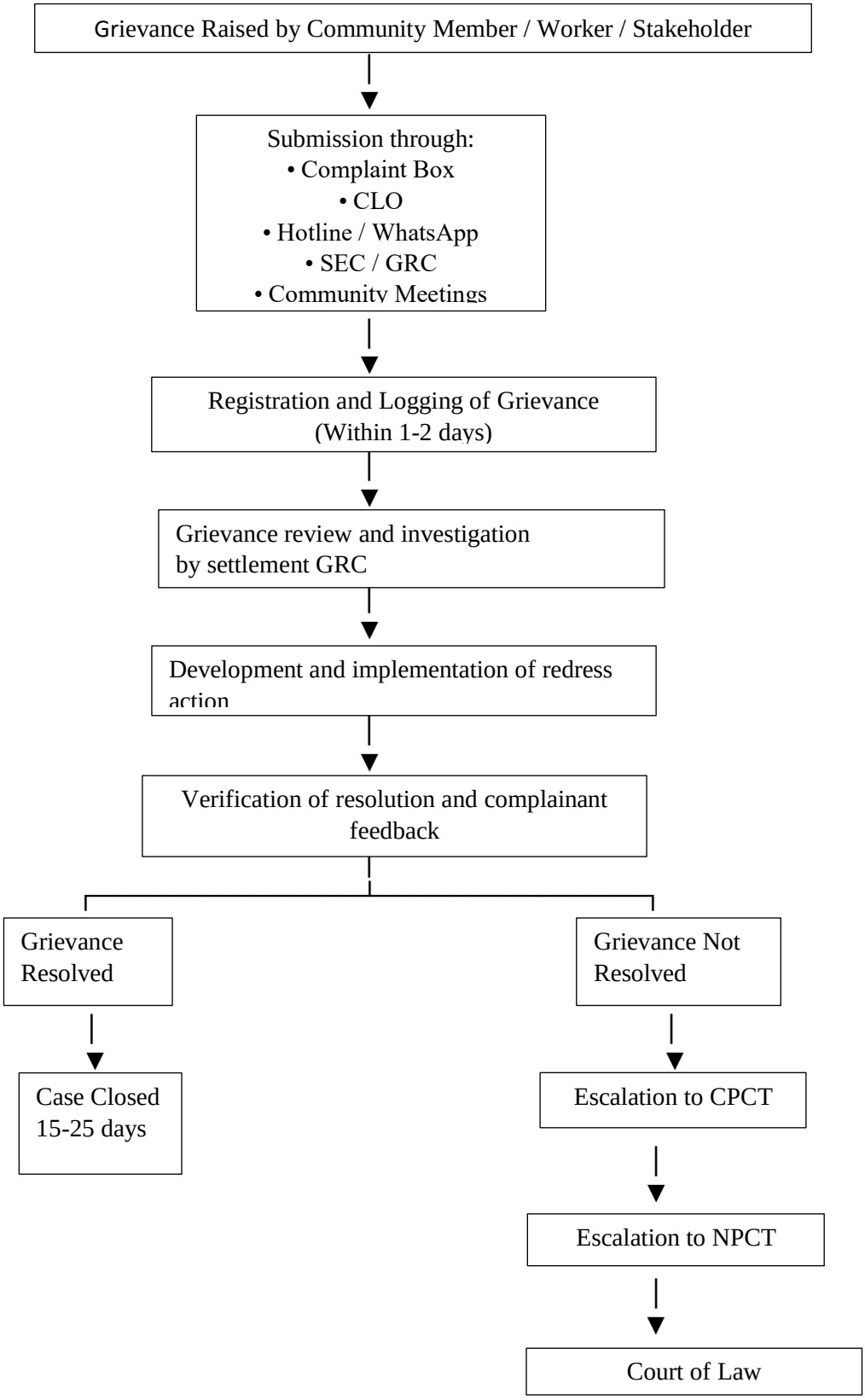


Table 9: Monitoring and reporting responsibilities

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.

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.
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Community (SEC/GRC)	· Facility maintenance. · E&S compliance. · Grievance handling. · Child protection compliance. · Staff supervision. · Enrollment management.	· Community Grievance Register. · SEC Meeting Minutes.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 Physical Characteristics of the Area

i) Climate Conditions

Kiambu County, where Kiang'ombe informal settlement is domiciled, experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern: the long rains occur between March and May, and the short rains occur between mid-October and 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.

The average rainfall in the county is 1,200 mm, with temperatures ranging from 7°C in the upper highlands, in the areas of Limuru and 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 as the months of lowest temperature. January to March is the period with the highest temperatures.

ii) Topography

Kiambu County is divided into four broad topographical zones: Upper Highland, Lower Highland, Upper Midland, and Lower Midland. The lower highland zone is mostly in Limuru and some parts of Gatundu, Githunguri, and Kabete constituencies. The Upper Highland Zone is located in the Lari constituency and extends from the Aberdare Ranges, which lie at altitudes of 1,800-2,550 metres above sea level. Highly dissected ranges dominate it, and it is very wet, steep, and important as a water catchment area.

Hills, plateaus, and high-elevation plains characterize the area. The area lies between 1,500 and 1,800 meters above sea level and is generally a tea- and dairy-producing zone. However, some activities, such as maize, horticultural crops, and sheep farming, are also practiced. The upper midland zone lies between 1,300 and 1,500 meters above sea level and covers mostly parts of Juja and other constituencies, except Lari.

The landscape comprises volcanic middle-level uplands. The lower midland zone partly covers Thika Town (Gatuanyaga), Limuru, and Kikuyu constituencies. The area lies between 1,200 and 1,360 meters above sea level. The soils in the midland zone are dissected and prone to erosion. Other physical features include steep slopes and valleys, which are unsuitable for cultivation. Forests also cover some parts. The Kiang'ombe site, earmarked for prioritized sub-projects, is fairly flat.

iii) Hydrology

Kiambu County is drained by four main sub-catchment systems: the Nairobi River sub-catchment in the south (including the Nairobi, Gitaru, Gitathuru, Karura, Rui Rwaka, Gatharaini, and Kamiti rivers); the Ruiru River sub-catchment to the north; the Aberdare Plateau sub-catchments of the Thiririka and Ndarugu rivers; and the Chania River system, including the Thika and Kamenu rivers, which originate on the slopes of the Aberdare Range. Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement lies within the Aberdare Plateau sub-catchment.

iv) Soils and Geology

The county is covered by three broad soil categories: high-level upland soils, plateau soils, and volcanic footbridge soils. These soils vary in fertility, with those from high-level uplands derived from volcanic

rocks being very fertile. Their fertility is conducive to livestock keeping and the growth of various cash and food crops, such as tea, coffee, horticultural products, pyrethrum, vegetables, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes.

These soils are found in the highlands, mostly in Gatundu South, Gatundu North, Githunguri, Kiambu, Kiambaa, Lari, Kikuyu, Kabete, and Limuru Constituencies. Low-fertility soils are mainly found in the middle zone and the eastern part of the county, which form part of the semi-arid areas. The soils are sandy or clay, and can support drought-resistant crops such as soybeans and sunflowers, as well as ranching. These soils are mostly found in parts of Juja, Thika Town, Ruiru, Kabete, Limuru, Gatundu North, and Gatundu South Constituencies. Soils from volcanic footbridges cover most parts of the county.

These are well-drained with moderate fertility. They are red to dark brown friable clays suited for cash crops such as coffee, tea, and pyrethrum. However, parts of the Thika Town, Ruiru, Juja, and Lari constituencies are characterized by shallow, poorly drained soils, and these areas receive low rainfall, severely limiting agricultural development. However, these areas are suitable for ranching and for growing drought-resistant crops.

Table 10: Settlement-specific Bio-Physical Baseline Data

Parameter	**Kiang'ombe Settlement-Specific Conditions**	**Relevance to Proposed Sub-Projects**
Topography	The proposed project site (Parcel No. 12, PDP TKA/4/03/2A) is fairly flat with gentle slopes (<5%) and no evidence of landslide risk. The site is elevated approximately 2-3 meters above the adjacent residential areas, providing natural drainage away from structures.	Flat terrain facilitates the construction of a daycare foundation, perimeter wall, and car wash bays without extensive earthworks. Natural drainage reduces flood risk to facilities.
Drainage Patterns	Existing drainage is unstructured surface runoff flowing eastward toward an informal drainage channel approximately 50m from the site. During heavy rains, ponding occurs in low-lying areas but does not affect the project site. A community survey indicates that 59% of respondents consider drainage systems inadequate.	Car washes and paved areas will increase impervious surfaces; drainage integration is required to prevent runoff onto neighboring properties.
Soil Conditions	Site observations reveal well-drained, dark brown friable clay soils (volcanic origin) with good load-bearing capacity. No evidence of erosion, instability, or contamination was observed during the transect walk.	Suitable for foundation works for day care, perimeter wall, and car wash bays without requiring deep excavations or special soil stabilization.
Vegetation Cover	The site is predominantly open ground with sparse grass cover and 3 mature shade trees (2 Acacia, 1 Jacaranda) along the western boundary—no indigenous or protected species identified.	The Greening component includes planting 50+ indigenous trees/shrubs to enhance aesthetics and carbon sequestration. Existing trees are to be retained

		and protected during construction.
Hydrology	No permanent water bodies within 500m of the site. The nearest seasonal stream (Kameno River) is approximately 800m east.	Low risk of surface water contamination from construction activities. Car wash wastewater management is critical to prevent soil and groundwater pollution.
Air Quality	Currently good, with no industrial emission sources nearby. Occasional dust from untarmacked roads during the dry season. Sensitive receptors, residential dwellings within 20m of the site boundary.	Dust suppression is required during earthworks and material handling.
Noise Environment	Ambient noise levels are typical of urban informal settlements (40-55 dB), with peaks on market days and during church services. Nearest sensitive receptor: residential dwelling 15m east of the site.	Construction noise is restricted to daytime hours (8 am-5 pm) per NEMA regulations. Advance notice to neighbors required.

4.2 Flora

The broader Kiambu County landscape is characterized by a mix of agricultural land, scattered vegetation, and natural vegetation along river corridors and in open spaces. However, in Kiang'ombe informal settlement, vegetation has been largely modified by high population density and unplanned settlement development.

The project site and its immediate surroundings are predominantly characterized by open ground with sparse grass cover and limited vegetation. Field observations identified a few mature shade trees within the site, including Acacia and Jacaranda, primarily along the site boundaries.

The existing vegetation within the project area is largely disturbed and does not constitute ecologically sensitive habitat. No protected or endangered plant species were identified within the project footprint during field reconnaissance.

The ecological value of the vegetation within the project site is therefore considered low. Anticipated impacts on flora are expected to be minimal and localized, largely limited to minor vegetation clearance during construction activities. Existing trees will be retained where possible and integrated into the project's greening component.

4.3 Environmental Challenges

Kiang'ombe informal settlement faces several environmental challenges, including high population density, informal development, and limited infrastructure. Solid waste management remains a significant concern, with a large proportion of households relying on burning and indiscriminate dumping as primary waste disposal methods. These practices contribute to environmental pollution, deterioration of air quality, and blockage of drainage systems.

Drainage infrastructure within the settlement is inadequate, with most residents reporting poor drainage conditions. This results in frequent water stagnation and localized flooding during periods of heavy rainfall, particularly in low-lying areas.

Sanitation conditions are also constrained, with many households relying on shared pit latrines and limited access to improved wastewater management systems. These conditions pose risks to environmental quality and public health, particularly in densely populated areas.

In addition, unreliable water supply and concerns regarding water quality further exacerbate environmental and health risks within the settlement. These baseline environmental challenges highlight the need to integrate appropriate environmental management measures into project design and implementation.

4.4 Socio-Economic Baseline Information

Demographic and Population Profile

The demographic and population characteristics of Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement were established through a socio-economic survey conducted during the environmental and social screening process. The survey covered a sample of 810 households, providing a representative profile of the settlement population.

The findings indicate that the settlement comprises a diverse population with varying levels of education, income, and access to basic services. A significant proportion of residents have attained secondary education (42.5%), while 29.7% have primary education as their highest level. A smaller proportion (22.1%) have attained college or university education, and 5.2% of respondents reported having no formal education. These findings highlight variations in educational attainment within the community, which have implications for employment opportunities and access to services.

The socio-economic survey also indicates that a substantial portion of the population relies on informal economic activities, with casual labour and self-employment being the predominant sources of income. Many households have relatively low monthly incomes, with a significant number reporting earnings below KShs 10,000. In addition, more than 75% of households reported having members actively seeking employment, reflecting limited formal employment opportunities within the settlement.

Gender dynamics within the settlement show varying participation in economic activities, with women exhibiting relatively higher involvement in self-employment and small-scale business activities, while men are more represented in sectors such as boda boda operations. These patterns reflect the informal nature of livelihoods within the settlement and highlight the importance of interventions that support inclusive economic opportunities.

The survey also captured information on access to services, indicating that while some households have access to basic infrastructure such as electricity and water, challenges remain in terms of affordability, reliability, and service quality. These conditions influence residents' overall socio-economic well-being and underscore the need for targeted interventions.

Overall, the demographic and population profile of Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement reflects a community characterized by youthful population dynamics, reliance on informal livelihoods, and varying access to

essential services, which are key considerations in the design and implementation of the proposed sub-projects.

Access to water and sanitation

Access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities is fundamental to public health, quality of life, and sustainable development. The Kenya Housing Survey Basic Report of 2023 indicates that 78.8% of dwelling units in Kenya have an inadequate supply of clean water. The proportion is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.[1]

In the Kiang'ombe settlement, most households (67.8%) rely on piped water, indicating good access to centralized water infrastructure essential for drinking, cooking, and sanitation. However, 21.5% use bore-holes, suggesting potential gaps in piped water availability or reliability. Additionally, 10.7% of households depend on vendors for water, which is often expensive and less reliable. Only a small percentage (1.4%) utilize rainwater, and even fewer (1.8%) use other sources, highlighting the underutilization of alternative water-collection methods. Rainwater harvesting could help reduce pressure on piped systems and provide an extra resource during shortages. The community's challenges in accessing water included an unreliable water supply, reported by 64.3% of respondents, resulting in frequent interruptions.

Additionally, 50.2% of households face high water costs, which strain their budgets. Concerns about poor water quality were reported by 23.7% of respondents, raising public health risks from waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid. Furthermore, 20.4% reported challenges due to the long distance to water sources, which disproportionately affects women and children responsible for water collection. A smaller portion (4.9%) mentioned other challenges.

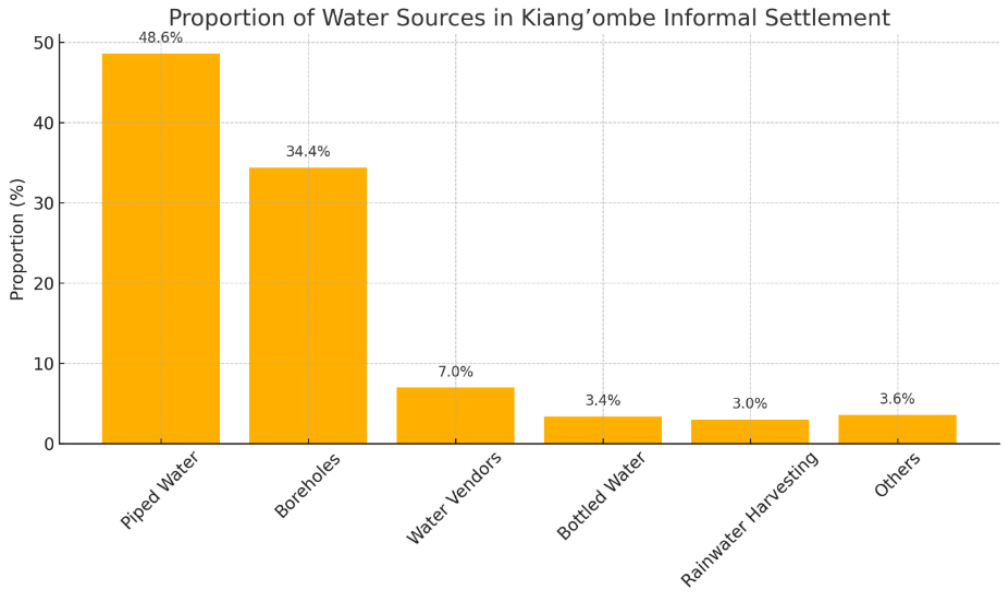


Figure 3: Sources of water for the inhabitants of Kiang'ombe Informal settlement

[1] Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2024); 2023/24 Kenya Housing Survey Basic Report1

(n=810), Source: Pamoja Trust Socio-economic survey; 20th August, 2025)

Gender patterns indicate that women access water through piped sources at 27.1% and borehole water at 19.6%, which is slightly more than the male gender's higher reliance on water vendors at 4%. This may be attributed to women's active engagement in domestic water collection, hence the need to use reliable sources of water.

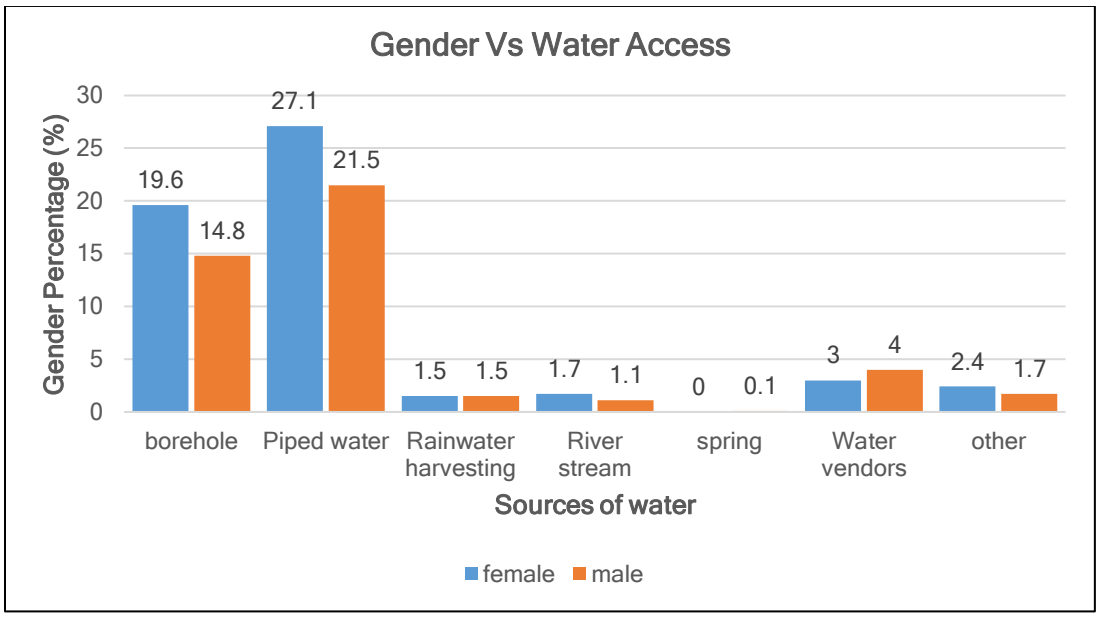


Figure 4: Gender Segregation vs Access to Water

(n=810, Source: Pamoja Trust Socio-economic survey; 20th August, 2025)

Energy

Regarding lighting energy sources, 84.7% of respondents reported using electricity, indicating a relatively high level of grid connectivity in the settlement. However, the remaining households rely on alternative, less reliable, or more costly options. 9.3% of respondents use paraffin lamps, which pose health risks due to indoor air pollution and are less efficient for lighting. Solar energy, though cleaner and more sustainable, is used by only 3.5% of respondents, reflecting low adoption, likely due to the initial cost of installation. Other lighting sources account for 2.1%, while gas lighting remains almost nonexistent at 0.4%.

Transport Infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure in Kiang'ombe is dominated by public transport, used by 71.4% of respondents. This reliance underscores the importance of affordable and efficient public transport systems for mobility and access to economic opportunities. Walking is the second most common mode of transport, with 18.6% of respondents relying on walking for daily movement. 7.1% of respondents use boda boda (motorcycle taxis), offering a flexible but often costly mode of transport.

Private vehicles are rare, with only 2.2% of respondents reporting ownership, while other modes, including bicycles and informal means of transportation, account for 0.7%. However, there are ongoing road upgrades under the KISIP 2 infrastructure upgrading component.

Sources of Income

Casual labour and self-employment are the predominant sources of income for households, accounting for 39.05% and 28.61%, respectively. Most of them get a monthly income of below KShs. 10,000. This indicates a dire need for economic empowerment and for creating employment opportunities for the settlement's residents, who largely depend on the informal sector for their livelihoods. The survey found that more than 75.00% of households in the settlement have members actively seeking employment. They need skill development initiatives to improve their ability to secure employment. Business management, vocational training, farming techniques, and information, Telecommunication Technology capacity building are some of the skills identified for improved income levels for the community members.

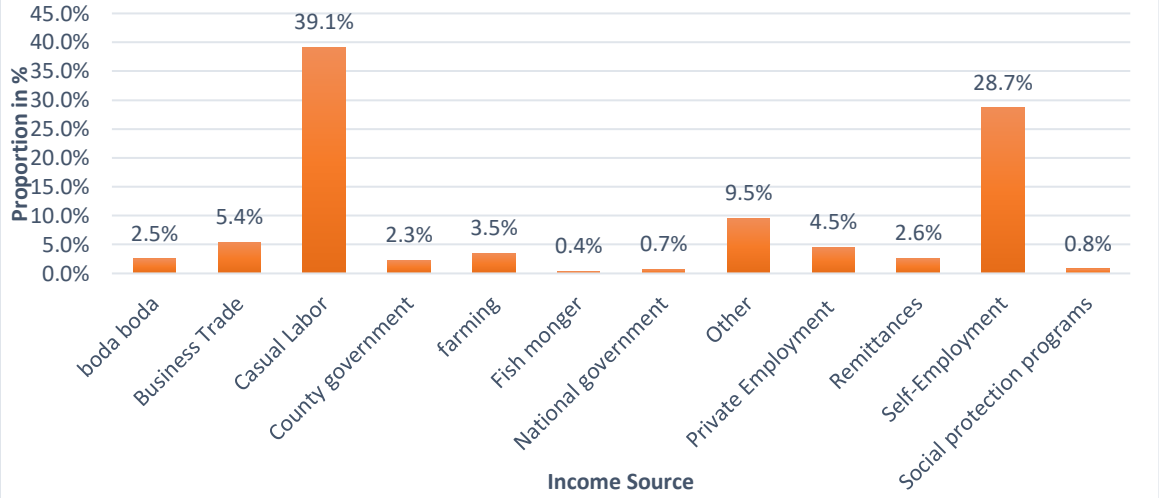
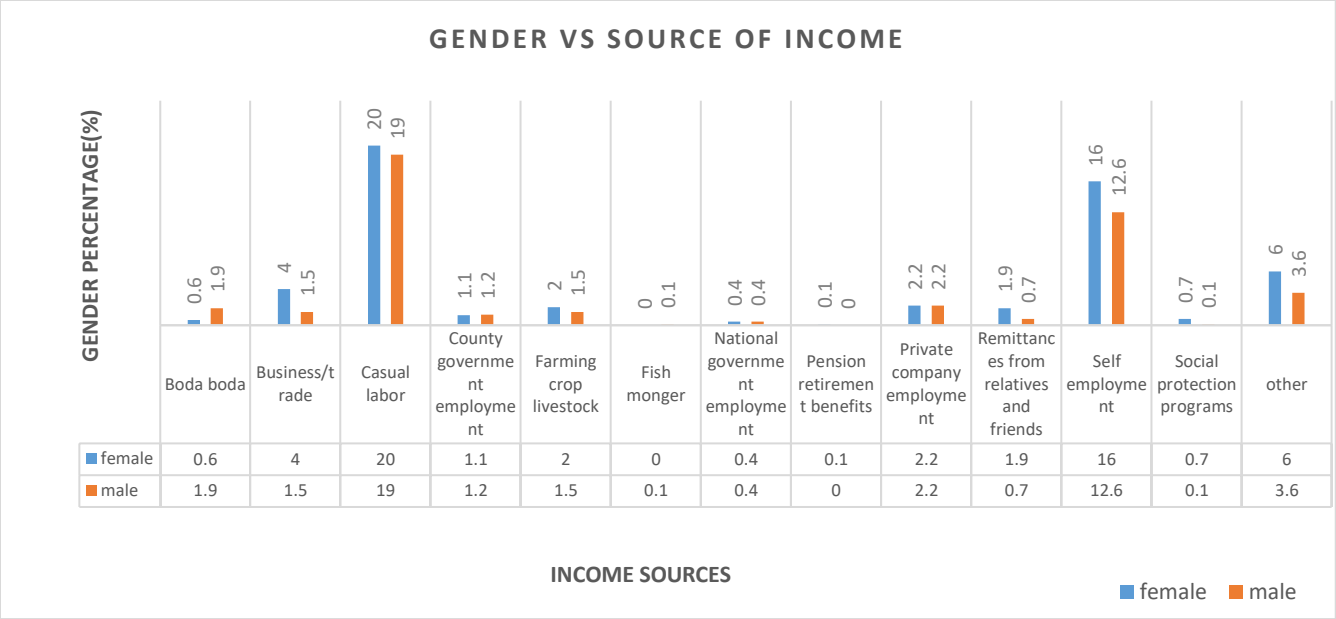


Figure 5:Sources of Income in Kiang'ombe informal settlement

(n=810, Source: Pamoja Trust Socio-economic survey; 20th August, 2025)

Females exhibit higher participation in self-employment (16%) compared to males (12.6%), as well as in business and trade activities. In contrast, males are more prevalent in traditionally male-dominated sectors, such as boda boda operations, where 1.9% are involved, compared to only 0.6% of females. These patterns suggest that while both genders engage in diverse economic activities, women tend to rely more on informal sectors, hence the need to support their entrepreneurial skills.



	Boda boda	Business/trade	Casual labor	County government employment	Farming crop livestock	Fish monger	National government employment	Pension retirement benefits	Private company employment	Remittances from relatives and friends	Self employment	Social protection programs	other
female	0.6	4	20	1.1	2	0	0.4	0.1	2.2	1.9	16	0.7	6
male	1.9	1.5	19	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.4	0	2.2	0.7	12.6	0.1	3.6

Figure 6: Gender segregation vs sources of income

(n=810, Source: Pamoja Trust Socio-economic survey; 20th August, 2025

Storm water drainage

Drainage infrastructure in Kiang'ombe informal settlement remains insufficient, posing significant risks during heavy rains. The survey indicates that 59% of respondents consider drainage systems inadequate. 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 ponding 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

Access to quality education opportunities plays a critical role in enhancing human development, reducing inequalities, and improving overall living standards. The survey findings in Kiang'ombe informal settlement reveal significant insights into educational attainment and barriers to education. Education levels among respondents range from primary to tertiary, with 42.5% having completed secondary education. This proportion indicates a moderate level of educational achievement but also highlights the barriers preventing many from advancing to higher levels. 29.7% of respondents reported primary education as their highest level attained, showing a substantial segment that did not progress beyond basic schooling.

Meanwhile, 22.1% of respondents have completed college or university education, representing a smaller group with advanced qualifications, likely positioned for better employment opportunities. A concerning 5.2% reported having no formal education, indicating gaps in early access to schooling. Adult education programs remain rare, with only 0.5% of respondents reporting participation in such initiatives

Health Services

Healthcare access in Kiang'ombe settlement reveals significant disparities in the availability, quality, and affordability of services. Private hospitals or clinics are the most commonly used health facilities, with 47.3% of respondents reporting reliance on them. While private facilities often offer faster service, they are also more expensive, making them less accessible to low-income households.

Proximity to health facilities remains a key factor influencing healthcare access. 48.1% of respondents reported traveling 1 to 3 kilometers to reach the nearest health facility, while 27.1% reported being within 1 kilometer of the nearest health facility. A significant proportion (16.1%) travel between 3 and 5 kilometers, and 8.7% must travel more than 5 kilometers, which can be especially challenging in emergencies or for those with limited mobility.

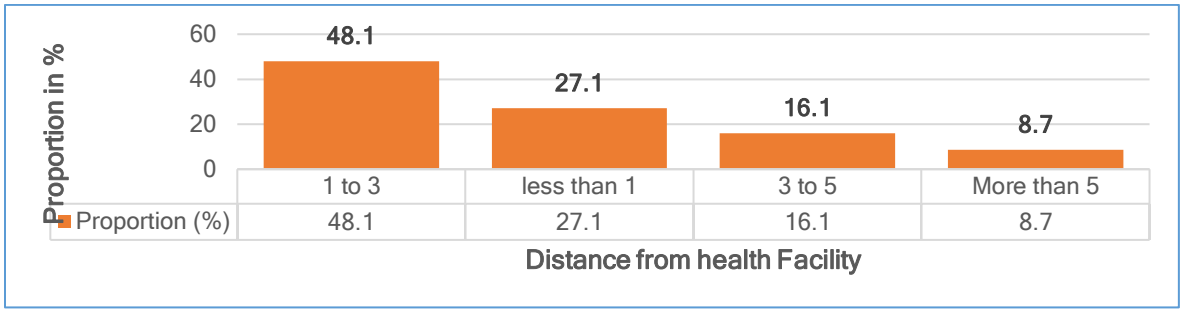


Figure 7:Distance to the health facilities in Kiang'ombe informal settlement

(n=810, Source: Pamoja Trust Socio-economic survey; 20th August, 2025)

Solid Waste Management

The socio-economic survey shows that waste-disposal methods vary across households. 56.4% of respondents reported burning their waste, a common but environmentally harmful practice. 15.6 % rely on organized waste collection services, while 15.2% engage in composting, reflecting efforts at localized waste management. 11.5 % reported dumping waste in unauthorized areas, exacerbating environmental degradation and posing public health risks. A small percentage 1.2% indicated using other waste disposal methods.

There is poor solid waste management in the settlement, leading to environmental degradation, air pollution, and disease infestation. The community lacks designated solid waste holding areas, recycling centres, and sorting facilities. Community members lack adequate knowledge of sustainable waste management practices.

The residents of Kiang'ombe proposed installing solid waste recycling centres and sorting areas to facilitate proper waste disposal and recycling. Implementation of capacity-building initiatives focused on sustainable waste handling practices to empower residents in effective waste management. To address liquid waste, the residents proposed constructing a sewerage system to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions within the settlement.

4.5 Implications to the Project

The socio-economic characteristics of Kiang'ombe informal settlement highlight both opportunities and potential risks associated with the proposed sub-projects. The high reliance on informal livelihoods and low

household incomes indicate that the project has the potential to generate significant benefits through employment opportunities and support for small-scale businesses. However, these conditions also suggest that certain groups may be more vulnerable to potential disruptions during construction, particularly those engaged in daily income-generating activities. Temporary disturbances to access, movement, or business operations may disproportionately affect these groups if not properly managed.

Gender dynamics observed within the settlement indicate that women are actively engaged in informal economic activities, while youth face high levels of unemployment. This underscores the importance of inclusive employment strategies and equitable access to project benefits to avoid exclusion of vulnerable groups. In addition, challenges related to water access, sanitation, drainage, and solid waste management highlight existing environmental and public health risks within the settlement. These conditions may be exacerbated during project implementation if appropriate mitigation measures are not applied. These baseline conditions have informed the design of mitigation measures and safeguards within the ESMP, including prioritizing local labour, including vulnerable groups, managing construction-related disruptions, and implementing appropriate environmental controls.

4.6 Sensitive Receptors and Land Use around the Project Site

A transect walk conducted across Kiang'ombe settlement assessed sensitive receptors within 200m of the Kiang'ombe project site. Immediate receptors include 45 residential dwellings (270 residents), 15m east and 20m south, a Pentecostal church 25m west (Sunday services), four kiosks 30m east, and a boda boda stage 50m south. Kiang'ombe Dispensary (1.2km east) is the primary emergency referral point, while informal ECD centres 300m south require safe pedestrian access. Utility infrastructure includes overhead power lines 11m south and a buried water pipeline along the western boundary. The unpaved access road serves 200 pedestrians, 50 boda bodas, and 10 vehicles daily. These findings inform ESMP mitigation measures: dust suppression, noise control (8 am-5 pm weekdays, no Sunday work), 5-day advance community notification, traffic management, and utility coordination to protect adjacent residents, churchgoers, and pedestrians.

5 CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

5.1 Public Participation

Public participation formed an integral part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process for the proposed Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement sub-projects. The process was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), which emphasize stakeholder engagement as a key principle in environmental management and decision-making.

In addition, the provisions of the World Bank Access to Information Policy and the relevant frameworks under KISIP II, including the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which require meaningful consultation and participation of affected communities in project planning and implementation, guided the stakeholder engagement process.

Public participation was undertaken to ensure that community members and stakeholders were informed about the proposed sub-projects and to provide an opportunity for them to express their views, concerns, and expectations. The process also aimed to enhance transparency, promote community ownership of the project, and support the identification of potential environmental and social risks and impacts from the local community's perspective.

Stakeholder engagement was conducted through focus group discussions (FGDs) and consultations held within the settlement. These engagements involved a cross-section of the community, including men, women, youth, persons with disabilities, community leaders, and representatives of local governance structures such as the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).

Through this participatory approach, stakeholders contributed to identifying priority sub-projects, highlighted key environmental and social concerns, and provided input that informed the design and implementation of mitigation measures. The public participation process, therefore, played a critical role in ensuring that the proposed sub-projects are responsive to community needs and aligned with local priorities.

5.2 Purpose of Public and Stakeholder Consultation

The purpose of public and stakeholder consultation for the proposed Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement sub-projects was to ensure that the environmental and social assessment process was inclusive, participatory, and responsive to the needs and concerns of the affected community.

The consultations were undertaken to provide stakeholders with information on the proposed sub-projects and to obtain their views regarding potential environmental and social impacts associated with project implementation. This process enabled the identification of key issues and concerns from the perspective of community members and other stakeholders.

In addition, the consultations aimed to support the co-design and prioritization of sub-projects**,** ensuring that the selected interventions reflect the community's actual needs and priorities. Stakeholder input also helped identify potential risks and informed the development of appropriate mitigation measures.

The consultation process further aimed to promote transparency and accountability, strengthen community ownership of the project, and ensure that implementation is carried out in a manner that is socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable

5.3 Public Consultation Process

Public consultation for the proposed Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement sub-projects was conducted through a structured stakeholder engagement process involving community members and relevant stakeholders. The consultations were conducted as part of the environmental and social impact assessment process to gather views, identify concerns, and validate information on the proposed interventions.

The consultation process primarily involved focus group discussions (FGDs) held within the settlement. A key stakeholder engagement meeting was conducted at Kiang'ombe social hall with 113 participants in attendance, 35 male and 78 female. Among the participants, 3 were PWDs, and 52 were youths.

Participants in the consultation included:

- Community members (men, women, and youth)
- Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)
- Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) members
- Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) members
- Kiambu County Government officials
- Representatives from the KISIP Project Coordination Team
- Pamoja Trust safeguards and engineering team

The consultations were conducted in English and Kiswahili, with translation into local languages as needed to ensure inclusivity and effective participation.

During the engagement, stakeholders were provided with information on the proposed sub-projects. They were allowed to raise concerns, ask questions, and provide input on project design and implementation. The consultation process also included transect walks within the settlement, which enabled verification of site conditions and identification of environmental and social features relevant to the project.

Participants for the focus group discussions were selected through coordination with community leadership structures, including the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), to ensure representation of different social groups within the settlement. In addition to FGDs, the consultation process was supported by a socio-economic household survey covering 810 households, as well as transect walks conducted within the settlement to validate environmental and social baseline conditions. Notices for the consultation meetings were communicated through community leadership structures and local mobilization channels to inform residents of the engagement and encourage

participation. A key limitation of the consultation process was the limited timeframe for engagement, which may have constrained participation by some stakeholders.

5.4 Issues Raised During the Consultation

During the stakeholder consultation process, community members and other stakeholders raised several concerns and issues related to the proposed sub-projects. These issues were documented and addressed during the engagement process, informing both project design considerations and the development of mitigation measures.

One of the key issues raised by stakeholders was the need for employment opportunities for residents, particularly youth, during the construction phase. In response, it was indicated that the project would prioritize engaging local labour, including youth, women, and persons with disabilities, particularly for semi-skilled and unskilled work.

Stakeholders also raised concerns regarding the management of construction-related impacts, including noise, dust, and waste. It was clarified that appropriate mitigation measures would be implemented, including adherence to relevant environmental regulations, preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plans, and advance notification to the community before commencement of works.

Concerns were raised about the potential disruption to existing businesses and livelihoods during project implementation. In response, it was noted that the project would be implemented on public land and that no displacement of persons was anticipated. However, it was also indicated that, in the event of any impacts, appropriate measures would be taken in line with project guidelines.

Issues related to occupational health and safety were also raised, particularly regarding injuries sustained in previous infrastructure projects. The project team is committed to ensuring that safety measures are implemented, including the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) and adherence to occupational health and safety standards.

Stakeholders further raised concerns about fair wages for workers, emphasizing the need to comply with labour laws. It was indicated that the project would comply with applicable labour regulations and standards to ensure fair remuneration and working conditions. Questions were also raised about the management and ownership of the completed facilities. It was clarified that the facilities would be managed by community-based organizations (CBOs) under oversight from relevant authorities to enhance community ownership and sustainability.

Additional concerns included the management of labour influx, risks associated with gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, and the need for continued stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle. Vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, participated in the consultation process and raised concerns related to access to employment opportunities, safety, and equitable use of the proposed facilities. These concerns have been addressed through inclusion measures in the ESMP, including prioritizing local labour, including vulnerable groups in project benefits, and implementing safeguards to ensure equitable access to project facilities.

It was indicated that local hiring would be prioritized to minimize labour influx, and that appropriate safeguards, including grievance redress mechanisms and awareness measures, would be implemented.

Table 11: Issues raised during stakeholder consultations in Kiang'ombe informal settlement

Issues raised	**How it was responded to**
Will the sub-projects address the drainage issue?	The drainage issue is being handled by the same KISIP, but under component 1.2. The proposed projects shall only address socio-economic inclusion.
Will the project employ youths?	Yes, the project engineer will engage the youths, along with other community members, especially the underserved, during the works engagement. The semi-skilled and unskilled workers shall all be sourced from the settlement to enhance project ownership.
Will the project affect some people, as it was an ongoing project under KISIP?	No, the sub-projects proposed will be carried out on public land, including the renovation of one of the social halls; hence, no displacement is anticipated. In case anyone is affected, the project has guidelines and shall ensure they are timely and adequately resettled.
Since the project site is near residential areas, how will vibrations resulting from the renovation of the community hall be managed?	There are regulations under Kenyan law to manage vibrations, particularly on construction sites. Those regulations will be adhered to the bare minimum. Adequate notices shall be issued before the commencement of the construction of the proposed sub-projects. Construction activities shall be done during the day and shall adhere to NEMA working hours, 8.00 am to 5.00 pm.
A few community members were injured during the ongoing infrastructure upgrading works. Will we experience the same in these projects?	We shall ensure PPE is provided to all workers and work closely with the community to protect all stakeholders and maintain safety for the community and workers.
Who will manage these facilities? Is it the county or the community members	The project has guidelines that ensure community members, through their certified and registered CBOs, run the sub-projects, thereby enhancing community ownership. The projects shall be operated and managed by the community (CBO), with the County (NPCT) Oversight providing oversight.
Many projects have underpaid our casual workers. How will you ensure our sons and daughters and other workers are not underpaid?	The KISIP 2 project is anchored in Kenyan policies, World Bank ESS standards, and other international best practices. We therefore commit to ensuring that Kenya's labour laws shall be adhered to. A labour management plan that shall be participatory, with significant input from the SEC and GRC, among other community leaders will be prepared.

	A GRM will be prepared where community members and workers can raise concerns through complaint boxes, a liaison officer, hotline/WhatsApp, or SEC/GRC meetings; grievances are logged within 24 hours, acknowledged in 48 hours, investigated in 7 days, and resolved in 14 days, with escalation from SEC/GRC to CPCT, NPCT, if unresolved.
How will the project deal with the labour influx	Labour influx during implementation is expected to be minimal, as operators shall be required to prioritize local hiring in line with commitments made during community consultations. Recruitment will focus on engaging workers from within the settlement and surrounding areas to reduce social disruption and enhance community ownership.

The issues raised by the community were vital, as they informed the mitigation measures by ensuring community and worker safety was a priority during the pre-construction, construction, operational, and decommissioning phases. These questions also highlighted the need for adequate, timely, and meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the entire project life cycle. Ongoing engagement and disclosure during implementation shall be conducted through notice boards, community barazas, and grievance channels, each with clear timing and documentation requirements. Notice boards at strategic community points will provide regular updates on project information, permits, and grievance contacts. Barazas shall be held before construction, mid-implementation, and after completion to ensure inclusive participation, with minutes and attendance documented.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to provide a structured process for addressing concerns raised by stakeholders. Grievances may be submitted through multiple entry points, including the SEC, GRC, designated project focal persons, and communication platforms such as hotlines and suggestion boxes. All grievances shall be recorded within 24 hours, acknowledged within 48 hours, investigated within 7 days, and resolved within 14 days. Unresolved cases shall be escalated to the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) and subsequently to the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) where necessary. Table 12 presents the consultation summary.

Table 12: Consultation summary table

Date	Venue	Stakeholder Categories	Total Participants	Gender Representation	PWD Representation	Key Issues Raised	Annex Reference
8th September 2025	Kiang'ombe Social Hall	Community members, SEC, GRC, County Officials, Pamoja	113	35 men, 78 women	3	Youth employment; project linkages with KISIP infrastructure works;	Annex 3 (Minutes and Attendance Lists)

		Trust, CPCT				noise management; facility management and ownership; fair wages for workers	



Photo 1: Stakeholders' engagement at Kiang'ombe informal settlement

(Which included the E&S risks, impacts identification, and community sub-projects prioritization)

6 CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

This section presents an analysis of project alternatives considered for the proposed Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement sub-projects. The purpose of this analysis is to examine feasible options and assess 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 assessment considers the project's community-driven nature, the availability of public land, and the need to address priorities identified through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process. The analysis demonstrates the rationale for selecting the preferred project option while ensuring that environmental and social considerations are adequately addressed.

6.1 No Project Alternative

The "No Project" alternative implies that the proposed community development sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement would not be implemented, and the current conditions within the settlement would remain unchanged. Under this scenario, the community would continue to face challenges related to limited access to social infrastructure, inadequate economic opportunities, and underutilized public space. The existing social hall would remain in its current condition, limiting its functionality and ability to support community activities. Similarly, the absence of organized commercial spaces and livelihood-supporting infrastructure would limit residents' income-generating opportunities.

In addition, the lack of structured development on the project site would limit opportunities to improve environmental conditions, including organized waste management, greening of open spaces, and improved drainage within the immediate project area.

Advantages

- Avoidance of short-term construction-related environmental and social impacts such as noise, dust, and waste generation
- No capital investment required by the government and development partners

Disadvantages

- Continued lack of adequate community infrastructure and services
- Missed opportunities for livelihood creation and economic empowerment
- Continued underutilization of public land designated for community use
- Limited improvement in environmental conditions within the project site
- Failure to meet the objectives of KISIP II in enhancing socio-economic inclusion

6.2 Alternative Location

The availability of alternative sites or investments for the proposed sub-projects is limited due to the project's community-driven nature. The sub-projects were identified and prioritized through a participatory

Community Development Plan (CDP) process involving residents and local stakeholders. The selected project site has been confirmed as public land and is designated for community use, making it suitable for the proposed interventions. No other publicly confirmed site of similar suitability and accessibility was identified during the planning process. Similarly, alternative investment options were explored during the CDP process, during which community members identified and prioritized interventions that best addressed their needs. These included proposals related to drainage improvements, sanitation enhancements, solid waste management, youth empowerment initiatives, recreational facilities, and improvements to community social infrastructure. However, the selected sub-projects were prioritized by community members as the most immediate and feasible interventions for addressing socio-economic needs within the settlement.

6.3 Alternative Design, Technology, and Construction Materials Option

Alternative design and technology options were considered in planning the proposed sub-projects to identify solutions that are cost-effective, environmentally sound, and appropriate to the local context. The design of the sub-projects incorporates both renovation of existing infrastructure and construction of new facilities, with a focus on optimizing land use and minimizing environmental disturbance. The use of prefabricated materials for lock-up shops, the incorporation of drainage systems for the car wash facility, and the inclusion of greening and landscaping elements reflect consideration of sustainable design and technology approaches.

Alternative construction materials were considered based on availability, durability, environmental performance, maintenance requirements, and suitability to the local context. Prefabricated containerized lock-up shops were selected in preference to conventional brick-and-mortar structures due to their reduced construction footprint, faster installation, lower material consumption, ease of maintenance, and flexibility within the limited settlement space. For paving works, locally available paving blocks were preferred for their durability, ease of replacement and maintenance, and support for local suppliers. Indigenous trees and shrubs were selected for landscaping due to their adaptability to local climatic conditions, low maintenance requirements, and their contribution to biodiversity. Locally available construction materials will be prioritized where feasible to reduce transportation requirements, construction costs, and associated carbon emissions.

The selection of construction materials and methods shall be guided by applicable national standards and industry best practices, with emphasis on durability, safety, and environmental performance. Where feasible, locally available materials shall be used to reduce costs and minimize the project's carbon footprint.

The proposed design explicitly rejects on-site sewage systems (septic tanks, soak pits, cesspools) as an alternative technology. While cheaper to install initially, such systems would pose a severe and unacceptable pollution risk to the shallow groundwater aquifer in Kiang'ombe (high water table between 10-50m below ground). The selected and only environmentally viable alternative comprises: (a) direct connection to the KIAWASCO municipal sewer line for sewage, which eliminates the risk of leachate contamination.

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 of the proposed sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement, along with the corresponding mitigation measures 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 across the project lifecycle. These benefits are associated with improved access to infrastructure, enhanced livelihood opportunities, and improved environmental and living conditions within the settlement. The key anticipated positive impacts during the project's different phases are summarized in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Summary of Positive Environmental and Social Impacts by Project Phase

Project Phase	Positive Impact	Description
Pre-Construction Phase	Community participation and ownership	Engagement of community members through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process enhances ownership and ensures that interventions reflect local priorities.
	Capacity building and awareness	Stakeholder engagement and consultations improve community awareness on environmental and social issues and strengthen local governance structures.
Construction Phase	Employment creation	The project will create employment opportunities for residents, including youth, women, and persons with disabilities, particularly in unskilled and semi-skilled labour.
	Increased income and local economic activity	Engagement of local labour and sourcing of materials will enhance income circulation and support small businesses within the settlement.

	Skills development	Workers involved in construction activities may acquire skills that can be applied in future employment opportunities.
Operational Phase	Improved access to community infrastructure	Renovation of the social hall and development of additional facilities will improve access to community services and social spaces.
	Enhanced livelihood opportunities	The establishment of lock-up shops and a car wash facility will support small-scale businesses and income generation.
	Improved environmental conditions	Greening and organized use of space will improve aesthetics and environmental quality within the settlement.
	Improved social wellbeing	Availability of facilities such as day care will support households and enhance socio-economic participation.
	Strengthened community cohesion	Shared use of community facilities will promote interaction and social cohesion among residents.
Decommissioning Phase	Temporary employment opportunities	Decommissioning activities may create short-term employment opportunities for local labour.
	Site rehabilitation	Removal of structures and restoration activities may improve site conditions where necessary.

7.3 Negative impacts of the proposed sub-projects

i. Pre-construction phase

The pre-construction phase involves planning, design, permitting, and preparatory activities that set the foundation for project implementation. Although this phase is associated with relatively low environmental impacts, several institutional and procedural risks may arise if not adequately addressed.

One of the key risks is delay in obtaining required permits and approvals, including environmental licenses, construction permits, and occupational safety certifications. Such delays may affect project timelines and result in non-compliance with regulatory requirements. This will be mitigated through timely application and coordination with relevant authorities to ensure that all permits are secured before commencement of works.

Stakeholder engagement during this phase is also critical. Inadequate consultation may lead to misunderstandings, grievances, or resistance during project implementation. To address this, early and continuous engagement with stakeholders, including community structures such as the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), will be undertaken to ensure transparency and community ownership.

Site preparation activities, particularly for new structures such as the day care facility, may result in localized vegetation disturbance and soil exposure. Although the project site is largely already modified,

these impacts will be minimized by restricting site clearing to designated areas and applying appropriate site management practices.

In addition, failure to adequately identify existing infrastructure, including underground utilities and overhead power lines, and occupational and safety hazards may result in disruptions during construction. This will be mitigated through detailed site assessments and coordination with relevant service providers before commencement of works.

Table 14: Pre-Construction Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	**Impact description**	**Severity Before Mitigation**	**Proposed Mitigation Measures**	**Residual Impact**
Late acquisition of Pertinent certificates, permits, and licenses, i.e., NEMA EIA License, NCA, WIBA licenses	Late acquisition of Pertinent certificates, permits, and licenses (e.g., NEMA EIA License, NCA, and WIBA licenses for all project workers) could hinder the timely implementation of sub-projects. To avoid project delays, the relevant licenses for the various sub-projects will be applied in good time to ensure seamless implementation.	Moderate	Ensure all requisite permits, approvals, and licenses are obtained before the commencement of works, and maintain coordination with relevant regulatory authorities.	Low
Soil erosion and Biodiversity loss	Clearing the site for earthworks in preparation for the construction of a day care will cause soil erosion and the loss of undisturbed vegetation.	Low to Moderate	Restrict site clearing to designated work areas and implement proper site management and revegetation measures where applicable.	Low
Inadequate stakeholders' engagement	Inadequate and meaningless stakeholder engagement may lead to grievances that could negatively affect the sub-project construction phase.	Moderate	Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement, disclosure, and operation of the	Low

			grievance redress mechanism throughout project implementation.	
Inadequate risk assessment at the site, i.e., power cables at the site, and underground water infrastructure	Inadequate risk assessment at the site before commencement of works may result in a high number of relocations of both overhead and underground infrastructure.	Moderate	Conduct detailed site investigations and utility mapping and engage relevant service providers prior to commencement of works.	Low

ii. Construction phase

The construction phase is expected to generate the most significant environmental and social impacts, including excavation, material transportation, infrastructure installation, and renovation work. Given the project's location within a densely populated informal settlement, these impacts could directly affect nearby residents, businesses, and community facilities.

Dust emissions are anticipated during excavation, material handling, and transportation activities. Given the proximity of residential dwellings and other sensitive receptors, dust may temporarily affect air quality and cause discomfort to the surrounding community. This impact will be mitigated through dust-suppression measures, including water spraying, proper material handling, and covering transport vehicles.

Noise and vibration will also be generated during construction activities, particularly during excavation and structural works. These impacts may affect nearby residential areas, places of worship, and other sensitive receptors. Mitigation measures will include restricting construction activities to designated daytime hours, providing advance notice to the community, and ensuring compliance with applicable noise regulations.

Construction activities may lead to traffic disruptions due to increased vehicle and equipment movement within the settlement. This may affect both pedestrian and vehicular movement. Traffic management measures, including signage, controlled vehicle movement, and traffic marshals, will be implemented to minimize disruptions and ensure safety.

The construction phase will also generate solid and liquid waste, including excavated soil, packaging materials, and potential oil and grease spills from machinery. If not properly managed, these waste streams may contribute to environmental degradation. Mitigation measures will include proper waste segregation, use of licensed waste handlers, and implementation of site-specific waste management plans.

There is also a risk of disruption to existing infrastructure, including water, sewer, and power lines, during excavation activities. This will be mitigated through prior identification and mapping of utilities and coordination with relevant service providers.

Occupational health and safety risks are expected due to the nature of construction activities, including working at heights, machinery use, and electrical installations. These risks will be addressed through the implementation of occupational health and safety measures, the provision of personal protective equipment, and adherence to safety procedures.

Social risks during construction include labour-related issues, potential non-compliance with labour laws, and risks of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and sexual harassment (SH). These risks will be managed through the enforcement of labour-management procedures, the implementation of codes of conduct, and the establishment of grievance-redress mechanisms.

The proposed sub-projects are located within a densely populated informal settlement where children may be present near construction areas. During the construction phase, there is a risk of children accessing active work sites, exposure to construction hazards, and inappropriate interactions between workers and children within the surrounding community. These risks will be managed through controlled access to construction areas, installation of warning signage and site barriers, close supervision of work sites, implementation of worker codes of conduct, prohibition of child labour, and awareness programmes on child safeguarding and appropriate worker behaviour. Further child safeguarding measures associated with operation of the daycare facility are addressed under the operational phase impacts and the ESMP.

The construction phase will involve engaging workers across different categories, including skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labour, with priority given to local community members for semi-skilled and unskilled roles. Labour-related risks associated with the project include potential unfair recruitment practices, unsafe working conditions, non-compliance with labour laws, and worker-community conflicts. There is also a risk of child labour and discrimination if appropriate controls are not established. To address these risks, labour requirements will be implemented in line with national labour laws and applicable World Bank requirements. These include fair and transparent recruitment processes, the prohibition of child labour and forced labour, the provision of safe and healthy working conditions, and the promotion of non-discrimination and equal opportunity. A worker grievance redress mechanism will be established to provide a platform for workers to raise concerns related to working conditions, remuneration, and workplace safety. Operators will be required to comply with labour management procedures, including implementation of worker codes of conduct, provision of personal protective equipment, and adherence to occupational health and safety standards, as outlined in the ESMP.

There is also a risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups from employment opportunities, which may result in community dissatisfaction. This will be mitigated through inclusive recruitment practices that prioritize local labour, including youth, women, and persons with disabilities.

Table 15: Construction Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Air Pollution from dust	Emissions to the air during construction can affect sensitive receptors (residents) in the immediate vicinity and the sub-project area of influence. Construction activities such as deep excavation and foundation laying will result in dust and particulate matter emissions, which winds and dry weather may exacerbate. Dust emissions can cause temporary, significant adverse effects, particularly on community members, workers, and sensitive receptors adjacent to construction sites and compounds.	Moderate	Implement dust suppression measures, including water spraying, controlled excavation, covering transport vehicles, and proper housekeeping practices.	Low
Noise and vibration	Noise and vibration can disturb sensitive receptors. Given the urban context of the proposed project, sensitive noise and vibration receptors include buildings (residential, places of worship, and educational facilities) and road users in the immediate vicinity of the existing settlements.	Moderate	Restrict construction activities to daytime hours, maintain equipment properly, and provide advance notice to the community before commencement of works.	Low
Traffic disruptions	Trucks and other machinery transporting	Moderate	Implement traffic	Low

	materials to the site and working on the site, respectively, might cause disruptions to motorized and non-motorized traffic within the project area.		management measures, signage, and controlled movement of construction vehicles during material delivery and spoil hauling.	
Water Quality	Construction activities from sub-projects, such as levelling and landscaping of the ground, perimeter wall, and multi-purpose community, may create pathways for pollutants to enter watercourses and indirectly affect water quality. Soil compaction during construction can increase the rate of surface water runoff.	Moderate	Implement erosion control measures, proper site drainage, wastewater management, and controlled disposal of excavated materials.	Low
Disruption of water supply, sewer, and power lines	Levelling and landscaping of the open space may destroy water, sewer, and power lines. Construction activities for the multi-purpose community hall may also disrupt community members' daily lives by damaging the underlying infrastructure.	Moderate	Conduct utility mapping and coordinate with relevant service providers before commencement of works.	Low
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	Migration of people from different regions with diverse moral backgrounds through various workforce (skilled manpower) may lead to behavioral influences which may increase the spread of diseases such as Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus	Moderate	Conduct awareness and sensitization programmes, implement labour influx management measures, and prioritize local labour where feasible.	Low

	(HIV) and other sexually transmitted diseases			
Soil loss and soil pollution	Construction activities will require ground excavation. Construction activities may create pathways for contaminants from the existing made ground to the local environment and groundwater resources, potentially resulting in significant negative effects (both temporary and permanent). In addition, construction activities may result in the generation and removal of materials and solid waste.	Moderate	Implement spoil management measures, erosion control, and spill prevention procedures.	Low
Solid waste generation	Solid waste will mainly emanate from construction activities and include excavated soil, cement storage bags, other packaging materials used during construction, oil and grease spillage from excavation machinery, waste from the repair and maintenance of construction equipment, demolition waste, among others.	Moderate	Implement sustainable waste management measures and engage licensed waste handlers.	Low
Visual impacts	Temporary structures, construction debris, and equipment may create visual eyesores during construction. In contrast, Dust generated by construction activities can reduce air quality, affecting the clarity of views, among other impacts.	Low to Moderate	Maintain proper housekeeping and implement dust management measures throughout the construction phase.	Low

Potential impact on traffic/ obstruction of temporary access	Construction of the proposed infrastructure projects could affect people's day-to-day travel. Temporary traffic diversions and, in some instances, temporary lane or road closures may be required to undertake construction activities. Temporary traffic diversions and road closures may also reduce traffic capacity.	Moderate	Implement traffic management plans and maintain controlled and safe access around construction areas.	Low
Accidental spills & leakages	Accidental spills from construction vehicles and equipment could occur during the construction of the multi-purpose community hall, borehole drilling, ground levelling, and landscaping. This would lead to soil, surface, and subsurface water pollution in the adjacent water bodies.	Moderate	Maintain construction equipment properly and implement spill prevention and emergency response measures.	Low
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	During construction, workers would be exposed to various health and safety risks, requiring control measures. Employment opportunities will also be created during the construction of the projects, requiring hiring policies and employment management plans. Failure to implement OSH controls could result in accidents/incidents arising from working at height, electrical safety, fire safety, confined spaces, and lifting. There will be a	High	Provide PPE, implement OHS management plans, conduct worker training, maintain emergency response procedures, and enforce safe work practices.	Moderate to Low

	need to implement emergency response and incident reporting. Failure by the project implementing units (PIUs) to provide PPE and adhere to the OHS system might result in sub-project-related incidents. Working in confined places during borehole drilling and at heights during water tank erection may also result in sub-project-related incidents.			
Instances of inadequate stakeholders' engagement	Failure to involve SEC and GRC members, among other stakeholders, during the construction phase may result in a slow project implementation.	Moderate	Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement and operation of the grievance redress mechanism throughout implementation.	Low
Increased sub-project-related grievances	Failure to adequately involve community members in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs might result in increased grievances, which might negatively impact the project implementation process.	Moderate	Implement transparent recruitment processes and maintain grievance management procedures.	Low
Non-compliance with Labour laws	Failure to properly remunerate project workers in accordance with existing labour laws and standards may negatively impact project execution.	Moderate	Implement labour management procedures and ensure compliance with applicable labour laws and standards.	Low

GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities by project workers and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst employees	Cases of sexual harassment might be common among workers, and sexual exploitation and abuse of community members who might want to engage as unskilled, skilled, and semi-skilled workers. Cases of Child exploitation and abuse (CEA) may also exist, especially with the daycare facility.	Low to Moderate	Worker Codes of Conduct, awareness programmes, confidential grievance mechanisms, and community sensitization.	Low
Increased carbon footprint	Sourcing building materials away from the project site could lead to higher costs and a larger carbon footprint. The potential impacts include increased greenhouse gas emissions, resource depletion, air and water pollution, etc.	Moderate	Prioritize locally available materials and maintain construction equipment properly	Low
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, e.g.,PWDs, the elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single women, OVC, etc.	Cases of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups being denied employment opportunities may arise if adequate measures are not put in place.	Moderate	Promote inclusive participation and prioritize involvement of vulnerable and underserved groups in project activities.	Low
Child Exploitation and Abuse	The project could result in underage individuals being engaged during the construction phase of the sub-project, particularly during abstraction and acquisition of water.	Moderate	Verify worker identification documents and implement child safeguarding measures and Codes of Conduct.	Low

Community health and safety	Impacts relating to traffic, public access, child safety, and nuisance are likely to arise given the dense population around the site. Failure to put in place appropriate safety measures to safeguard the community during the project may result in accidents and injuries at the project site.	Moderate	Restrict public access to work areas, install warning signage, and implement community safety measures.	Low

iii. 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, including lock-up shops, the social hall, and the day care facility. 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 car wash facility will generate wastewater containing detergents, oil, and grease. Improper discharge of this wastewater may lead to soil and groundwater contamination. This risk will be mitigated through the installation of appropriate drainage systems and wastewater management measures, including the use of oil-water separators and compliance with relevant regulations.

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.

Social risks during operation include grievances related to allocation and management of facilities, potential elite capture of project benefits and economic opportunities, as well as risks associated with GBV/SEA, child protection, and inclusion of vulnerable groups. There is a risk that access to lock-up shops, employment opportunities, or positions within facility management structures may be dominated by a small group of individuals, thereby limiting equitable access for youth, women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. These risks will be managed through transparent allocation procedures, inclusive representation in facility management structures, community sensitization, and continued implementation of grievance redress mechanisms.

Table 16: Operational Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Non/Late acquisition of licenses, e.g., Effluent Discharge License for carwash, Business Permits	Non-compliance could lead to site closure (carwash) and sanctions.	Moderate	Obtain and maintain all required operational permits and licenses before commencement of facility operations and maintain coordination with relevant authorities.	Low
Air Pollution	Emissions from motorbikes are due to increased business activity resulting from the increased number of lock-up stalls.	Low	Promote proper traffic management and community sensitization to minimize unnecessary vehicle idling and emissions.	Low
Groundwater Pollution from Sewage and Car Wash Wastewater (High Water Table Risk)	Operation of the social hall, day care facility, lock-up shops, and car wash facility will generate wastewater requiring proper treatment and disposal. Failure to properly maintain sewer system may result in soil and groundwater contamination, odour nuisance, system failure, and public health risks.	High	Maintain the septic tank and soak pit system in good condition; inspect and clean the sedimentation chamber and oil-water separator regularly; undertake periodic desludging using licensed exhauster services; monitor for leakage, overflow, and odour generation; and implement routine groundwater quality monitoring where necessary.	Low
Possible vandalism, misuse, and theft of accessories	The installed multi-purpose community centre infrastructure could be targeted for vandalism and theft	Moderate	Strengthen community ownership, operational management structures, and security measures for the facilities.	Low
Increased municipal	Booming businesses, driven by increased activities resulting from the state-of-the-	Moderate	Implement sustainable waste management measures including	Low

waste generation	art, multi-purpose community hall, will lead to increased municipal solid waste.		waste segregation, collection, and disposal through licensed waste handlers.	
Population influx	State-of-the-art multi-purpose community hall, among other proposed sub-projects, will increase business opportunities and access to government and online services, resulting in an increased population, which may strain the already stretched community infrastructure.	Moderate	Prepare, disclose and implement population influx management plan and work closely with other county departments to manage population migration into the settlement.	Low
Grievances	Grievance on the use and management of the constructed infrastructure by the community CBOs.	Moderate	Maintain operational procedures, stakeholder engagement, and grievance redress mechanisms throughout facility operation.	Low
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	Multiple sexual interactions by business vendors in the lock-up stalls could lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).	Moderate	Conduct awareness and sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases and provide access to IEC materials where necessary.	Low
GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities by project workers and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst employees	This could unfold when operators ask job seekers for favors in exchange for an employment opportunity. This could also unfold when their leadership, among other reasons, exploits employees to retain their jobs.	Moderate	Implement Codes of Conduct, confidential grievance channels, safeguarding procedures, awareness programmes, and referral pathways.	Low
Child Exploitation and Abuse	The operation of the day care facility may present risks related to inadequate supervision of children,	Moderate	Implement child safeguarding measures, vet and train daycare staff, maintain	Low

	unsafe access arrangements, and potential cases of child exploitation or abuse if appropriate safeguarding measures are not implemented.		controlled access, and implement child protection procedures.	
Exclusion of vulnerable groups, e.g., PWDs, the elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single women, OVC, etc.	Possible cases of unequal employment opportunities denied to the vulnerable groups	Moderate	Promote inclusive participation and equitable access to project opportunities and facility management structures.	Low
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	Numerous grievances from the public regarding ownership and operations of the lock-up stalls and other provisions in the multi-purpose community hall.	Moderate	Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement and operation of the grievance redress mechanism during facility operation.	Low

iv. 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 from demolition activities and the generation of solid waste. 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, 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 17 below.

Table 17: Decommissioning phase impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Noise pollution	Removal and dismantling of project structures and auxiliary facilities 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, workers, and surrounding areas.	Moderate	Implement dust suppression measures including water spraying and controlled handling of demolition debris.	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, fuels, oils, and hazardous materials may result in contamination of soil and water resources.	Moderate	Ensure proper handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of demolition waste materials and hazardous substances.	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 Kiang'ombe 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). 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 Kiang'ombe settlement, taking into account the dense urban setting, existing environmental challenges, including 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 (C-ESMP), 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 44 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.

8.4.1 Pre-Construction Phase ESMP

Table 18:Pre-Construction Phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Sub-Projects Affected	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Frequency/Timing	Cost in KSH
Late acquisition of Pertinent certificates, permits and licenses i.e. NEMA License, NCA, water abstraction license, WIBA licenses	All (Hall Renovation, Day Care, Lock-up Shops, Car Wash, Greening)	• Ensure all requisite certificates, permits and licenses are acquired in time before works commencement i.e. WIBA, NEMA license, allotment letter, NCA approvals, Workplace registration from DOSH.	• No of Permits acquired.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight NEMA NCA DOSH	Before commencement	200,000
Soil erosion and Biodiversity loss	All facilities	• Ensure site clearing is constrained to the proposed pegged sub-project sites. • Revegetate the area after decommissioning of the site	• Revegetation plan in place	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	After sub-project decommissioning	50,000
Inadequate stakeholders' engagement	All facilities	• Ensure timely and adequate stakeholders mapping. • Ensure all the stakeholders i.e. service water providers, NEMA, KPLC are brought on board	• No. of stakeholders mapped. • No. of stakeholders brought on board	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	Before commencement	20,000

Inadequate risk assessment at the site i.e. power cables at the site, underground water infrastructure	All facilities	• 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 • No. of stakeholders' engagement meeting held to map out the underground infrastructure.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	Before commencement	80,000
TOTAL						**350,000**

8.4.2 Construction Phase ESMP

Table 19: Construction phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Sub-Projects Affected	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Frequency/ Timing	Cost in KSH
Air Pollution from dust	All facilities	• 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 SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Noise and vibration	• Hall Renovation (demolition, excavation) • Day Care (excavation) • Perimeter Wall (excavation)	• 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 undertaken	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Traffic disruptions	All facilities (material delivery)	• Prepare and implement traffic management plan to manage both the motorized and the non-motorized traffic. • Recruit, sensitize and engage traffic marshalls to control 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.	• No. of traffic management plans prepared and implemented. • No. of traffic marshals engaged	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	Throughout the project construction phase	20,000

Water Quality	• Car Wash (drainage installation) • Hall Renovation (sanitation) • Day Care (sanitation)	• 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 waste water management plan	• No. of waste water management plans prepared and implemented. • No. of water quality measurements conducted.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Disruption of water supply, sewer and power lines	• Hall Renovation • Perimeter Wall	• Conduct underground infrastructure mapping to identify the utilities within proposed sub-project sites. • Hold extensive stakeholders' engagement to assist in mapping of the existing underground infrastructure i.e. sewer pipelines, water pipelines, data cables, power lines 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 ELDOWAS SEC GRC	Before commencement of works	200,000
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmission diseases (STD)	All facilities	• Prepare and implement Sexual transmission diseases (STDs) management plan. • Prepare and implement labour influx management plan • Involve the community members in the construction activities to avoid labour importation.	• No. of STDs management plan prepared and implementing • No. of labour influx management plan prepared and implemented. • No. of community members sensitized • No. of IEC materials distributed No. of counselling and testing sessions undertaken	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	30,000
Soil loss and soil pollution	All facilities	• 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 SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	70,000
Solid waste generation	All facilities	• Prepare and implement sustainable solid waste management plan. • Involve licensed waste service providers in managing the solid waste generated.	• No. of sustainable solid waste management plan prepared and implemented. • No. of waste service providers	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC	Throughout the project construction phase	70,000

			• Quantity of various types of waste generated	GRC Waste service providers NEMA		
Visual impacts	All facilities	• Prepare and implement dust management plan. • Confine works implementation during wet and in less windy conditions	• No. of dust management plan prepared and implemented. •No. of air quality measurements conducted	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight Operators	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Potential impact on traffic/ obstruction of temporary access	All facilities	• 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 SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Accidental spills & leakages	All facilities	• 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 SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	All facilities	• Adhere to the provisions of occupational safety and health act of 2007. • Prepare and implement occupational safety and health management plan. • Ensure the PPEs are adequately provided. • Adhere to the WIBA 2007 provisions • Put in place specific measures to address OHS related risks during renovation and construction works such as working at height, electrical safety, fire safety, confined spaces, lifting.	• No. of OSH management plan prepared and implementation. • No. of PPE provision register. • No. risk registers put in place/ risk assessments conducted • No. of incidences reported • No. of valid permits to work issued and displayed at site • Permit register with dates, locations, and worker names • % of height workers with valid permits	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC DOSH	Throughout the project construction phase	100, 000

		• Include emergency response and incident reporting requirements. • Obtaining permit to work for works at height • Preparing and implementing of excavations plan and trench/protection enhancement mechanism • Preparing and implementing safety manual • Obtaining general register for incident reporting and management. • Obtaining, displaying and disseminating the emergency contacts at the active site • Preparing and implementing traffic management plan •Maintain incident reporting and emergency response procedures throughout the construction	•No. of incidents reported			
Instances of inadequate stakeholders' engagement	All facilities	• Prepare and implement detailed and robust stakeholders' management plan.	•No. of stakeholders' management plan prepared and implemented.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Increased sub-project related grievances	All facilities	• 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 regards to SEC and GRC strengthening.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Non-compliance with Labour laws	All facilities	• Prepare and implement a Labour Management Plan in line with national labour laws and World Bank requirements. • Ensure fair and transparent recruitment processes, prioritizing local labour (skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled) and promoting equal opportunity and non-discrimination. • Prohibit employment of child labour and forced labour in all project activities.	• No. of local labour management plans prepared. • No. of grievances raised and resolved in relation to remuneration and work place. • No. of Channels provided to the workers for logging in grievances.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000

		• Establish and operationalize a worker grievance redress mechanism with accessible and confidential reporting channels. • Ensure all workers sign and adhere to a code of conduct. • Operators to comply with all labour, occupational health and safety, and working condition requirements, including provision of PPE and adherence to statutory regulations.	• No. of workers recruited by category (skilled/semi-skilled/unskilled)			
GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities by project workers and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst employees	All facilities	• Prepare and implement GBV-SEA/SH risk management plan. • All workers sign Code of Conduct prohibiting SEA/SH with clear sanctions • Ensure confidentiality (Records kept in sealed envelopes accessible only to Gender Desk Officer; complainants assigned unique codes) • Multiple intake channels: complaint boxes, hotline/WhatsApp.	• No. of GBV-SEA/SH related cases reported during construction of the proposed sub-projects. % cases logged within 24hours • No. of staff handling cases signed confidentiality agreements •Referral contacts displayed • No. of referral pathway utilization tracked confidentially • No. of Workers trained on Code • No. of GBV/SEA/SH incidents being reported	County Government of Kiambu SEC	Throughout the project operation phase	30,000
Increased carbon footprint	All facilities	• Ensure materials are locally sourced.	• Quantity of materials locally sourced.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
PWD Representation	All facilities	• Prioritize hiring of PWDs for suitable construction and operational roles where feasible; • Include PWD representation in all public hiring notices • Liaise with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) and	• % of total workforce with disability •PWD representation in local recruitment database established	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	30,000

		local disability networks for recruitment outreach				
Inadequate youth employment opportunities leading to community grievances, idleness, and potential social unrest	All facilities	• Prioritize employment of local youth from Kiang'ombe settlement • Conduct weekly toolbox talks with topics relevant to young workers (workplace rights, sexual harassment prevention, safe work practices). • SEC to maintain a youth register of interested and available youth for construction work.	• % of unskilled workforce that are local youth. • Number and percentage of female youth employed. • No. of weekly toolbox talks • Number of youth trained • Skills development register	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	100,000
Child Exploitation and Abuse	All facilities	• 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 SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	30,000
Community health and safety	All facilities	• Safety measures will be put in place such as site hoarding, signage, traffic management, safe access routes, child safety, and stakeholder communication plan during works	• No of accidents/incidents reported	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Labour influx	All facilities	• Prioritize local hiring in line with commitments made during community consultations. • Any external skilled labour brought in will be limited to specialized roles, with clear codes of conduct and orientation provided to safeguard community relations	• No. of local labour hired	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	30,000
Damage to or loss of unknown physical cultural resources	• Hall Renovation (excavation) • Day Care (excavation) • Perimeter	• Worker discovering find immediately reports to Site Supervisor and Operator E&S Officer. • Operator E&S Officer reports to CPCT Safeguards Officer within 2 hours of discovery.	• No. of Number of workers trained on Chance Finds • Procedure No. of discoveries reported • Site Security Log showing area secured after any discovery.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	150,000

(archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials) during excavation	Wall (excavation) • Car Wash (excavation	• CPCT Safeguards Officer notifies County Director of Culture and National Museums of Kenya (NMK) within 24 hours. • CPCT notifies NPCT and World Bank of any significant discoveries within 48 hours. • Rescue excavation and removal • Preservation in situ (redesign of works if required) Documentation and recording				
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 Standards (KEBS) accessibility guidelines. • Train facility staff on assisting PWDs during emergencies. • Maintain tactile paving and Braille signage in good condition	• 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
Total						**1,440,000**

8.4.3 Operational Phase ESMP

Table 20: Operational Phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Sub-projects affected	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Frequency/ Timing	Cost in KSH
Air Pollution	• Car Wash • Lock-up Shops	• Sensitize boda boda riders to always switch off their moto-bikes when not in use.	• No. of sensitization workshops conducted.	County Government of Kiambu	Throughout the project operation phase	100,000

		• Integrated training/sensitization programs incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase.				
Drainage and hydrology impacts	Carwash	• Install silt fences and sediment traps downslope to protect adjacent river. • Minimize vegetation clearing and stabilize exposed soils promptly. • Construct drainage channels to prevent water ponding and control storm water. • Use designated washout areas and spill containment for vehicle maintenance. • Prohibit untreated wastewater discharge. • Schedule earthworks in dry periods; suspend during heavy rain. • Conduct regular downstream water quality monitoring.	• Length of silt fences installed and condition • Area cleared vs. area stabilized/revegetated • Drainage channels length and functionality during rain • Washout areas established and spill kit records • Zero unauthorized discharge incidents with disposal records • Daily site logs confirming work schedule compliance • Downstream turbidity, pH, and oil/grease within NEMA limit	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight NEMA	Throughout the project construction phase	150,000
Groundwater Pollution from Sewage and Car Wash Wastewater due to high water table	• Hall (washrooms) • Day Care (ablutions) • Lock-up Shops (toilets) • Car Wash	• Maintain the sewer system in good operational condition. • Inspect and clean the sedimentation chamber regularly. • Inspect and maintain the oil-water separator to ensure effective removal of oil and grease. • Undertake periodic desludging using licensed exhauster services. • Monitor wastewater management infrastructure for leaks, overflows, and blockages. • Maintain records of all maintenance and desludging activities. Install Oil Water separator	• No. of sewer inspections conducted. • No. of oil-water separator inspections conducted. • No. of oil-water separator cleaning/maintenance activities undertaken. • No. of desludging events undertaken. • No. of wastewater leakage or overflow incidents reported. • Quantity of oil and grease waste removed and disposed through licensed handlers.	CPCT (Kiambu), KIAWASCO, County Government (Operational), Car Wash CBO	Pre-commencement; quarterly during operation	350,000

			• No. of groundwater quality monitoring tests conducted. • No. of water quality-related grievances received.			
Increased municipal waste generation	• Hall (events) • Day Care • Lock-up Shops • Car Wash	• Prepare, disclose and implement sustainable waste management plan. • Undertake integrated training/sensitization programs incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase.	• No. of sustainable waste management plans prepared, disclosed and implemented.	County Government of Kiambu	Throughout the project operation phase	100,000
Population influx	All facilities	• Prepare, disclose and implement population influx management plan. • Work closely with other county departments to manage population migration into the settlement.	• No. of population influx management plans prepared, disclosed and implemented.	County government of Kiambu	Throughout the project operation phase	50,000
Possible vandalism, misuse and theft of accessories	All facilities	• Sensitize the community members against vandalism and misuse of constructed accessories. • Adequately involving of community members during sub-project planning, execution and operational. • Integrated training/sensitization programs incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase.	• No. of sensitization meetings held in regards to vandalism and sub-project ownership.	County Government of Kiambu	Throughout the project operation phase	50,000
Grievances	All facilities	• Ensure the lock-up stalls and drilled water boreholes are well managed by the CBOs. • Sensitize the communities on the project guidelines in place to ensure communities are aware of to avoid 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.	County Government of Kiambu	Throughout the project operation phase	50,000.

		• Ensure complaints are registered within 24 hours, acknowledged within 48 hours, investigated within seven working days, and resolved within fourteen working days, with feedback provided to the complainant before closure. If issues remain unresolved, they are escalated from the SEC/GRC to the County • Project Coordination Team (CPCT), then to the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT). In addition, evidence of GRM undertakings will be maintained at site including site registers, toolbox talks, and incident logs among other pertinent documents.				
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and sexual transmission diseases (STDs)	All facilities	• 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	Throughout the project operation phase	50,000
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. • Prepare and implement code of conduct, • Ensure worker induction • Carry out confidential reporting through identified channels • Put in place referral pathways • Execute sanctions and corrective measures as appropriate	•No. of GBV-SEA/SH related cases reported during issuance of lock-up stalls, water usage from the drilled water tanks.	County Government of Kiambu	Throughout the project operation phase	30,000

Child Exploitation and Abuse	• Day Care	• Ensure children are not incorporated in the management of multi-purpose community centre. • Prepare and implement a child protection strategy in line with national child safeguarding requirements. • Conduct background checks and vetting of all daycare staff prior to engagement. • Provide training to all staff on child safeguarding, appropriate conduct, and reporting procedures. • Ensure controlled and secure access to the daycare facility, including supervision of entry and exit points. • Establish clear child supervision protocols and staff-to-child ratios. • Integrate child safeguarding considerations into the grievance redress mechanism, including confidential reporting channels for child-related incidents.	• No. of staff vetted and trained on child safeguarding • No. of child protection strategies implemented • No. of reported and resolved child safeguarding incidents	County Government of Kiambu	Throughout the project operation phase	30,000
Vulnerable groups representation e.g., PWDs, elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single-women, OVC etc.	All facilities	• Ensure vulnerable groups are included in the management of the multi-purpose community centre.	• 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.	County Government of Kiambu	Throughout the project operation phase	30,000
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	All facilities	• Ensure continuous stakeholder engagement during operation of the sub-projects	• No. of community engagement meetings held.	County Government of Kiambu	Throughout the project operation phase	50,000

Operational Management and Governance Gaps	All facilities	• Develop facility-specific Operations & Maintenance Manuals for the hall, day care, lock-up shops, and car wash, including E&S compliance requirements. • Conduct pre-handover capacity building for CBO members on financial management, facility maintenance, governance, and E&S obligations	• No. of CBO Management Committee members identified and trained on management . • No. of Operations & Maintenance Manuals developed for each facility. Annual audit reports submitted to CPCT.	Government of Kiambu	Government of Kiambu	100,000
TOTAL						1090,000

8.4.4 Decommissioning Phase ESMP

Table 21: Decommissioning phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	**Sub-projects affected**	**Mitigation Measures**	**Monitoring indicators**	**Responsibility**	**Frequency/ Timing**	**Cost in KSH**
Decommissioning planning	All (if required at end of project life)	• Prepare Decommissioning ESMP (D-ESMP) approved by CPCT and NEMA (if required). • Notify community and stakeholders 14 days before decommissioning works.	• D-ESMP approved. Community notices issued (copies). Pre-decommissioning audit report.	CPCT, Operator (if appointed)	1 month before decommissioning	100,000
Noise pollution	All facilities (demolition)	• 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 vibration pollution control management regulations of 2009.	• No. of noise management plan prepared and implemented	County Government of Kiambu	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	50,000
Water pollution	All facilities (demolition)	• 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	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	150,000
Totals						**300,000**

8.5 ESMP Implementation Costs

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

8.6 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 (ESIA) Summary Project Report has evaluated the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed community development sub-projects in Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II).

The assessment confirms that the proposed sub-projects, including renovation of the social hall, construction of a day care facility, development of lock-up shops and a youth-operated car wash facility, and greening and paving of open space are environmentally and socially sound and responsive to community-identified priorities.

The environmental and social screening classified the project as Low Risk, under the EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32) indicating that anticipated impacts are site-specific, short-term, and reversible, and can be effectively managed through standard mitigation measures. No significant, irreversible, or cumulative impacts have been identified.

The project will be implemented on public land confirmed by the County Government of Kiambu, and no Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have been identified. As such, the project does not trigger land acquisition or involuntary resettlement requirements.

The assessment identified that the most notable impacts will occur during the construction phase and include dust emissions, noise and vibration, waste generation, occupational health and safety risks, and temporary disruption to community activities. Operational phase impacts primarily relate to solid waste management, wastewater management (particularly from the car wash facility), and the governance of community infrastructure. These impacts are predictable and manageable through the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

Stakeholder engagement undertaken during the ESIA process confirmed strong community support for the project and highlighted key concerns regarding employment opportunities, safety, fair labour practices, and facility management. These concerns have been adequately integrated into project design and mitigation planning.

Importantly, the project is expected to generate substantial positive socio-economic benefits, including improved access to community infrastructure, enhanced livelihood opportunities, strengthened community cohesion, and improved environmental conditions within the settlement.

Overall, the assessment concludes that the proposed Kiang'ombe sub-projects are viable, sustainable, and aligned with both national development priorities and the objectives of KISIP II, provided that mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP are fully implemented.

9.2 Recommendations

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

1. Full Implementation of the ESMP

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) should be strictly implemented across all project phases. All mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, responsibilities, and timelines outlined in the ESMP should be adhered to by operators, the CPCT, and all relevant stakeholders.

2. Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements

All applicable national laws and regulations, including EMCA and its subsidiary regulations, must be complied with. All required approvals, permits, and licenses, including NEMA approval, NCA registration, and water and wastewater permits, should be obtained before commencement of construction.

3. Strengthening of Institutional Capacity

The County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), operators, and community structures (SEC and GRC) should be adequately supported to implement and monitor environmental and social safeguards effectively. Capacity building should focus on:

- Environmental and social risk management
- Occupational health and safety
- Grievance redress mechanisms
- GBV/SEA risk prevention and response

4. Continuous Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement should be maintained throughout the project lifecycle to ensure transparency, community ownership, and timely resolution of emerging issues. This should include regular community meetings, information disclosure, and inclusive participation of vulnerable groups.

5. Operationalization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The established GRM should be fully operational, accessible, and responsive. All grievances should be handled within the defined timelines, and confidential channels should be maintained for sensitive cases such as GBV/SEA.

6. Occupational Health and Safety Management

Strict adherence to occupational health and safety standards should be ensured throughout the construction phase. Operators must:

- Provide adequate PPE
- Implement site-specific safety plans
- Maintain incident reporting systems
- Enforce safe working procedures

7. Environmental Management during Construction

Construction activities should be managed to minimize environmental impacts through:

- Dust and noise control measures
- Proper waste management
- Identification and Mapping of existing utilities and infrastructure
- Traffic and access management

8. Sustainable Operation and Facility Management

Clear governance and operational structures should be established for all facilities, including:

- Management through community-based organizations (CBOs)
- Employee code of conduct incorporating child protection provisions
- Regular maintenance of infrastructure
- Proper waste and wastewater management systems
- Inclusive access to facilities

9. Monitoring and Reporting

Regular environmental and social monitoring should be undertaken at the site, county, and national levels. Monitoring results should be documented and used to inform corrective actions, as needed. Periodic reporting should be submitted to the NPCT and relevant authorities.

It is recommended that the proposed Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement sub-projects be approved for implementation, subject to full compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

10 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Architectural Drawings

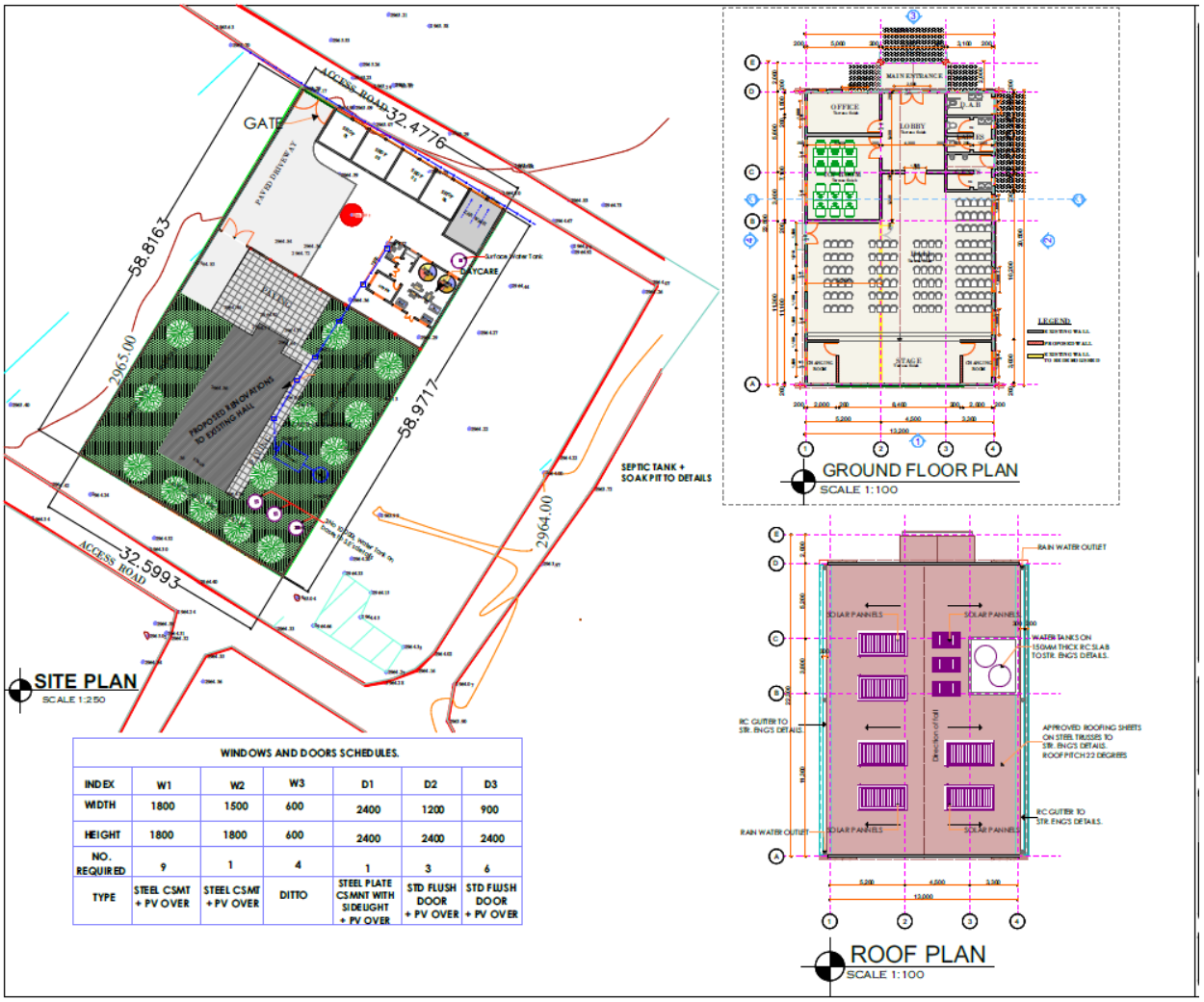
Annex 2: Confirmation of Land Ownership Documents From CGK

Annex 3: Minutes

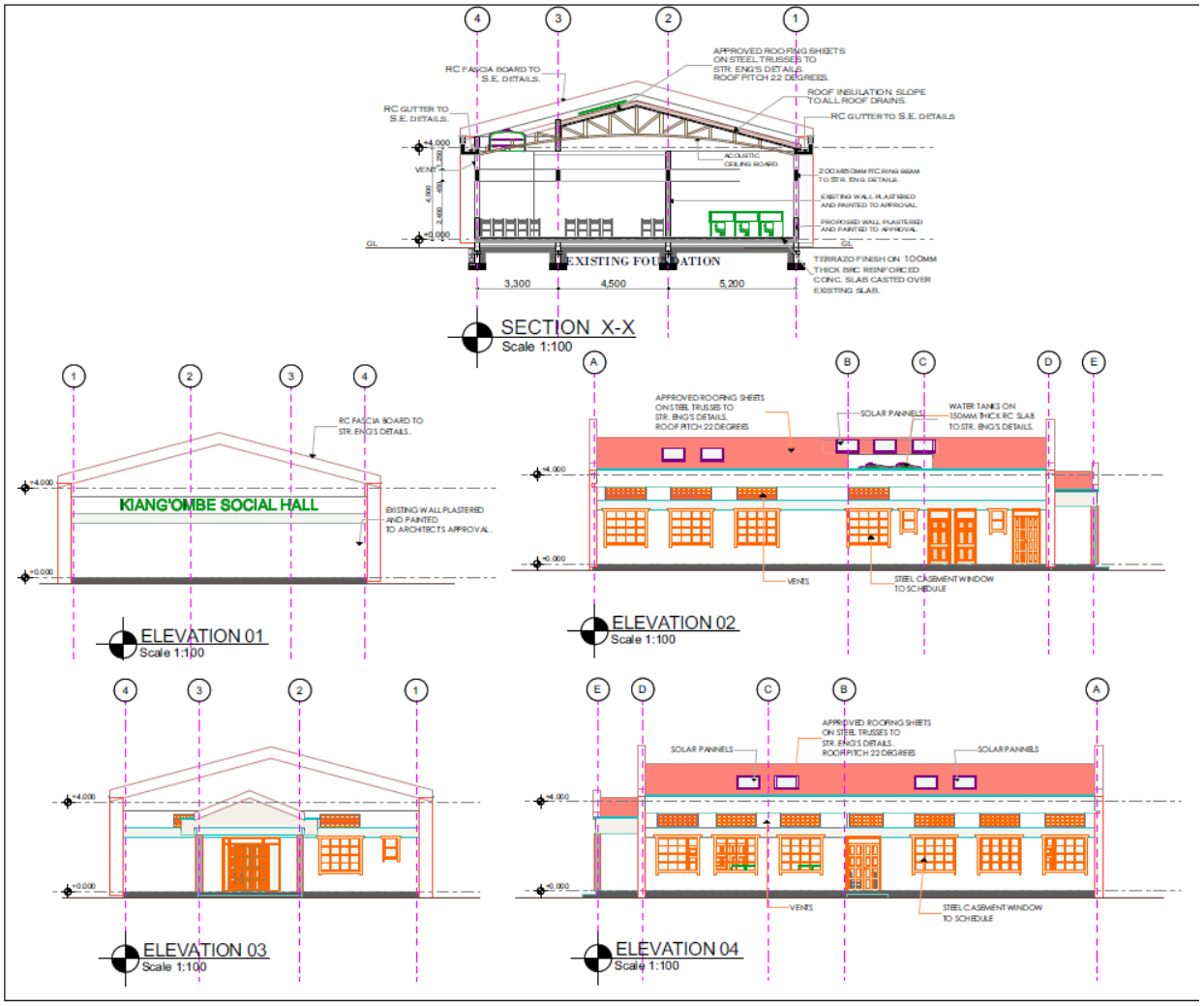
Annex 4: Socio-economic Questionnaire

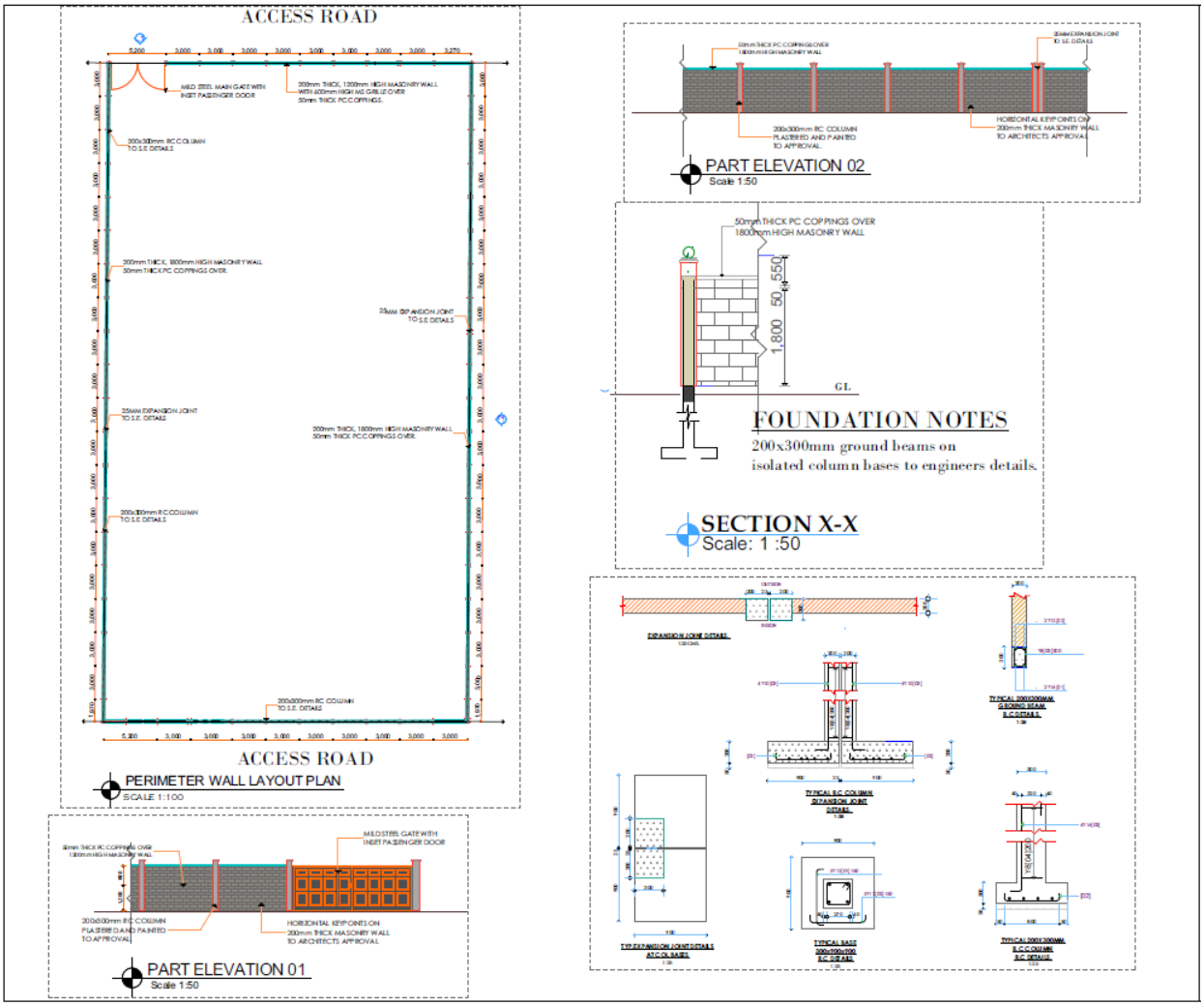
10.1 Annex 1: Architectural Drawings

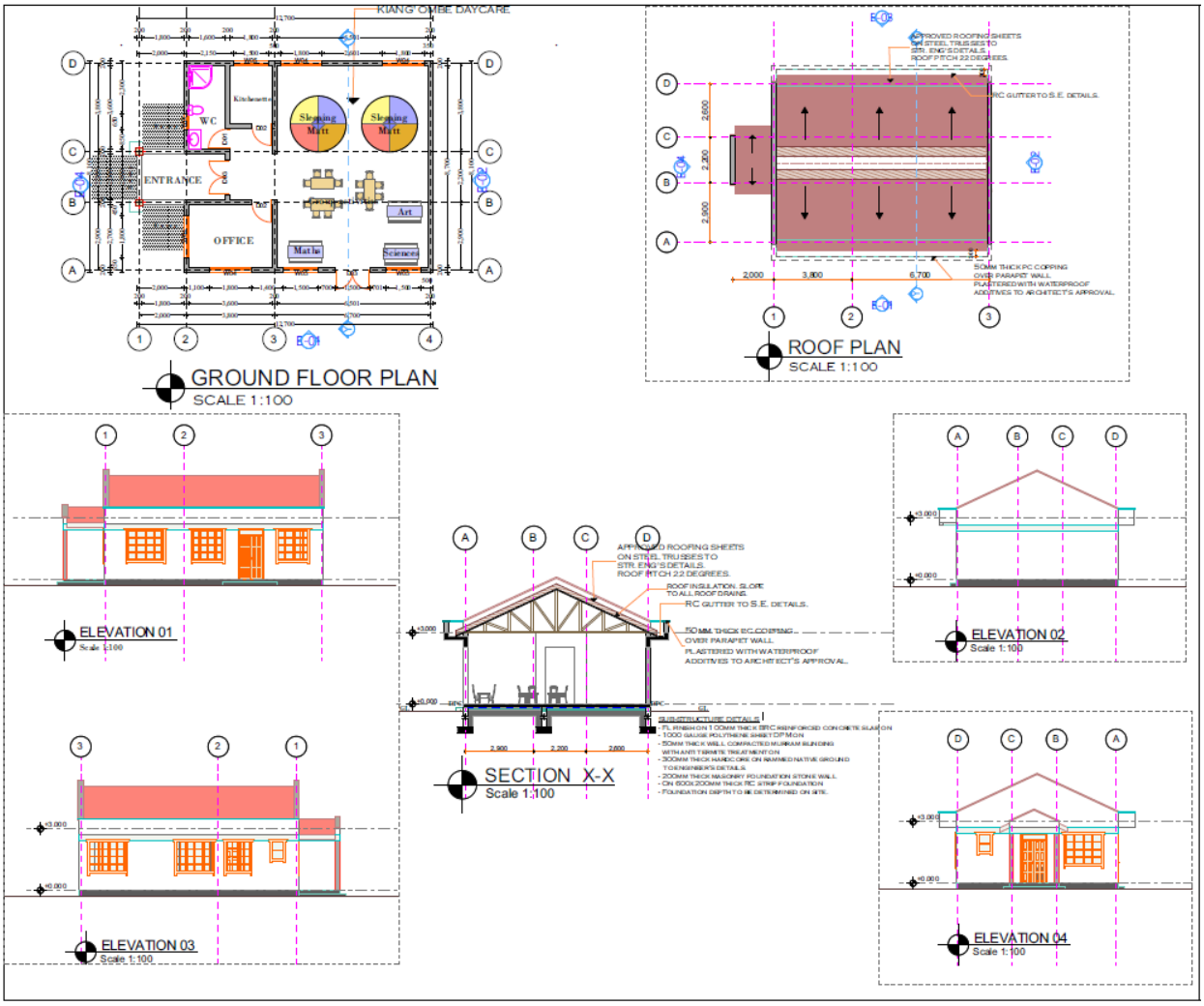
A. Floor Plan for Multipurpose Hall

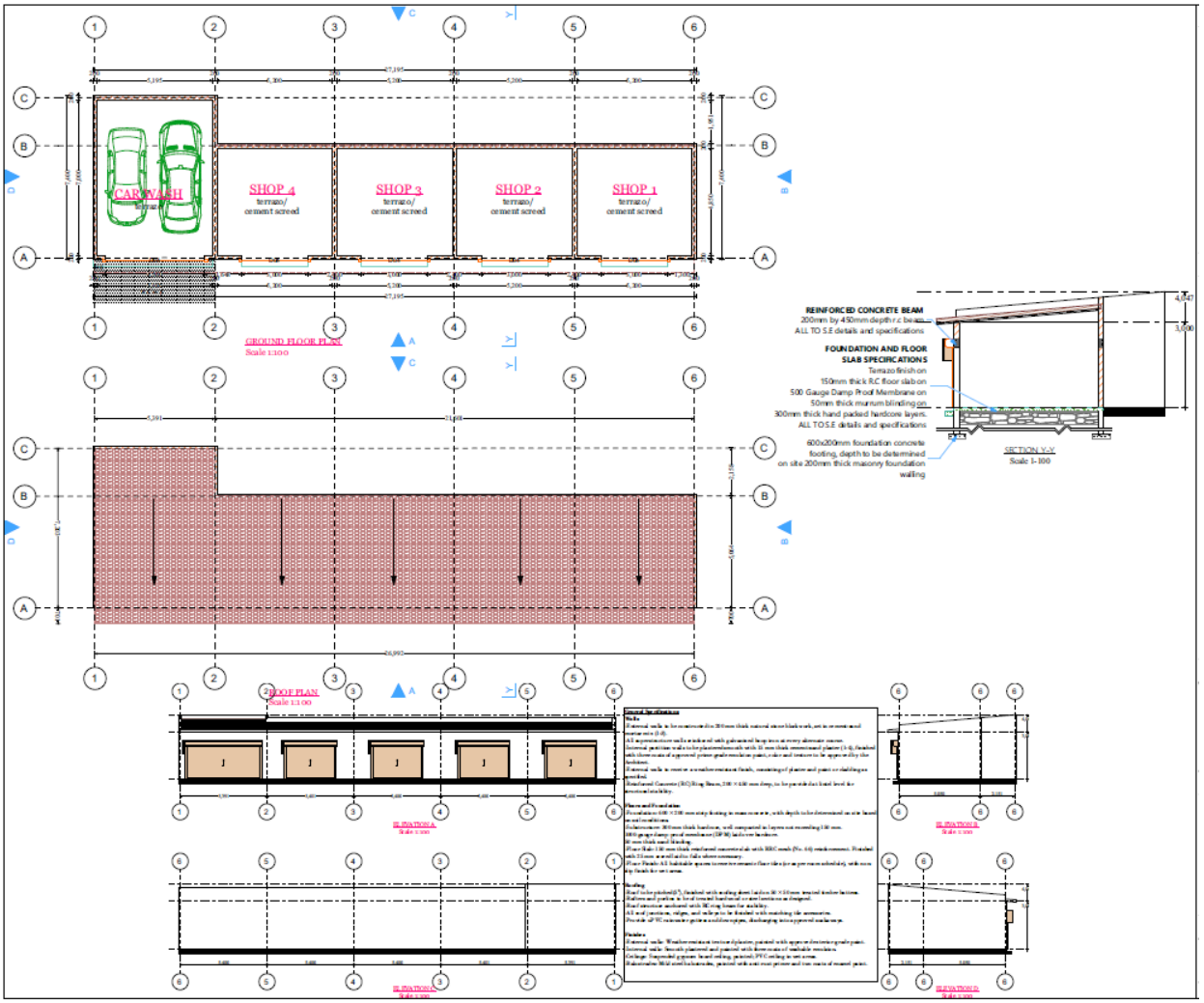


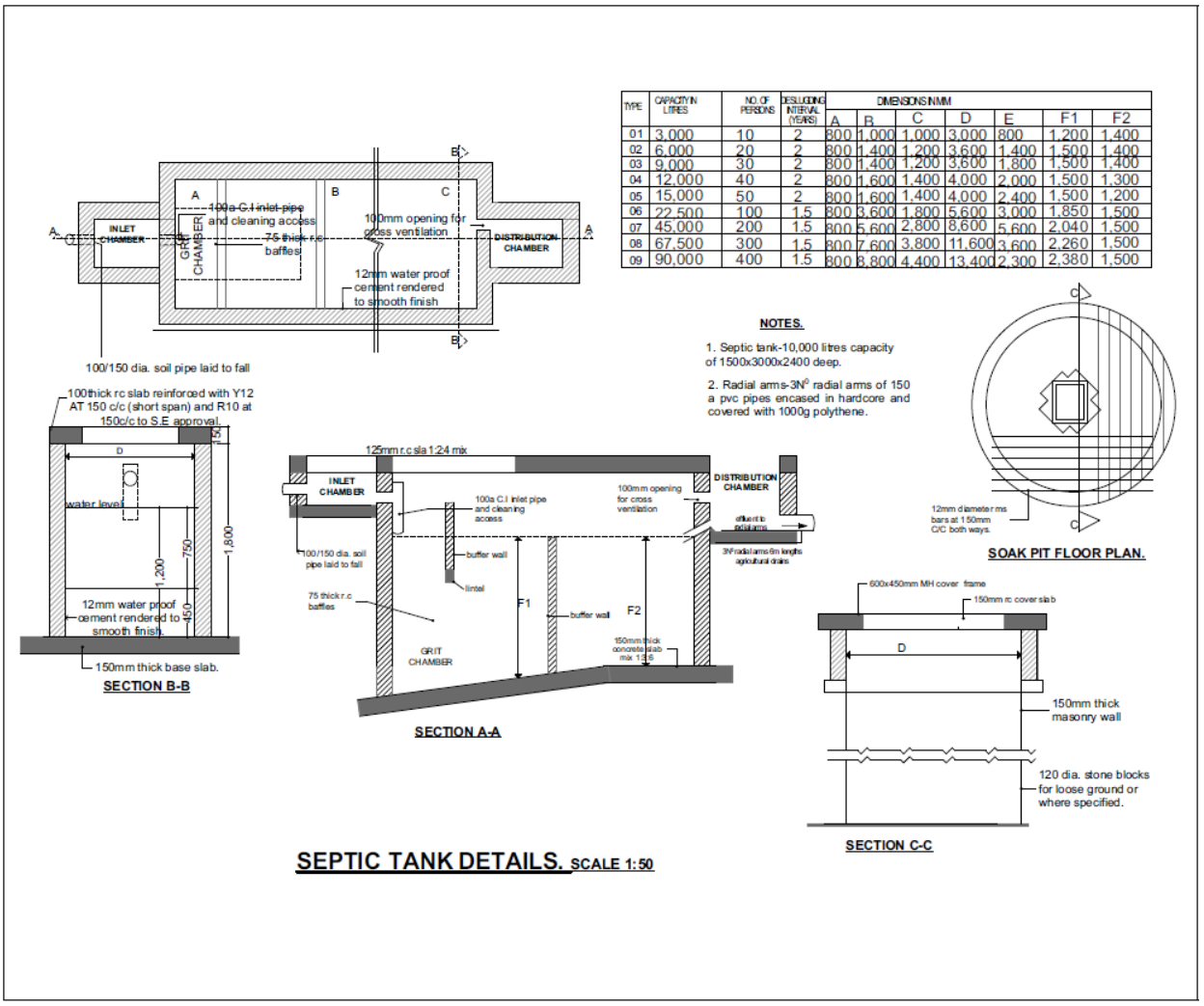
WINDOWS AND DOORS SCHEDULES.						
INDEX	W1	W2	W3	D1	D2	D3
WIDTH	1800	1500	600	2400	1200	900
HEIGHT	1800	1800	600	2400	2400	2400
NO. REQUIRED	9	1	4	1	3	6
TYPE	STEEL CSMT + PV OVER	STEEL CSMT + PV OVER	DITTO	STEEL PLATE CSMNT WITH SIDELIGHT + PV OVER	STD FLUSH DOOR + PV OVER	STD FLUSH DOOR + PV OVER


SECTION X-X
Scale 1:100
ELEVATION 01
Scale 1:100
KIANG'OMBE SOCIAL HALL
ELEVATION 02
Scale 1:100
ELEVATION 03
Scale 1:100
ELEVATION 04
Scale 1:100


ACCESS ROAD
ACCESS ROAD
PERIMETER WALL LAYOUT PLAN
SCALE 1:100
PART ELEVATION 01
Scale 1:50
PART ELEVATION 02
Scale 1:50
50mm THICK PC COPPINGS OVER
1800mm HIGH MASONRY WALL
1,800
50
550
GL
FOUNDATION NOTES
200x300mm ground beams on
isolated column bases to engineers details.
SECTION X-X
Scale: 1 :50

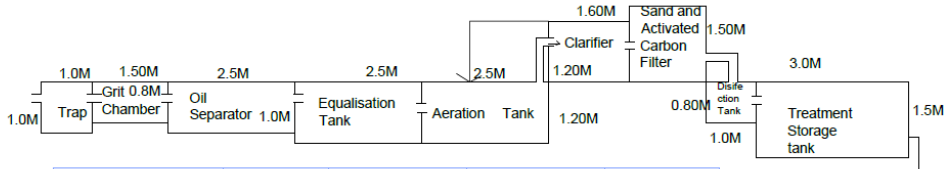

KIANG'OMBE DAYCARE
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1:100
ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1:100
ELEVATION 01
ELEVATION 02
ELEVATION 03
ELEVATION 04
SECTION X-X
Scale 1:100


CAR WASH
SHOP 4
terrazo/
cement screed
SHOP 3
terrazo/
cement screed
SHOP 2
terrazo/
cement screed
SHOP 1
terrazo/
cement screed
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1:100
REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAM
200mm by 450mm depth r.c beam
ALL TO S.E details and specifications
FOUNDATION AND FLOOR
SLAB SPECIFICATIONS
Terrazo finish on
150mm thick R.C floor slab on
500 Gauge Damp Proof Membrane on
50mm thick murrum blinding on
300mm thick hand packed hardcore layers.
ALL TO S.E details and specifications
600x200mm foundation concrete
footing, depth to be determined
on site 200mm thick masonry foundation
walling
SECTION Y-Y
Scale 1:100
ROOF PLAN
Scale 1:100
ELEVATION A
Scale 1:100
ELEVATION B
Scale 1:100
ELEVATION C
Scale 1:100
ELEVATION D
Scale 1:100



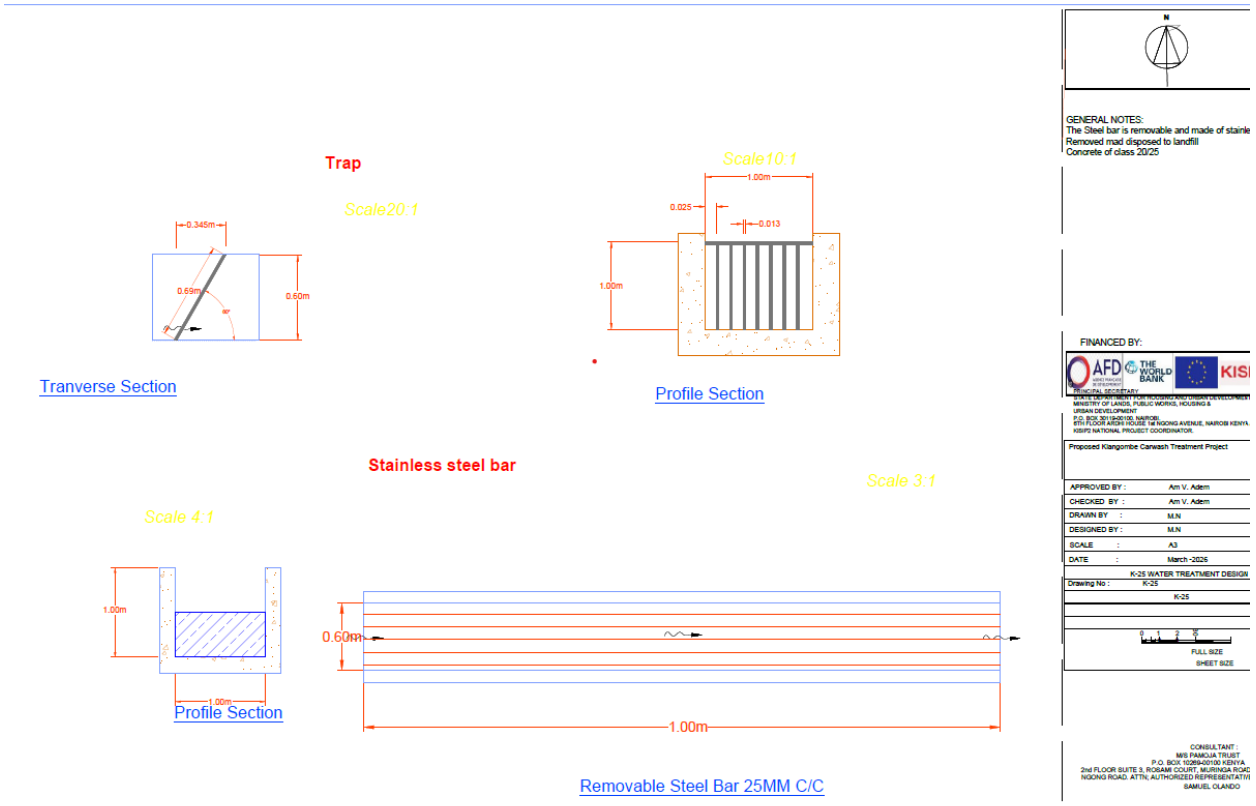
TYPE	CAPACITY IN LITRES	NO. OF PERSONS	DESLUDGING INTERVAL (YEARS)	DIMENSIONS IN MM						
				A	B	C	D	E	F1	F2
01	3,000	10	2	800	1,000	1,000	3,000	800	1,200	1,400
02	6,000	20	2	800	1,400	1,200	3,600	1,400	1,500	1,400
03	9,000	30	2	800	1,400	1,200	3,600	1,800	1,500	1,400
04	12,000	40	2	800	1,600	1,400	4,000	2,000	1,500	1,300
05	15,000	50	2	800	1,600	1,400	4,000	2,400	1,500	1,200
06	22,500	100	1.5	800	3,600	1,800	5,600	3,000	1,850	1,500
07	45,000	200	1.5	800	5,600	2,800	8,600	5,600	2,040	1,500
08	67,500	300	1.5	800	7,600	3,800	11,600	3,600	2,260	1,500
09	90,000	400	1.5	800	8,800	4,400	13,400	2,300	2,380	1,500

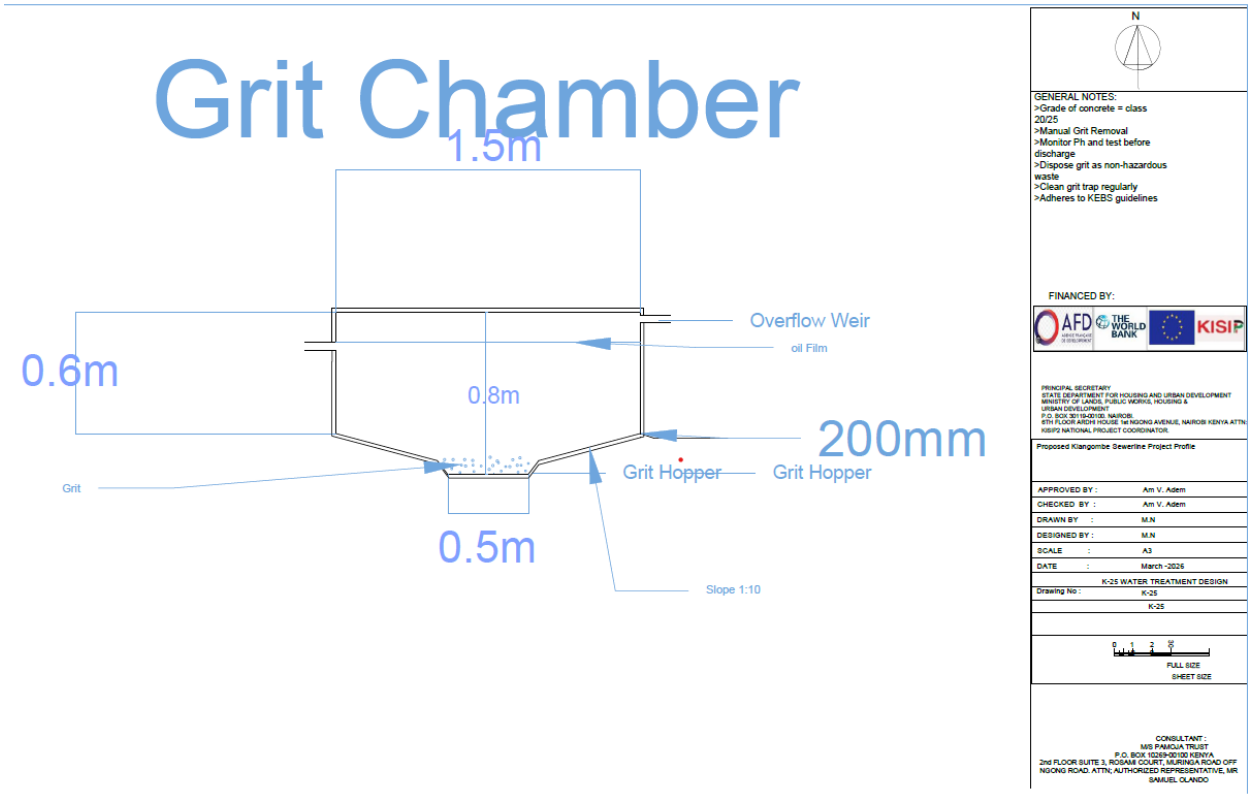
SEPTIC TANK DETAILS. SCALE 1:50

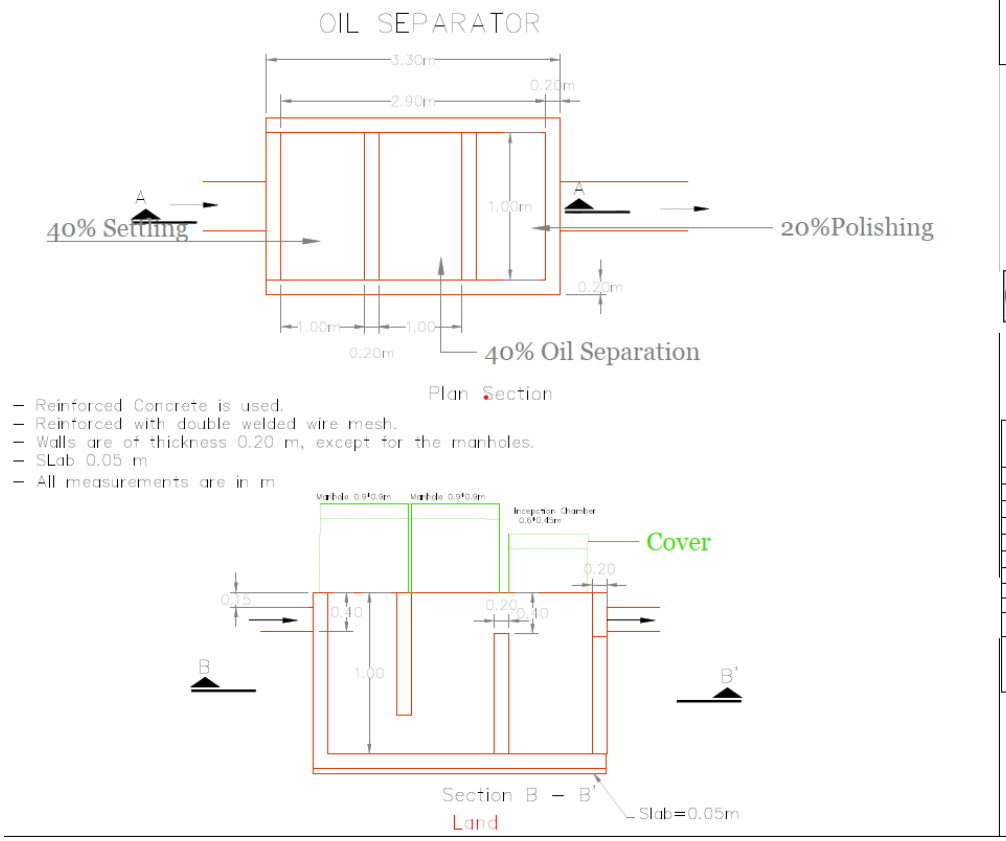


Units	Chainage	Inlet(m)	Outlet(m)	Drop
Trap	0.0	1482.30	1482.20	0.10
Grit Chamber	1.0	1482.20	1482.10	0.10
Oil Separator	2.5	1482.10	1481.95	0.15
Equalisation Tank	5.0	1481.95	1481.85	0.10
Aeration	7.5	1481.85	1481.75	0.10
Clarifier	9.5	1481.75	1481.68	0.70
Filter	11.5	1481.68	1481.62	0.60
Disinfection Chamber	13.5	1481.62	1481.60	0.02
Storage Tank	15.5	1481.60	1481.58	0.02
Sewer Connection	17		1481.58	




Trap
Scale20:1
0.345m
0.69m
0.60m
Tranverse Section
Scale10:1
1.00m
0.025
0.013
1.00m
Profile Section
Stainless steel bar
Scale 3:1
Scale 4:1
1.00m
1.00m
Profile Section
0.60m
1.00m
Removable Steel Bar 25MM C/C
N
GENERAL NOTES:
The Steel bar is removable and made of stainle
Removed mad disposed to landfill
Concrete of class 20/25
FINANCED BY:
AFD
THE WORLD BANK
KISIP
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING &
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
P.O. BOX 30115-00100, NAIROBI.
6TH FLOOR ARDHI HOUSE 1st NGONG AVENUE, NAIROBI KENYA
KISIP2 NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR.
Proposed Kiangombe Carwash Treatment Project
APPROVED BY : Am V. Adem
CHECKED BY : Am V. Adem
DRAWN BY : M.N
DESIGNED BY : M.N
SCALE : A3
DATE : March -2026
K-25 WATER TREATMENT DESIGN
Drawing No : K-25
K-25
0 1 2 5M
FULL SIZE
SHEET SIZE
CONSULTANT :
M/S PAMOJA TRUST
P.O. BOX 10269-00100 KENYA
2nd FLOOR SUITE 3, ROSAMI COURT, MURINGA ROAD
NGONG ROAD. ATTN; AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE
SAMUEL OLANDO


Grit Chamber
1.5m
Overflow Weir
oil Film
0.6m
0.8m
200mm
Grit
Grit Hopper
Grit Hopper
0.5m
Slope 1:10
N
GENERAL NOTES:
>Grade of concrete = class 20/25
>Manual Grit Removal
>Monitor Ph and test before discharge
>Dispose grit as non-hazardous waste
>Clean grit trap regularly
>Adheres to KEBS guidelines
FINANCED BY:
AFD
THE WORLD BANK
KISIP
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING &
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
P.O. BOX 30115-00100, NAIROBI.
6TH FLOOR ARDHI HOUSE 1st NGONG AVENUE, NAIROBI KENYA ATTN:
KISIP2 NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR.
Proposed Kiangombe Sewerline Project Profile
APPROVED BY : Am V. Adem
CHECKED BY : Am V. Adem
DRAWN BY : M.N
DESIGNED BY : M.N
SCALE : A3
DATE : March -2026
K-25 WATER TREATMENT DESIGN
Drawing No : K-25
K-25
0 1 2 5M
FULL SIZE
SHEET SIZE
CONSULTANT :
M/S PAMOJA TRUST
P.O. BOX 10269-00100 KENYA
2nd FLOOR SUITE 3, ROSAMI COURT, MURINGA ROAD OFF
NGONG ROAD. ATTN; AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE, MR
SAMUEL OLANDO



N

GENERAL NOTES:
Regularly remove oil and sludge.
Dispose Oil as Hazardous waste
Check local regulations as NEMA and County
Retention time 30-45 minutes

FINANCED BY:

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING &
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
P.O. BOX 30119-00100, NAIROBI.
6TH FLOOR ARDHI HOUSE 1st NGONG AVENUE, NAIROBI KENYA ATTN:
KISIP2 NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR.

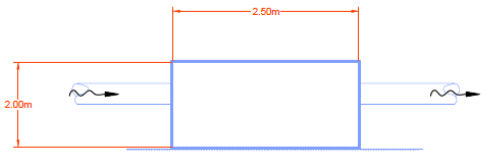
Proposed Kiangombe Carwash Treatment Project	
APPROVED BY :	Am V. Adem
CHECKED BY :	Am V. Adem
DRAWN BY :	M.N
DESIGNED BY :	M.N
SCALE :	A3
DATE :	March -2026
K-25 WATER TREATMENT DESIGN	
Drawing No :	K-25
	K-25

FULL SIZE
SHEET SIZE

CONSULTANT :
M/S PAMOJA TRUST
P.O. BOX 10269-00100 KENYA
2nd FLOOR SUITE 3, ROSAMI COURT, MURINGA ROAD OFF
NGONG ROAD. ATTN; AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE, MR
SAMUEL OLANDO

Equalisation Tank

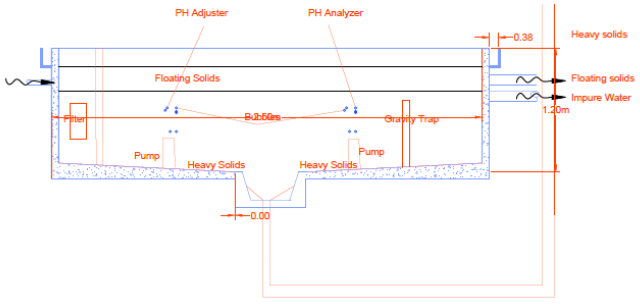
SCale 1:3



Cross-section

Equalisation Tank

Scale1:1



Floor Section

N

GENERAL NOTES:
Retention time 6-8hrs
Balance the flow and Load
Levels control and alarm

FINANCED BY:

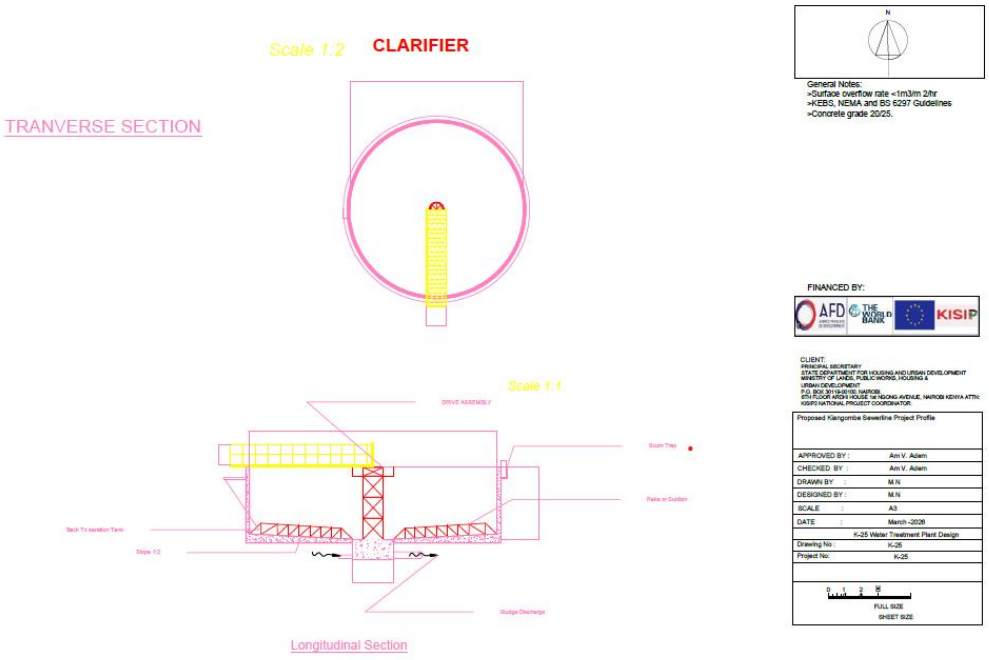
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING &
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
P.O. BOX 30119-00100, NAIROBI.
6TH FLOOR ARDHI HOUSE 1st NGONG AVENUE, NAIROBI KENYA ATTN:
KISIP2 NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR.

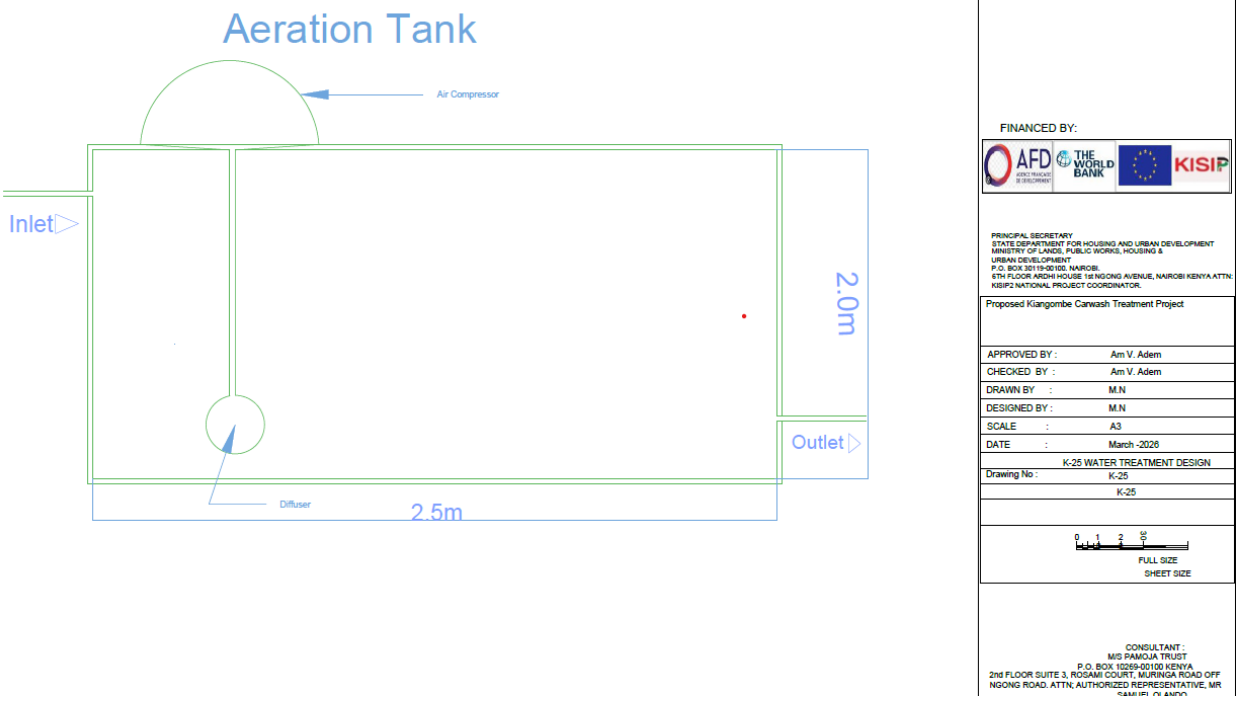
Proposed Kiangombe Carwash Treatment Project

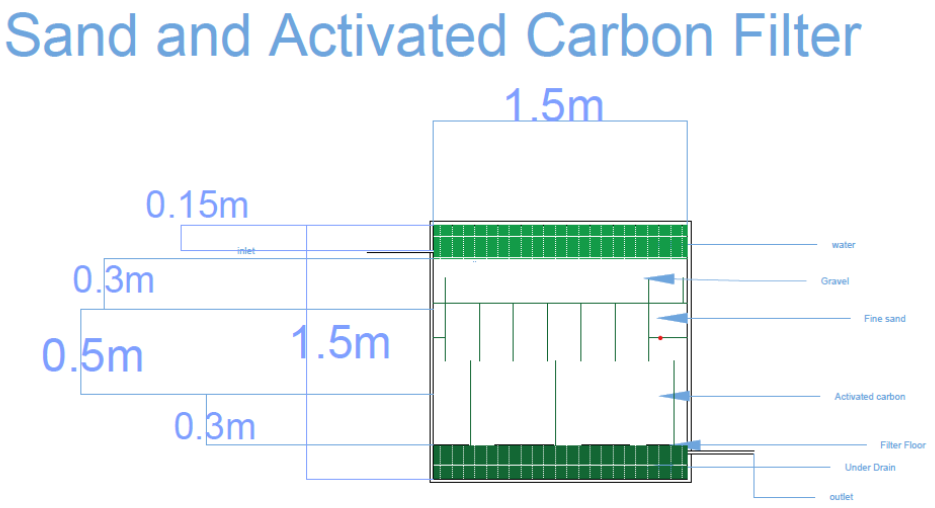
APPROVED BY :	Am V. Adem
CHECKED BY :	Am V. Adem
DRAWN BY :	M.N
DESIGNED BY :	M.N
SCALE :	A3
DATE :	March -2026
K-25 WATER TREATMENT DESIGN	
Drawing No :	K-25
	K-25

FULL SIZE
SHEET SIZE

CONSULTANT :
M/S PAMOJA TRUST
P.O. BOX 10269-00100 KENYA
2nd FLOOR SUITE 3, ROSAMI COURT, MURINGA ROAD OFF
NGONG ROAD. ATTN; AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE, MR
SAMUEL OLANDO


Scale 1:2
CLARIFIER
TRANVERSE SECTION
Scale 1:1
Longitudinal Section
General Notes:
>Surface overflow rate =1m3/m 2/hr
>KEBS, NEMA and BS 6297 Guidelines
>Concrete grade 20/25.
FINANCED BY:
AFD
THE WORLD BANK
KISIP
CLIENT:
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING &
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
P.O. BOX 30119-00100, NAIROBI.
6TH FLOOR ARDHI HOUSE 1st NGONG AVENUE, NAIROBI KENYA ATTN:
KISIP2 NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR.
Proposed Kiangombe Sewerline Project Profile
APPROVED BY : Am V. Adem
CHECKED BY : Am V. Adem
DRAWN BY : M.N
DESIGNED BY : M.N
SCALE : A3
DATE : March -2026
K-25 Water Treatment Plant Design
Drawing No : K-25
Project No: K-25
FULL SIZE
SHEET SIZE
CONSULTANT :
M/S PAMOJA TRUST
P.O. BOX 10269-00100 KENYA
2nd FLOOR SUITE 3, ROSAMI COURT, MURINGA ROAD OFF
NGONG ROAD. ATTN; AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE, MR
SAMUEL OLANDO


Aeration Tank
Air Compressor
Inlet
Outlet
2.0m
2.5m
Diffuser
GENERAL NOTES:
MLSS and F/M ratio monitoring.
DO CONTROL(1-2)mg/l
Follows KEBS, NEMA AND BS 6297 QUIDELINES
FINANCED BY:
AFD
THE WORLD BANK
KISIP
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING &
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
P.O. BOX 30119-00100, NAIROBI.
6TH FLOOR ARDHI HOUSE 1st NGONG AVENUE, NAIROBI KENYA ATTN:
KISIP2 NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR.
Proposed Kiangombe Carwash Treatment Project
APPROVED BY : Am V. Adem
CHECKED BY : Am V. Adem
DRAWN BY : M.N
DESIGNED BY : M.N
SCALE : A3
DATE : March -2026
K-25 WATER TREATMENT DESIGN
Drawing No : K-25
K-25
FULL SIZE
SHEET SIZE
CONSULTANT :
M/S PAMOJA TRUST
P.O. BOX 10269-00100 KENYA
2nd FLOOR SUITE 3, ROSAMI COURT, MURINGA ROAD OFF
NGONG ROAD. ATTN; AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE, MR



N

GENERAL NOTES:
Remove total suspended solids, organics, taste
Backwash Regularly
Depth per KEBS and BIS
NEMA Guidelines for waste water reuse.

FINANCED BY:

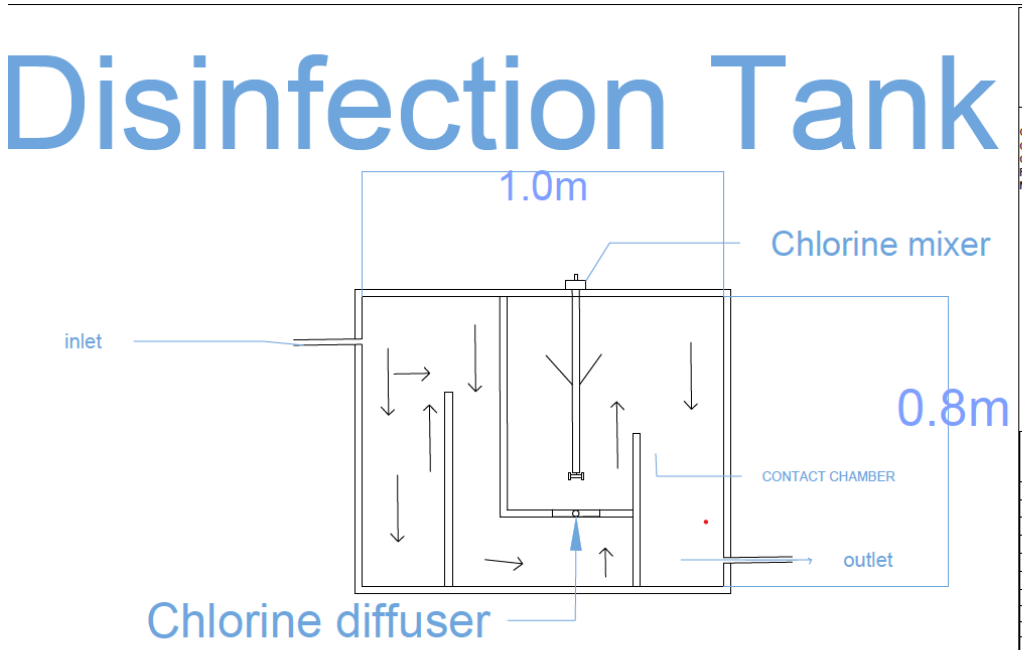
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING &
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
P.O. BOX 30119-00100. NAIROBI.
6TH FLOOR ARDHI HOUSE 1st NGONG AVENUE, NAIROBI KENYA ATT
KISIP2 NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR.

Proposed Kiangombe Carwash Treatment Project

APPROVED BY :	Am V. Adem
CHECKED BY :	Am V. Adem
DRAWN BY :	M.N
DESIGNED BY :	M.N
SCALE :	A3
DATE :	March -2026
	K-25 WATER TREATMENT DESIGN
Drawing No :	K-25
	K-25

0 1 2 50
FULL SIZE
@HEET SIZE

CONSULTANT :
M/S PAMOJA TRUST
P.O. BOX 10269-00100 KENYA
2nd FLOOR SUITE 3, ROSAMI COURT, MURINGA ROAD OFF
NGONG ROAD. ATTN; AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE, MR
SAMUEL OLANDO



N

GENERAL NOTES:
Chlorine/UV is used for pathogen Removal.
Contant time and doe per KEBS AND NEMA
Retention time 30minutes.
Monitor E-coli, Fecal coliforms

FINANCED BY:

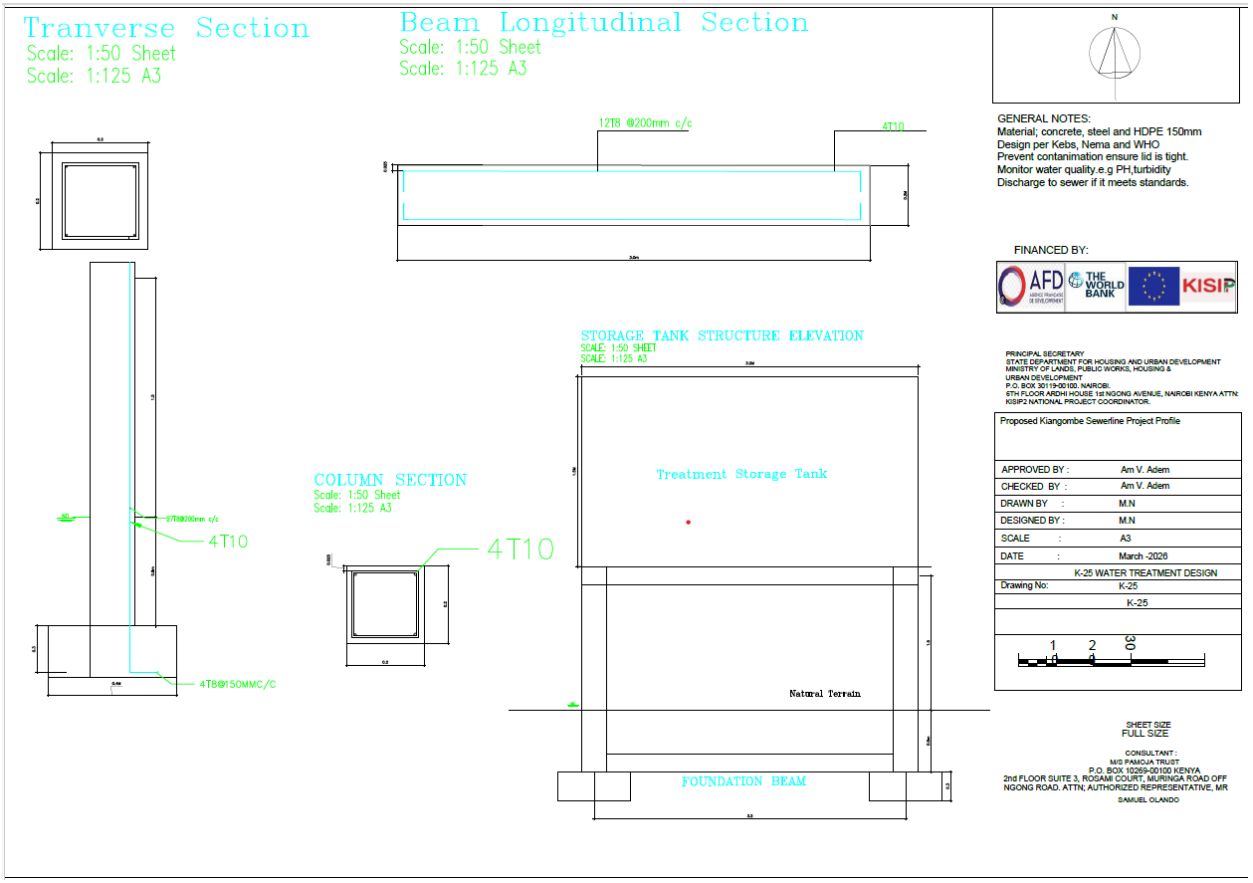
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING &
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
P.O. BOX 30119-00100, NAIROBI.
6TH FLOOR ARDHI HOUSE 1st NGONG AVENUE, NAIROBI KENYA
KISIP2 NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR.

Proposed Kiangombe Carwash Treatment Project

APPROVED BY :	Am V. Adem
CHECKED BY :	Am V. Adem
DRAWN BY :	M.N
DESIGNED BY :	M.N
SCALE :	A3
DATE :	March -2026
	K-25 WATER TREATMENT DESIGN
Drawing No :	K-25
	K-25

0 1 2 50
FULL SIZE
SHEET SIZE

CONSULTANT :
M/S PAMOJA TRUST
P.O. BOX 10269-00100 KENYA
2nd FLOOR SUITE 3, ROSAMI COURT, MURINGA ROAD O
NGONG ROAD. ATTN; AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL OLANDO


Tranverse Section
Scale: 1:50 Sheet
Scale: 1:125 A3
Beam Longitudinal Section
Scale: 1:50 Sheet
Scale: 1:125 A3
12T8 @200mm c/c
4T10
GENERAL NOTES:
Material; concrete, steel and HDPE 150mm
Design per Kebs, Nema and WHO
Prevent contanimation ensure lid is tight.
Monitor water quality.e.g PH,turbidity
Discharge to sewer if it meets standards.
FINANCED BY:
AFD
THE WORLD BANK
KISIP
STORAGE TANK STRUCTURE ELEVATION
SCALE: 1:50 SHEET
SCALE: 1:125 A3
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING &
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
P.O. BOX 30119-00100. NAIROBI.
5TH FLOOR ARDHI HOUSE 1st NGONG AVENUE, NAIROBI KENYA ATTN:
KISIP2 NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR.
Proposed Kiangombe Sewerline Project Profile
APPROVED BY : Am V. Adem
CHECKED BY : Am V. Adem
DRAWN BY : M.N
DESIGNED BY : M.N
SCALE : A3
DATE : March -2026
K-25 WATER TREATMENT DESIGN
Drawing No: K-25
K-25
COLUMN SECTION
Scale: 1:50 Sheet
Scale: 1:125 A3
4T10
4T8@150MMC/C
4T10
Treatment Storage Tank
Natural Terrain
FOUNDATION BEAM
SHEET SIZE
FULL SIZE
CONSULTANT :
M/S PAMOJA TRUST
P.O. BOX 10269-00100 KENYA
2nd FLOOR SUITE 3, ROSAMI COURT, MURINGA ROAD OFF
NGONG ROAD. ATTN; AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE, MR
SAMUEL OLANDO

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&MA/UD/KISIP2/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

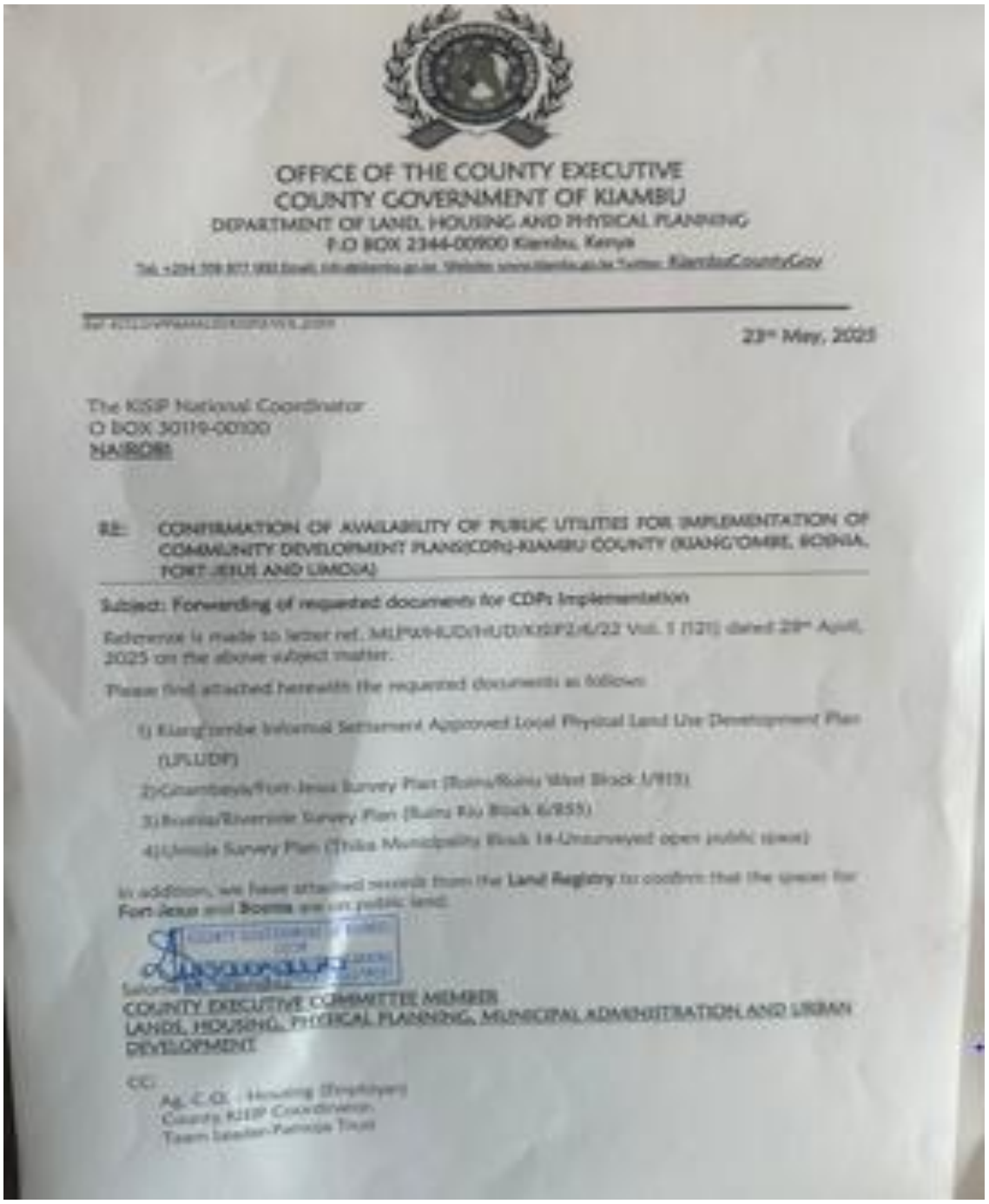
Kindly note that we are in the process of confirming the Gitambaya/Fort Jesus parcel of land and/or alternative land.

Thanking you for your continued support in developing Kiambu County.

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

Salome M. Wainaina
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



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&MA/LDE/KSDP/VOL II/2025

23rd May, 2025

The KISIP National Coordinator
O BOX 30119-00100
NAIROBI

RE: CONFIRMATION OF AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS(CDPs)-KIAMBU COUNTY (KIANG'OMBE, BOSNIA, FORT JESUS AND LIMOLIA)

Subject: Forwarding of requested documents for CDPs Implementation

Reference is made to letter ref. MLPPA9-6/DI/HUD/KISIP2/6/22 Vol. I (121) dated 28th April, 2025 on the above subject matter.

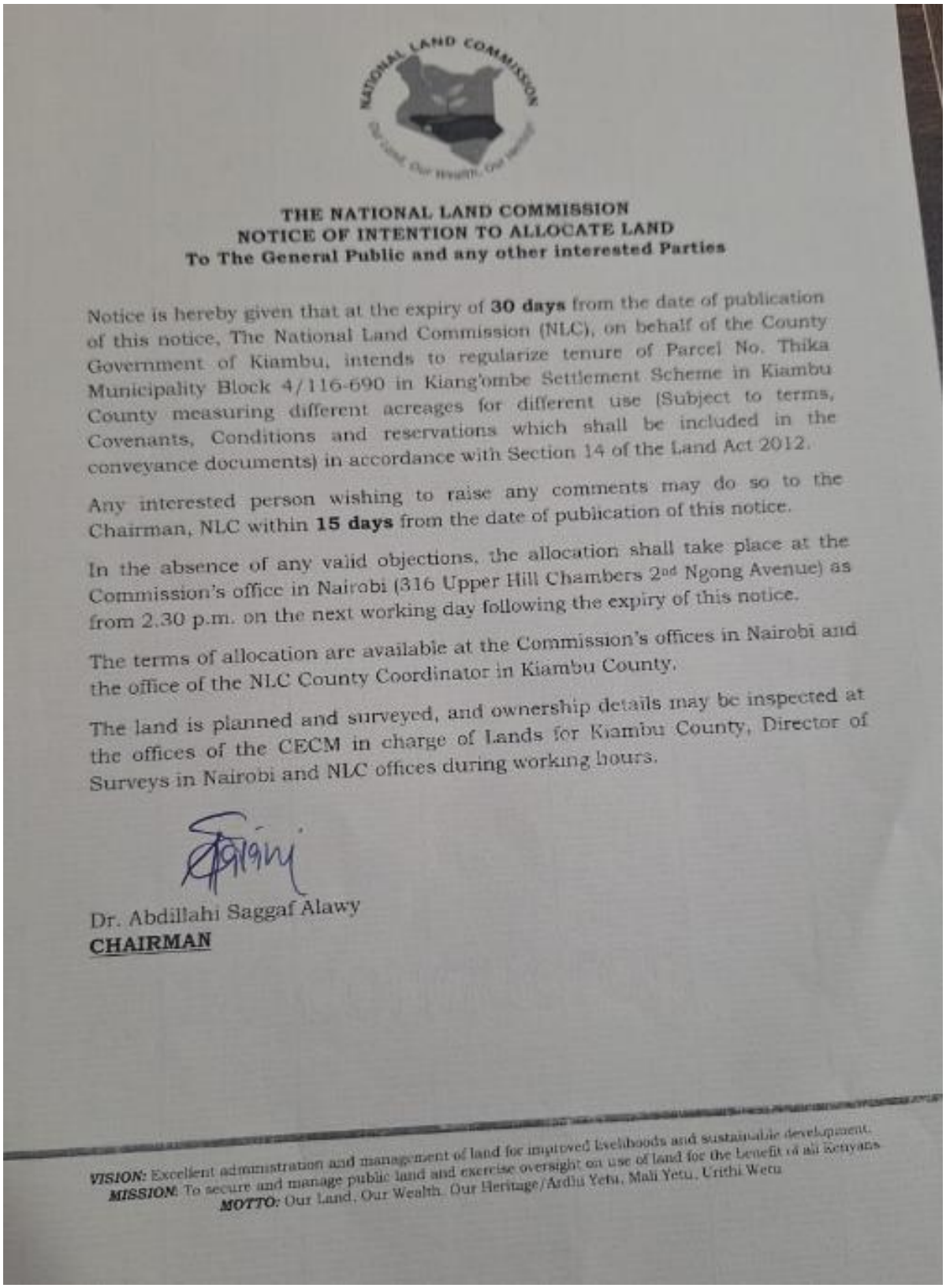
Please find attached herewith the requested documents as follows:

1) Kiang'ombe Informal Settlement Approved Local Physical Land Use Development Plan (LPLUDP)
2) Chambaya/Fort Jesus Survey Plan (Ruiru/Ruiru West Block 1/913)
3) Bosnia/Riverside Survey Plan (Ruiru Kiu Block 6/855)
4) Limolia Survey Plan (Thika Municipality Block 14-Unsurveyed open public space)

In addition, we have attached records from the **Land Registry** to confirm that the spaces for **Fort Jesus** and **Bosnia** are on public land.

Salome [illegible]
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER
LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING, MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CC:
Ag. C.O. - Housing (Employer)
County KISIP Coordinator
Team Leader-Turnkey Trust



THE NATIONAL LAND COMMISSION
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ALLOCATE LAND
To The General Public and any other interested Parties

Notice is hereby given that at the expiry of **30 days** from the date of publication of this notice, The National Land Commission (NLC), on behalf of the County Government of Kiambu, intends to regularize tenure of Parcel No. Thika Municipality Block 4/116-690 in Kiang'ombe Settlement Scheme in Kiambu County measuring different acreages for different use (Subject to terms, Covenants, Conditions and reservations which shall be included in the conveyance documents) in accordance with Section 14 of the Land Act 2012.

Any interested person wishing to raise any comments may do so to the Chairman, NLC within **15 days** from the date of publication of this notice.

In the absence of any valid objections, the allocation shall take place at the Commission's office in Nairobi (316 Upper Hill Chambers 2nd Ngong Avenue) as from 2.30 p.m. on the next working day following the expiry of this notice.

The terms of allocation are available at the Commission's offices in Nairobi and the office of the NLC County Coordinator in Kiambu County.

The land is planned and surveyed, and ownership details may be inspected at the offices of the CECM in charge of Lands for Kiambu County, Director of Surveys in Nairobi and NLC offices during working hours.

Dr. Abdillahi Saggaf Alawy
CHAIRMAN

VISION: Excellent administration and management of land for improved livelihoods and sustainable development.
MISSION: To secure and manage public land and exercise oversight on use of land for the benefit of all Kenyans
MOTTO: Our Land, Our Wealth, Our Heritage/Ardhi Yetu, Mali Yetu, Urithi Wetu

10.3 Annex 3: Minutes

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 KIANG'OMBE SITE &SERVICE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS (CDP) AND ASSESSMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE PRIORITISED PROJECTS HELD ON 8TH SEPTEMBER 2025 AT THE KIANG'OMBE SOCIAL HALL

No.	Name / Representation	Organization
1	Community Members (Men, Women, Youths, PWDs)	Kiang'ombe Settlement
2	Settlement Executive Committee (SEC)	Kiang'ombe Settlement
3	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Kiang'ombe 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 Kiang'ombe 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
1/08/09/2025	**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 Kiang'ombe 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
2/08/09/2025	**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 Kiang'ombe 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, 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,	**NPCT / CPCT / County Government of Kiambu**

	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 Kiang'ombe Community Development Plan by both the County Government and the community demonstrated local ownership and commitment towards improving socio-economic conditions within the settlement.	
3/08/09/2025	**Presentation of the Community Development Plan (CDP) and Preliminary Designs** Pamoja Trust presented the Kiang'ombe 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 investments included: **Kiang'ombe:** i. Renovation of the existing social hall to accommodate a meeting hall, ICT room, offices, washrooms and changing rooms. ii. Construction of a day care facility with a capacity of approximately 15 children. iii. Construction and installation of four (4No.) lock-up shops. iv. Establishment of a youth-operated car wash facility. v. Construction of a perimeter wall. vi. Greening and paving of the remaining open space. **Sustainability**	**Pamoja Trust / NPCT / CPCT / County Government of Kiambu**

	The Social Safeguards Specialist from Pamoja Trust, presented the framework for selection of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) that will manage the completed community facilities. She explained that the objective is to identify legitimate, inclusive, technically capable and financially sustainable community organizations to oversee operation and maintenance of the facilities 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 investments. **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 Kiang'ombe 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 Kiang'ombe 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.	
4/08/09/2025	**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 Kiang'ombe 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	**Pamoja Trust / NPCT / CPCT / County Government of Kiambu**

	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. • Increased livelihood opportunities through the proposed lock-up shops and youth-operated car wash facility. • Improved childcare services through establishment of the daycare facility. • Enhanced environmental quality and aesthetics through greening and paving of the project area. • Improved social cohesion through provision of safe and accessible community facilities. **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. • 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 car wash facility. The safeguards team explained that wastewater would be treated through sedimentation and oil-water separation systems before discharge into the sewer system, with routine inspection, maintenance and monitoring undertaken throughout operation. 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. Participants emphasized the need for transparent allocation and management of the proposed lock-up shops and other project benefits to ensure equitable access by all community members. The project team confirmed that transparent allocation criteria and community oversight mechanisms would be adopted during implementation. v. 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.	
5/08/09/2025	**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	**County Government of Kiambu / NPCT / CPCT / Pamoja Trust**

	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 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 Kiang'ombe 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.	
6/08/09/2025	**Closing Remarks** The County Government of Kiambu reaffirmed its commitment to support implementation of the endorsed	**County Government of Kiambu / NPCT / CPCT / Pamoja Trust**

	Community Development Plan (CDP) and the prioritized sub-projects through continued technical collaboration 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 Kiang'ombe Community Development Plan and the proposed socio-economic investments.	
6/08/09/2025	**Presentation and Handover of the Endorsed Community Development Plan (CDP)** The endorsed Kiang'ombe 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 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.	**Pamoja Trust / County Government of Kiambu / NPCT / CPCT**

7/08/09/2025	**Closing Remarks** The Chairperson thanked all participants for their active participation, valuable contributions, and continued commitment towards implementation of the Kiang'ombe 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: 8th September 2025

Julius Mwololo – CPCT Coordinator (Kiambu)

Signature: _____ Date: 8th September 2025

Florence Mungai – Sec Chairperson

Signature: _____ Date: 8th September 2025

Veronica Koech – Pamoja Trust

Signature: _____ Date: 8th September 2025

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Gerald Wejuli	PT	gwejuli@gmail.com	0729849765	✓			✓		
2.	Kyalo Katheng'u	PT	Kalhengu2001@yahoo.com	0716446973	✓			✓		
3.	Stava Goma	PT.	gomastava@gmail.com	0726107567	✓			✓		
4.	Vitalis Adem	PT	adem.vitalis@gmail.com	0724406654	✓			✓		
5.	John Wandaka	PT	wandakajohn@gmail.com	0721229643	✓			✓		
6.	Juliuc Mwelwa	KCG	Juliusmwelwa@gmail.com	0726591357	✓			✓		
7.	Dangler Kinyua	KISIP MPCT	Kinyuadangler@gmail.com	0707996450	✓		✓			
8.	Albert Patrick	KISIP-MPCT	albertpatrick@gmail.com	0743886655	✓			✓		
9.	Margaret Njeri		wanjikumargaret3@gmail.com	0714146832		✓	✓			
10.	Lucy Muthoni			0116245 77		✓	✓			

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Wejuli		05/09/2025

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Florence Wanjiku		Shirohdwa@gmail	0112534737		✓	✓			
2.	Mary Njeri	K.C.G		0727660237		✓		✓		
3.	Teresiah Njau	K.C.G.		0710633649		✓	✓			
4.	Florence Wanjiku	Sec/clerk		0724914337		✓		✓		
5.	MARK NJOROGE			0769061837	✓		✓			
6.	Veronicah Wanu			0769396419		✓	✓			
7.	John Kabii			0702248960	✓		✓			
8.	Clement Gachoya			0797209057	✓		✓			
9.	Elizabeth Gitahi	Chairlady R-L		0725530466		✓		✓		
10.	Stephen Mwaura	P.W.D.		0113059591	✓		✓			

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Wafula		08/09/2025

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Dennis Kamau	~~Christian~~ Youth member	Kamaudennis2:3@gmail	0797332362	✓	✓	✓			
2.	Eunice Wanjiru	youth mem	@gmail.com Gloriah Nkatu 17	0712926413		✓	35			
3.	Agnes Wanjiru	YOUTH	gmail.com Agnes Wuthaca@	0702362830		✓	✓			
4.	Jane waabui	Youth	gmail-com Janewaabui@	0706396020		✓	✓			
5.	SUSAN MUIGO		wanjikumuigo69@	0711117463		✓		✓		
6.	Shakina Nyambura	Youth	@gmail.com mwgzie shakina	0759090485		✓	✓			
7.	George Thuo	Youth	gmail Gikuruthuo	0759991578	✓		✓			
8.	Nancy Wanjiru			0718569114	-		-	-	-	
9.	VERONICA MBUGUA	Youth		0717635444		✓	✓			
10.	Jane Wangeci	youth		0723894323		✓	✓			

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Wafula		8/09/2020

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	PATRICK NGUGI	Kiangombe		—	✓			✓	X	
2.	Grace Mwangi	CGK		0737109393		✓	✓		NO	
3.	SARAH WANJIRU	Kiangombe		0740619720		✓	✓		NO	
4.	Florence Kariara	kiangombe		0758992430		✓	✓		NO	
5.	Harrison Kidugu	Ka ngombu		0701598324	✓		✓			
6.	Mary wanjiku	Youth member Kiangombe		0703234723		✓	✓			
7.	ANNE wamuyu	Youth member Kiangombe		0757743372		✓	✓			
8.	Levis Muiruri	Youth member Kiangombe	Youth member	0795911298	✓		✓			
9.	Stephen Karanja	Youth member Kiangombe	Kamauthinge	0745287824	✓		✓			
10.	David	Youth member Matopeni		0741474032	✓		✓			

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Wakula		5/09/2025

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Denis Njoroge	Youth Member	njorogemaina2024@gmail.com	0798846335	✓		✓			
2.	[illegible]			0705872832		✓		—		
3.	Viona Wanjiku	Youth	Shiviona20@gmail	0718629731		✓	✓			
4.	Maureen Wanjeri	Youth	maureenmsi850@gmail.com	0115048978		✓	✓			
5.	Caroline Wangari	Youth		0718775187		✓	✓			
6.	Peter Kariuki Wambui	SEC(member)	Wambui.peter26@gmail.com	0746500967	✓		✓			
7.	Grace Nguie	Christian		0115893034		✓		✓		
8.	Rose Nge[illegible]	Kiang'ombe		07[illegible]		✓		✓		
9.	MICHAEL NGIGI	KIANGOMBE		072323x260	✓			✓		
10.	Salome Wanjiku		Salome.wanjiku.ngigi@gmail.com	0701666993		✓		✓		

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Wajuka		8/09/2025

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Tasha wangari	youth		0115624170		✓	✓			
2.	Erick muiruri	youth		0743391913	✓		✓			
3.	Esther wanjiku			0729928916		✓		✓		
4.	Joseph Kamau	Jeremy		0724436798		✓	✓	✓		
5.	Josephine Wanjiru			0707526178			✓			
6.	Josephine Wanjiru Maina	Youth		0720628402				✓		
7.	Jane Njambi			0701464982				✓		
8.	Pauline gatete							✓		
9.	Mary Wanjiru							✓		
10.	Francisca Nyagoma	Youth	mamamadela90@	0792618	✓		✓			

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Mogaka		8/09/2025

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Sophia muguie			0704913107		✓		✓		
2.	Mary wanguiu			0704053111		✓		✓		
3.	John mbugua			0713975161	✓	✓				
4.	VERONICA W			0706053110						
5.	JOYCE BABU			0715848 SR						
6.	Regina wambui			0721994120		✓		✓		
7.	ANASTASIA NYAMBURA			0706855551		✓		✓		
8.	JANE NYAKINYI			0710327346		✓		✓		
9.	SOLOMON WAMBUA			0721994120		✓				
10.	TATTAS MUKHO WAMBUA			0710327246	✓		✓			

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Mbugua		8/9/2025

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	LUSIA WANGARI			0711265176		✓		✓		
2.	TERESIA NJOKI			0727969351		✓	✓	✓		TO
3.	JUDIS [illegible]			0792[illegible]66		✓		✓		
4.	FAITH KEBWORO			0796418357		✓		✓		
5.	Gitonga Martha			0799357731		✓	✓			
6.	Esther Mumbi			0768659794				✓		
7.	Grace Mungai			0725579041		✓		✓		
8.	HYLINE OBUAGA			0759506912		✓	✓			
9.	BIDAN NJUGUNA			0796430540	✓		✓			
10.	JECINTA WANJIKU			0701261237	✓	✓	✓			

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Wanjala		8/9/2025

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	SERAH NJERI			0745[illegible]		✓		✓		
2.	JANE WAMBUI			0716819160		✓		✓		
3.	[illegible]			0793932124		✓		✓		
4.	SIMON KARIUKI			0768[illegible]270			✓			
5.	Nancy Muthoni			0113984977		✓	✓			
6.	Beth Wanjiru			0790911509		✓	✓			
7.	Veronicah Wambui									
8.	Simon Nyaguna			0117047627			✓			
9.	Julius Mwenzia			0790462644 0790462644			✓			
10.	Anthony Mahoma			0799846355			✓	✓		

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Wagala		8/9/2020

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Anne Ndung'u			0790576220		✓	✓			
2.	Sarah Mumbi			0794320597		✓	✓			
3.	Mary Wambui K.			0796171599		✓	✓			
4.	DAVID MBARU			0116229539	✓		✓			
5.	FELISTA Wamaitha			0722070218	✓					
6.	Lucy Wanjiku			0727233626			✓			
7.	MARGARET Wanjiru			0707701503				✓		
8.	TERESIA WAIRIMU			0720596335		✓		✓		
9.	ANN KARANJA			0753270411						
10.	SUSAN WANGUI			DF03432531		✓				

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Wagura		8/04/2025

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	TERESA MUTHONI			0716683224		✓		✓		
2.	[illegible]			0732340171				✓	✓	
3.	NAOMI WANJIKU			0703810230						
4.	NANCY WAIRIMU			0720163695						
5.	[illegible]			0720772718						
6.	ROSE WAIHURU			0717657434					1	
7.	LUCY MURUGI			0723316337						
8.	[illegible]			0721752887						
9.	PROTUS AMBANI	M.C.A. REP.		0723706257	✓			✓		
10.	Daniel Ngweny	W/Admin		0728399468	✓			✓		

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Wafula		8/9/2025

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Peter Kanyga			0716560335	✓		✓			
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;	Gerald Wagio		8/04/2023

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Beecloster kiambu			0707255962		✓		✓		
2.	Mary Wairimu			0724151137		✓		✓		
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;			8/09/2025

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): _____

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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[2]:

- *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.

[2] 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[3].

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.

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

[3] 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.