MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department for Housing and Urban Development

Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP2)
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CONSULTING SERVICES FOR AN OPERATOR TO IMPLEMENT SETTLEMENT LEVEL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN SIX (6NO.) SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN KILIFI COUNTY (PHASE 1 CDPS)
Contract No: KE-MOTI-395766-CS-QCBS

SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A SEPTIC TANK, SOAK PIT AND TOILETS AND SITE IMPROVEMENT AT CHAROWAMAE MARKET, KIBAONI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, KILIFI COUNTY

JULY, 2026

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION

This Summary Project contains information that is accurate to the best of our knowledge at the time of Environment Assessment

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AOB	Any Other Business
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Plan
CDP	Community Development Plan
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CoC	Code of Conduct
CPCT	County Project Coordinating Team
DOSH	Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management & Coordination Act
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSF	Environment and Social Safeguards Framework
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
KILIWASCO	Kilifi Water and Sanitation Company
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project
KYDP	Kenya Youth Development Policy
LED	Light Emitting Diode
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NPCT	National Project Coordinating Team
O and M	Operations and Maintenance
OP	Operational Policy
PDP	Part Development Plan
PLHIV	People Living with Human Immune Deficiency Virus
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
PWD	People with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Acton Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEC	Settlement Executive Committee
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
WB	World Bank
WIBA	Work Injury Benefit Act

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. Introduction

The Second Phase of the Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP2) is an Investment Project Financing (IPF) project valued at US$ 165 million with US$ 150 million credit provided by the International Development Association (IDA), and US$ 15 million in counterpart funding from the Government of Kenya (GoK). Additional funding is expected from other development partners especially the Agence Française de Developpement. KISIP2 will scale up the activities of KISIP1 to reach new informal/slum settlements while also completing pending upgrading efforts under KISIP 1. The project is being implemented between the years 2020 to 2025.

This consultancy assignment involves providing support in the implementation of the settlement level community development plans (CDPs) prepared through a participatory approach together with beneficiary communities in 6 selected informal settlements. The prioritized investments in the CDPs are to be implemented through the labor- intensive community works (LICW) model. The project will be implemented by the Operator Keeping Alive Societies Hope (KASH) Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) through a contract named Consulting Services for An Operator to Implement Settlement Level Community Development Plans in Six (6no.) Selected Informal Settlements in Kilifi County (Phase 1 CDP's); Contract No: KE-MOTI-395766-CS-QCBS.

The Proponent; Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development; State Department for Housing and Urban Development, proposes to construct Septic tank and soak pit, toilets separate for men and women, People with Disability (PWD) friendly Toilets, security lighting for the area, renovation of existing toilets, laundry sinks, installation of solar-powered security lights, site cabro Paving. The project will be located on land with a Part Development Plan (PDP) that's approved and is attached in this report. Allotment of land is ongoing for the project site by the County Government of Kilifi.

This Summary Project Report was prepared to enable prediction of the environmental impacts, both negative and positive impacts from the development project or significant activities. It was prepared to establish the appropriate mitigation measures for preventing and mitigating environmental impacts for the project and its activities. It involved environmental and social screening and resulted in the project being classified as low risk warranting preparation of a Summary Project Report (SPR).

Data collection was done through settlement field survey, review of design documents, overlay of construction proposals, review of Community Development Plans (CDP's) and consultations with various stakeholders (see Appendix 4) for meeting and attendance list. A participatory community environmental assessment approach was used to collect data for the Summary Project Report (SPR) in the Kalolo Informal Settlement and adjacent areas of Kilifi County. Data for the SPR were collected at various times in March 2025 and May, 2026 by the Environment Expert, Gender and Community Development Experts in collaboration with Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), Grievances Redress Committee (GRC), and Kilifi County Project Coordinating Team (CPCT) to identify priority needs, existing challenges, potential environmental and social interventions within the settlement planned sub-projects/investments. This was a participatory/community engagement process rather than formal scientific process in line with the project's emphasis on community engagement for socio-economic inclusion.

The methodology for carrying out the impact assessment included setting objectives, analyzing stakeholder's, identification of measurement tools, verifying and measuring impact as well as monitoring and reporting.

ii. Project Description

The proposed project will be located inside Charowamae market in Kibaoni Informal Settlement, Sokoni Ward in Kilifi County on GPS Coordinates x 39.85068762 and Y -3.624138771. The Septic Tank capacity

56cubic meters with a depth of 2 meters and allocated area for this sub project within the Market will be 38.7m^2 but the area to be used will be 28.0m^2. The frequency of exhausting will comprise desludging intervals of 1.5 years. There will be 1each ladies and gents' toilets as well as a People with Disability friendly toilets. There will be site solar lighting system for security purposes. The existing toilets will be renovated and laundry sinks installed. Cabro paving will be done onsite to improve site aesthetics and four 3,000-litre plastic water storage tanks and one 5,000-litre plastic water tank for rainwater harvesting will be installed onsite. Drainage facilities will also be constructed onsite.
Waste material likely to be generated onsite include eexcavated spoil soil, cconcrete debris, broken cabro blocks, timber offcuts, metal scraps, packaging materials, plastic waste, domestic waste from workers.

iii. Baseline Information

The Charowamae market lies along Spark Road that runs from the busy Pwani University through to Kilifi County Teaching & Referral Hospital. The Market currently accommodates 476 semi-permanent stalls that are actively used by traders and vendors with about 1200 users every day. It has an ablution block that was constructed by the County Government of Kilifi and an existing soak pit system which is inadequate to meet current demand for septic waste disposal. The facility lacks inclusive sanitation infrastructure, particularly designated WASH units for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The site has one mango tree that will be cut down to pave way for project.

There is no sewer system within the settlement and plot owners dispose waste in septic tanks and soak pits. These have an effect of causing ground water pollution because many of them are not properly constructed and have no exhausting schedule whereby by they should be exhausted when ¾ full to prevent accidental environmental damage through overflow. The site has a soak pit that doubles up as a septic tank with a vertical drain. The settlement does not have any surface water system running through it. The terrain is generally flat which poses a problem with surface water drainage especially during the rainy season. Due to the nature of the project site lying in a flat coastal zone, there may be flooding onsite. This will require design of site drainage so as to alleviate possibility of any flooding in the area.

The proposed project will have major positive impact to the Kibaoni Settlement and specifically for Charowamae Market. These include improvement in health and hygiene at the market which will attract more customers. The project will help to prevent contamination of ground water resources through construction of a standard septic tank and soak pit. This will be a major positive impact of the project.
The proposed project will improve the socio-economic status of the market traders through attraction of new customers due to improved health and hygiene, since the existing septic waste disposal system does not have a functional septic tank. Construction of PWD friendly toilets will foster social inclusion in the local community also. The soils onsite are prone to water and wind erosion due to the high local coastal relief and high temperatures experienced in the area. Soil swamping, waterlogging and flooding occur especially on flat terrain including the project area. The soils in the site are poorly drained and water logged during the rainy season. There are sandy soils onsite with high clay content.
The site is a low lying flat coastal terrain that is prone to flooding when it rains. The market faces a serious problem of availability of clean treated water. The available borehole supply is not treated and its also not adequate for the market users. The market has a high number of houseflies, fouls smell and poor solid and liquid waste management. The site is a low lying flat coastal terrain that is prone to flooding when it rains and this poses a flooding risk. Generally, there is very poor sanitation at the market. The available soak pit is inadequate and also acts as a septic tank. There is a need to treat the borehole water supply at the site.

iv. Legal and Policy Framework

The World Bank policies triggered include OP.401: Environment Assessment, OP 4.20:Gender and Development, and the World Bank Access to Information Policy 2015. The main Kenyan legal and policy instruments that are triggered include Constitution of Kenya (2010). Other include Kenya Vision 2030: the Kenya Vision 2030, EMCA Cap 387, EMCA Cap. 387 (Waste Management Regulations, 2006), EMCA Cap. 387 (EIA/EA Regulation s 2019), EMCA Cap. 387 (Water Quality Regulations, 2006), EMCA Cap 387 (Air Quality Regulations 2014), The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019, County Government Act 2012, Urban areas and Cities act (no 13 of 2011, Land Act 2012, Kenya national Youth development Policy 2019, National Gender and development Policy 2000, HIV/AIDs prevention and Control Act 2006, Sexual offences act 2003, The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019, The Environment and Land Court Act, 2012, Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA 2007), Children Act, 2022 and The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025 among others. The govern all project phases to safeguard the people and the environment the live in. Relevant KISIP2 Safeguard instruments applied in the course of this assessment include Environmental Social Management Framework 2014 and Stakeholder Engagement plan, 2019.

v. Stake Holder Identification and Engagement

Stakeholder consultations for the project were carried out at the County level, and settlement level with settlement leadership and with residents in the month of March 2025 and May, 2026 (see Appendix 4 in this report). The provisions of the Constitution on stakeholder engagement are supported by World Bank Operation Safeguards Policy (OP 4.01) on Environmental Assessment in sub-sections 15 to 19. Sub-section 15 on Public Participation states that for all Category A and Category B projects proposed for financing, during the EA process, the borrower is supposed to consult project affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) about the project's environmental aspects and takes their views into account. The County Government Act (2012) in Part 2 Section 6 states that in exercising its powers or performing any of its functions a county government shall ensure efficiency, effectiveness, inclusivity and participation of the people. This is also adopted by AFD. The Environmental Management Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387, consist of General principles: (a). principle of public participation in the development of plans, policies and processes for the management of the environment

Stakeholders directly affected include Market traders and stall operators, Customers and community members, Women traders and vulnerable groups, Youth groups and casual workers, Persons with disabilities (PWDs), Transport operators and suppliers, Nearby residents and businesses. Institutional stakeholders included County Government Department of Trade, County Government Department of Public Health, County Government Department of Environment, KILIWASCO, Market Management Committee/Community Group, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Local administration and community leaders, Waste collection service providers, Development partners/financiers. The outcome of the stakeholder consultations included: the project design was presented to the community which they endorsed, members endorsed the socio-economic positive impacts anticipated, there will be inclusivity in the project through participation of the marginalised groups, People with Disabilities. PWD friendly facilities will be constructed and there will be greening of the public space with trees and landscaping will be done onsite, the project negative impacts will be addressed throughout the project cycle and anticipated positive impacts enhanced.

The project will implement a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to receive, assess, and resolve concerns in a timely, transparent, and culturally appropriate manner. The GRM will be accessible to all project-affected persons, including women, persons with disabilities, market users, and residents of nearby informal settlements. Please also note that there is an existing Grievance Redress Mechanism in

all of the settlement and is operational that will be used by the project; inclusive of a Grievance Redress Committee. Confidential reporting: will be available, particularly for sensitive issues such as Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), child protection concerns, or worker misconduct as well as project related impacts including as stall allocation disputes, access disruption, dust, noise, worker conduct, sanitation complaints and community safety concerns et al. No complainant will be required to disclose personal information beyond what is necessary to address the grievance. The GRM will be accessible to vulnerable groups through the use of local languages, verbal reporting options, and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities, including assistance in lodging complaints where needed.

Linkage to formal and legal redress: The GRM does not replace or limit access to formal administrative or judicial remedies. Complainants may, at any time, seek resolution through existing legal or administrative channels, including the courts, without prejudice to their use of the project GRM.

vi. Analysis of Alternative's

In considering the project options, the following options were considered. These included the no Action which would means that the status quo remains and the proponent will have to abandon the project hence leaving the site with the existing substandard septic tank and soak pit., alternative design and location, alternative ttechnology and construction materials. This was clearly not the desired project outcome.
The alternative design and location option mean that t
he Kibaoni Market Washrooms project addresses the need for improved sanitation facilities in a high-traffic area. The design focuses on durability, hygiene, and water efficiency. It also seeks to solve the issue of sewer waste disposal. Additionally, the design incorporates accessibility features for people with disabilities to ensure ease of use for all individuals.
The proposed development in another location was not considered because the county government does not have another alternative plot of land that is public. Land is very scarce in the informal settlements also as was evidenced at the time of public participation.
The alternative construction technology means use of prefabricated portable septic tanks, use of compressed/stabilized blocks et al. the chosen technology is use of masonry stone cut blocks which are cheaper to use and purchase. Also, a biodigester unit was considered. However, the use of a manufactured septic tank presents issues of capacity and efficiency of the system. Repairs and maintenance can pose a serious challenge to the community also. Durability of the system may also not be assured. A biodigester unit has challenges in technical capacity of the managers after handover phase.

vii. Determination of Environmental and Social Risks

In order to identify the likely risks, the screening exercise adopted the standard Environmental and social screening template provided in the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP2) Environment and Social Management Framework (EMSF), to assess potential project cycle risks on the natural and human environment within the site and larger settlement. Impacts were subjected to risk rating and overall, the results showed that they are small scale and localized in nature and can be mitigated at the present stage of a Summary Project Report (SPR). These risks include Illegal dumping of solid waste, traffic and access disruptions, site flooding risk, Sustainability risk, mains electricity risks, temporary disruption of use of existing toilet during repair activities, increased generation of solid wastes associated with construction activities, Physical injury from slipping falling and handling equipment, noise pollution risks associated with transport and construction activities, increased soil erosion, increased risks of accidents associated with transport trucks ferrying material to construction sites, generation of solid waste or machine wastes, air pollution in the settlement as a result of dust and vehicular exhaust, health and safety risk and personal protective equipment (PPE's) use, site security including fencing, traffic management, site sanitation and dust suppression onsite, Project can cause health and safety impacts on

community/workers, Skewed distribution of project benefits in employment creation and SGBV referral and response among others.

viii. Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

The following is a summary of impacts and mitigation measures to be implemented for likely risks as detailed below:

Traffic and access disruptions

- Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site
- Provide traffic Marshalls on the access
- Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections

Site flooding risk

- Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite
- Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site

Sustainability risk

- Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation
- Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community
- The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion

Electrical safety

- When hoisting any material or offloading, there must be a marshal to direct drivers and workers so as not to work near the power lines. In addition, the contractor will liaise with Kenya Power to ascertain working area safety including providing adequate notices on anticipated power disruption during construction phase.
- There shall be no storing or stacking materials below any power line also
- Put warning notices onsite

Climate change mitigation

- Install solar security lighting onsite
- Design the project to be resilient to climate factors through design i.e. high roofs, proper drainage system to prevent flooding and raising structures ground level.
- Planting trees on and offsite to enhance water percolation, regulate temperatures and improve overall aesthetic value of project sites and settlement.

Gender and inclusivity Impacts

- Design of the system and site improvements to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure
- Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms.
- Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed.

Temporary disruption of existing toilet uses at the time of repair of the roof

- Phase out the works taking into consideration disruption to market users so as not to cause total disruption of marker activities
- Where required, provide extra portable toilets onsite or near the site to serve workers and others market users especially during periods of extended disruption onsite
- Traders and residents should be informed of the intended activities, including likely dates for commencement and completion of works

Impact on vegetation

- Replace the tree to be cut with other indigenous perennial trees onsite
- At the time of cutting down the tree, inform market traders so that they can temporarily move from their kiosks
- Restrict access to the area when tree cutting exercise will be ongoing to only authorised personnel

Noise and vibrations

- Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible
- Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information
- Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application

Air quality

- Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution
- Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated
- Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust

Impacts on drainage

- Direct all surface runoff into existing natural drains
- Culverts and drains to accommodate peak runoff from the site should be made
- All drains should be lined to minimize soil erosion and siltation

Waste generation

- Campsite should be provided with appropriate solid waste-holding receptacles to be regularly emptied for disposal by NEMA licensed waste handlers
- For the spoil generated, disposal should be done in a position that will facilitate the prevention of storm water runoff from washing the spoil into watercourses

Community Health and Occupational Health and Safety

- Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan
- Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times
- On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA)
- HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces

Child labour

- Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the recruitment
- Maintain a list of all workers, qualification and age onsite
- The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site

Road safety

- Provide flagmen on the access road
- The Contractor should provide and maintain caution signs along the access road to alert users on construction activities in progress to prevent potential accidents
- Sensitization of drivers on road safety measures

Material sites

- The contractor should source material from existing material sites or commercial material sites that are licensed.
- All active quarries/borrow pits should be appropriately sited i.e. material sites are located in land far removed from human settlements and activities

Health and safety risk and PPE's use

- Provide and enforce use of PPE's after relevant training
- Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management
- On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have

Traffic management

- Have flagmen onsite to control traffic at all times when during working hours
- Develop a traffic management plan for the project

Site sanitation

- Provide temporary toilets for workers and market users
- Develop an MOU with the county for the existing sanitation block for use by project workers during construction phase

The proposed construction of the septic tank and soak pit and modernization of the existing project site at Charowamae Market is considered to be of benefit to the community, proponent and the government; adverse environmental and social impacts are mostly localized in nature, short-term, reversible and largely limited to the construction phase. It is therefore expected that the adverse impacts can sufficiently be

mitigated with pro-active planning, good engineering and construction practice, and proper implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) during the various project phases.

Based on the environment and social assessment carried out; the EIA Expert recommends that the construction works be executed with full adherence to the outlined mitigation/enhancement measures and all relevant policy and legislative requirements for construction activities must be complied with. To ensure implementation, mitigation measures should be reflected in the Conditions of Contract. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to ensure these measures are incorporated into this document.

In order to enhance social inclusion in the project, vulnerable members of the community (including women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, children, youth, members of minority or marginalised communities) s will be consulted at all stages of project development. All meetings have been and will be designed with their full participation including having their views incorporated in the project codesigning. They will also benefit in employment created in the project through implementation of not more than 2/3rd members of any one project will get employment to the detriment of the other. In addition, the PWD's will directly benefit from market stalls allocation on a priority basis.

Construction at the site will be on-going for an approximate period of 3 months at a cost of Ksh 8,502,922.00. Through a careful assessment, it has been noted that there are no adverse environmental impacts likely to arise that cannot be mitigated. An annual Environment Audit (EA) should be undertaken upon completion of the Project to gauge the level of implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Its therefore recommended that NEMA approval can be issued on the basis of this SPR report.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

The Second Phase of the Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP2) is an Investment Project Financing (IPF) project valued at US$ 165 million with US$ 150 million credit provided by the International Development Association (IDA), and US$ 15 million in counterpart funding from the Government of Kenya (GoK). Additional funding is expected from other development partners especially the Agence Française de Developpement (AFD). KISIP2 will scale up the activities of KISIP1 to reach new informal/slum settlements while also completing pending upgrading efforts under KISIP 1. The project is being implemented between the years 2020 to 2025.

The project development objective is "to improve access to basic services and land tenure security of residents in participating urban informal settlements and strengthen institutional capacity for slum upgrading in Kenya"[1]. The project objective will be achieved through four interventions/components as summarized be in below:

Table 1: KISIP 2 Components and Interventions

No.	Component	Interventions
1	Component 1: Integrated settlement upgrading.	This component supports settlement upgrading through two main interventions classified under two sub-components; **Subcomponent 1.1: Tenure regularization -** coordinates regularization of tenure for people living on uncontested public lands whose process includes: Development of a local physical and land use development plan for the settlement which lays out land parcels and wayleaves for infrastructure like roads, drainage, walkways; Surveying with physical placement of beacons to demarcate the parcels as per the plan; Preparation list of beneficiaries and or issuance of letters of allotment based on the survey plan; and Issuance of titles. **Sub-component 1.2: Infrastructure Upgrading -** Coordinates infrastructure investment portfolio whose menu includes: water and sanitation systems, storm water drainage, solid waste collection and settlement sorting, pedestrian walkways, cycle paths, roads, street and security lighting, vending platforms, public parks, and green spaces. It further includes investments related to prevention of crime and violence, including but not limited to community centers.
2	Component 2: Socio-economic inclusion planning.	The project through socio-economic inclusion planning seek to enhance social and economic inclusion of the targeted beneficiaries. This component supports community development plans to enhance social and economic inclusion, identifies beneficiaries who fit the eligibility criteria of government programs but are excluded and connects them appropriately, supports participatory crime and violence mapping, monitors the employment of local labor, carries out

[1] Project Appraisal Document, World Bank, October, 2019

		community capacity building and awareness raising for various project interventions including community-based solid waste management.
3	Component 3: Institutional capacity development for slum upgrading	This component supports institutional and policy development at national and county levels; develops a capacity building plan for national and county levels to implement the Strategy and to develop understanding of slum upgrading processes; also supports technical assistance, training, workshops and learning events, experience sharing and peer-learning activities with other counties, and other capacity building activities.
4	Component 4: Program management and coordination	This component supports activities of the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) and the County Project Coordination Teams (CPCTs) related to national and county-level project management and coordination, including planning, surveying, engineering, fiduciary (financial management and procurement), safeguards compliance and monitoring, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communication and community development[2].

Source: Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase II (KISIP II) Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Updated, November 2019

This consultancy assignment involves providing support in the implementation of the settlement level community development plans (CDPs) prepared through a participatory approach together with beneficiary communities in 6 selected informal settlements. The prioritized investments in the CDPs are to be implemented through the labor- intensive community works (LICW) model. The project will be implemented by the Operator Keeping Alive Societies Hope (KASH) Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) through a contract named Consulting Services for An Operator to Implement Settlement Level Community Development Plans in Six (6no.) Selected Informal Settlements in Kilifi County (Phase 1 CDP's); Contract No: KE-MOTI-395766-CS-QCBS.

The Government of Kenya (GoK) in partnership with the International Development Agency (IDA) is financing the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP2). Under this partnership a Community Development Plan (CDP) for Kibaoni Informal Settlement in Kilifi County was prepared. It is being actualized under Component 2 of KISIP2 whose aim is to enhance social- economic inclusion in informal settlements where the KASH Group was engaged as an operator to actualize the plans.

The plan has adopted a thematic model addressing the following Action Plans:

- Socio-economic inclusion targeting vulnerable members of the community to ensure participation of the vulnerable members of community is achieved in all the participating informal settlements; This includes identification of existing socioeconomic opportunities within the settlement as barriers limiting their access.
- A Crime and violence Prevention Plan that outlines strategies aimed at reducing the risk through addressing the root causes and drivers of crime and violence using the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
- Solid Waste Management Action Plan (SWMP) aimed at improving solid waste management and how income generating opportunities can be developed to support the economic status and livelihoods. This was developed based on KISIP's solid waste management strategy and community consultations.

[2] Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase II (KISIP II) Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Updated, November 2019

- A community disaster preparedness and management plan to enhance the resilience of communities to potential disasters. It outlines strategies aimed at reducing the impact of disasters through monitoring, disaster prevention, preparedness, and recovery approach.
- A community investment plan that prioritizes investment proposals identified by the communities through a consultative process with an aim of achieving higher development needs as the people knows best their problems and settlement.

The Community Development Plan (CDP) proposed interventions geared towards inclusion, resilience, and empowerment of the urban poor. The approach of the assignment is participatory, thus engaging all relevant stakeholders (including the County Government and the community) in the process of selecting priority investments for implementation from the Community Development Plans (CDPs) 2023-2033. It involved codesigning of the investments together with the local community full participation, labour selection through use of Labour-Intensive Community Work system (LICW) and the preparation of Environment and Social Screening Reports, Environment and Social Impact Assessment which will include an Environment Management Plan (EMP) was subsequently be prepared for the specific investments.

1.2 Purpose of the Preparation of the Summary Project Report

This Summary Project Report was prepared to enable prediction of the environmental impacts, both negative and positive impacts from the development project or significant activities. It was prepared to establish the appropriate mitigation measures for preventing and mitigating environmental impacts for the project and its activities.

It will enable the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to make an informed decision on the proposal, including the terms and conditions that must be attached to the approval; and the public to understand the project and its likely impacts on people and the environment. It is also aimed at complying with the requirement by the Bank on OP. 4.01 on Environmental Assessment for Category B projects.

1.3 Environment and Social Screening

Environmental and Social pre-screening is designed to identify and appraise the type and scale of any adverse environmental and social impacts or risks that may arise from a planned sub-project or site-specific activity. These measures aim to achieve the avoidance, minimization or mitigation, including offset or compensation, of adverse environmental and social impacts of the Project and to ensure compliance with the national laws and regulations.

1.3.1 Screening Objectives

KISIP 2 Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) requires that each investment proposed for funding under the project be screened for social and environmental risks. The process of screening helps in determining required assessment including for environmental and social assessment from which Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Social Management Plan (SMP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for individual projects are prepared. In addition, this process identifies the various opportunities resulting from a project's activities and how these can be enhanced.

The main objectives of Environment and Social Screening was:

- To identify the environmental and social opportunities and risks likely to result from KISIP intervention in the settlement.
- To determine the scale and scope of potential environmental and social risks of the proposed projects early on in the project design.

- To determine the level of the required environmental and social assessment required to mitigate against the likely risks. This ensures that the proposed projects undergo the right level of assessment thus saving money and time.
- To determine the applicability of the World Bank safeguard polices and Government of Kenya policies and laws to ensure compliance.
- Provide a basis of determining the eligibility or appropriateness of the proposed projects early even before feasibility studies so that only projects which require rigorous analysis to determine viability are taken forward to the feasibility stage.

1.3.2 Environment Screening Process

The process of Environment and Social screening of potential risks likely to be triggered by the proposed project activities was adopted from the provision of KISIP2 Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that provides for a three-step approach as described below.

- Step One: Application of Part A of Pre-EIA Checklist to ascertain applicability of EMCA Cap.387 and Legal Notice 31 and 32 of 30th April 2019 which provides a list of projects that merit preparation of ESIA. Projects provided by the KISIP menu in the Settlement are planning and surveying with an aim of tenure regularisation.
- Step Two: For projects identified under Schedule Two of EMCA Cap. 387 Legal Notice 31 and 32 of 30th April 2019 requires application of Part B, C and D of the Pre-EIA Checklist to document site characteristics. The framework also requires the applicability of World Bank Safeguard Policies to be determined.
- Step Three: Preliminary Analysis of Impacts: Based on observed triggers to impacts, local statutes and WB OP, a decision is made on the scale of Impact Assessment required i.e. whether investigations will target Summary Project Report.

1.3.3 Social Screening

Social screening was undertaken at co designing phase of the project with the community, the process of screening for social impacts provided preliminary information on the potential social risks likely to be encountered during construction and operation phases of the project. The purpose of screening is to get an overview of the nature, scale and magnitude of the issues in order to determine the need for conducting Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and preparing Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

This screening was carried out in close consultation with various primary stakeholders including: local residents, women, youths, PWDs, county government and other local key informants. The Social screening provided first stage social information about the settlement which also identified:

- Beneficiary population living within various impact zones of the project based on distance.
- Persons likely to benefit from the project including vendors, local businesses, PWDs, Women, Youth et al.
- Impacts on poor and vulnerable groups including needs and priority for social and economic betterment.
- Adequacy and sustainability of the proposed/available mitigation measures for the identified adverse impacts and risks.

Conducting Due diligence on land availability, ownership and suitability for locating the project. The surveyors authenticated that adequate land was available for the project and is suitable. It was also established that the land is owned by the County Government as shown through the Part Development

Plan (PDP) attached to this report and the letter from Chief Executive Committee Member (CECM) Lands. Letters of allotment will be acquired for the project sites.

1.3.4 Methodology for preparation of the Summary Project Report

In conducting the screening exercise for Environmental and Social aspects of the proposed project, the following methods were used:

- A desk review of literature (Community Development Plan, County Integrated Development Plan, relevant applicable laws, World Bank Operational Policies among others.
- Site and its vicinity-based exploration was used to gather information. The exploration included transect walks and observation, site inspection, using a screening checklist as provided for in the KISIP2 revised ESMF
- Review of and interpretation of project category according to world Bank requirements into either Category A, B or C. and application of Pre-EIA Checklist to ascertain applicability of Second Schedule of EMCA Cap. 387 and Legal Notice 31 and 32 of 30th April 2019.
- Conducting due diligence on availability, suitability and owner ship of land where the investment will be located.
- Direct consultations were held at three levels namely: (a) Technical Consultations: The consultant Team held technical consultative meetings involving the KISIP National PCT, County PCT on various dates. (b) County Level Consultations: County level consultations were held with Kilifi County officers and (C) Settlement level Consultations: these were held on various dates in the settlements especially on co-designing of project intervention's and selection of sub projects.

A participatory community environmental assessment approach was used to collect data for the Summary Project Report (SPR) in the Kalolo Informal Settlement and adjacent areas of Kilifi County. Data for the SPR were collected at various times between March 2025 and May, 2026 by the Environment Expert, Gender and Community Development Experts in collaboration with SECs, GRCs, and Kilifi CPCT to identify priority needs, existing challenges, potential environmental and social interventions within the settlement planned sub-projects/investments. The assessment covered Kalolo settlement and adjacent areas and involved consultations with 85 stakeholders. (Refer to Appendix 4 in this report).
Findings presented in this SPR are based on consultations with participants from the including community members, boda boda operators, local leaders, and County govt officials. Data were gathered through community consultations, stakeholder engagement meetings, field observations, and key informant discussions with community members, local leaders, youth representatives, women groups, PWDs, youths, and other relevant stakeholders.

This was a participatory/community engagement process rather than formal scientific process in line with the project's emphasis on community engagement for socio-economic inclusion. Formal sampling procedures were not used because this was a community consultative and participatory exercise rather than a research study. Participants were purposively engaged based on their involvement in the project area and relevance to the proposed investments. The community members and stakeholders who attended the consultative meetings constituted the participants reached during the exercise. In the process of preparation of this SPR also, social impacts were assessed by the Gender Expert and Social safeguards expert while the Environment expert assessed the environment impacts likely to arise from the project. This was done within Kalolo informal settlement area and specifically, within Charowamae Market, and surrounding area of about 1 km radius where the project will be located.

1.3.5 Justification for project classification

From the screening activities carried out onsite, the project impacts and their sources were found to be small scale and localised to the site. There are insignificant risks onsite for ground water contamination, Gender

Based Violence Risk, potential for site flooding due to elevation, sanitation risk due to pre-existing toilets without septic tank, poor septic waste management onsite, potential for dust generation as well as noise. There is also an elevated risk of minor market operations disruption from temporary construction activities. All of these impacts are minor and short term in nature due to small scale nature of the project. All of these impacts as well as others require mitigation measures to minimize risk to the community through preparation of a Summary Project Report.

These risks and their sources are small scale, short term and localised in nature and fall under Bank's Category B classification

1.3.6 Methodology of conducting Social Impact Assessment

This included the following:

i. Setting Objectives: The first step involves defining the scope of the impact analysis including individuals, community, or societal and the desired social changes the CDP implementation project aims to achieve.
ii. Analysing Stakeholders: Identifying and involving stakeholders was crucial for ensuring project ownership in the settlement and wider community.
iii. Setting Relevant Parameters: This involved defining indicators and benchmarks that reflect the intended social outcomes and impacts. Parameters should be relevant, measurable, and aligned with the organization's mission.
iv. Identification of Measurement Tools: Selecting appropriate tools and methodologies to measure social impact is essential. These tools included interviews and stakeholder meetings.
v. Measuring Targeted Outcomes and Impact: Data collection followed, focusing on the outcomes and impacts identified earlier. This step involved gathering quantitative and qualitative data to assess the extent and quality of social change through desk study of Community Development Plans (CDP)
vi. Verifying and Valuing Impact: Verification ensures that the logical connections between activities and outcomes are robust. Valuing impact involves assessing how stakeholders perceive the significance of the changes.
vii. Monitoring and Reporting: Regular monitoring allows for ongoing evaluation, while transparent reporting keeps stakeholders informed and engaged throughout the process of CDP implementation.

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The proposed project will be located inside Charowamae market in Kibaoni Informal Settlement, Sokoni Ward in Kilifi County on GPS Coordinates x 39.85068762 and Y -3.624138771.

2.2 Project Description and Conceptual Design of Proposed Facilities

The proposed investment will comprise of a septic tank and a soak pit made of masonry structure. They will be made of thick, rough machine dressed coral stone walling, jointed in sand and cement and reinforced with wide hoop iron straps at every alternate course. The table below shows proposed investment facilities:

Table 2: Proposed Investment Facilities

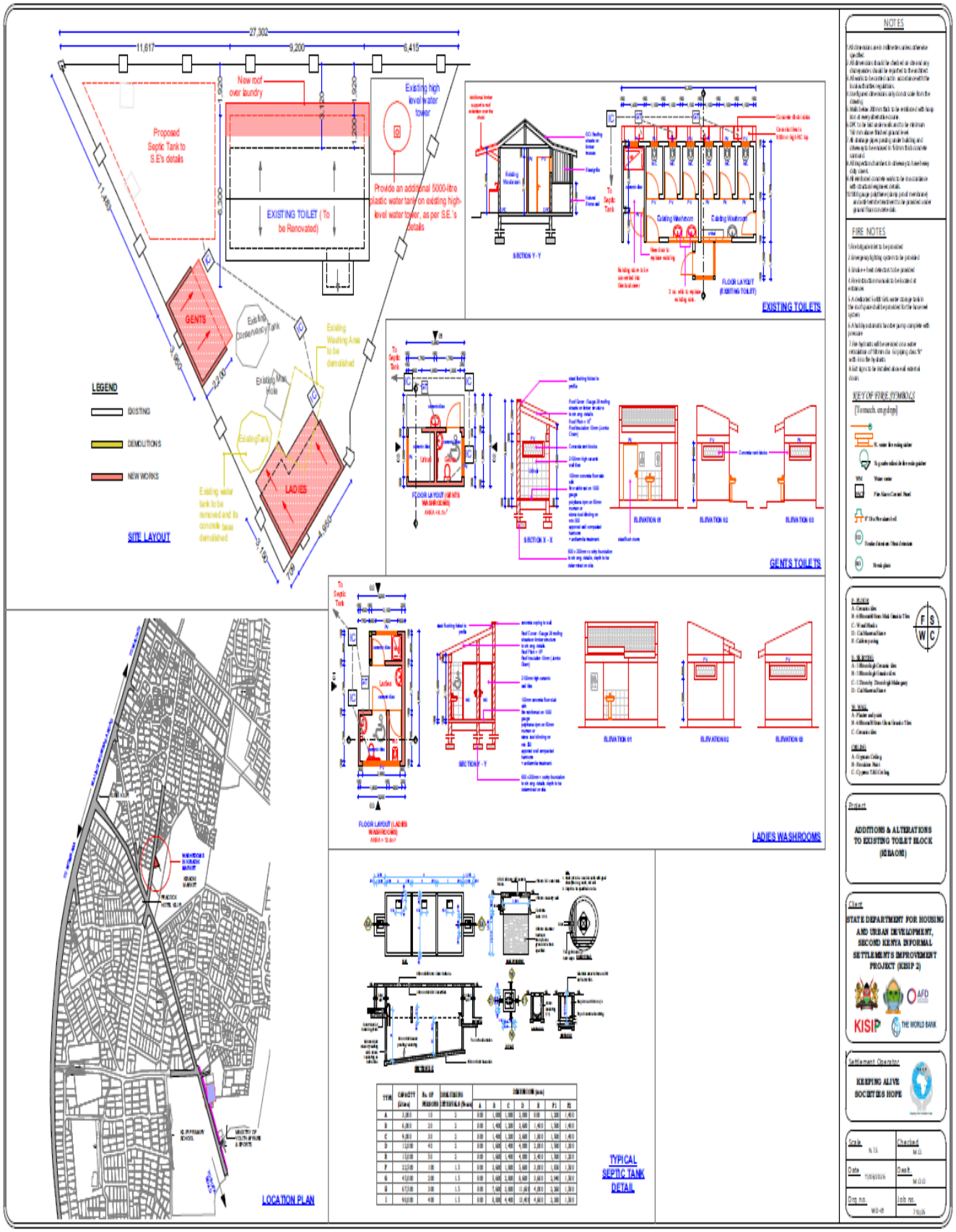
Facility	Outline/description
Entrance to the site	Main gate, access road to the market
Septic tank	i. Septic Tank capacity (with dimensions = 7m long x width 4.m x 2m depth = 56cubic meters) ii. Allocated area for this sub project within the Market= 38.7m2 iii. Area to be used will be 7mx4 =28.0m2 iv. The frequency of exhausting will be as follows: desludging intervals (years) = 1.5 years v. Depth 2 meters vi. Type of construction to be undertaken to avoid seepage into ground water: Tank is constructed by reinforcing concrete mixed with water proofing with (Sika AG). Sika AG waterproofing products are construction chemical solutions designed to prevent water penetration and protect concrete structures from leakage and deterioration. For a septic tank, Sika waterproofing is applied to ensure the tank is fully watertight, preventing sewage from leaking into the surrounding soil and stopping groundwater from seeping into the tank. This is typically achieved by adding a waterproofing admixture into the concrete mix to reduce porosity, applying a cementitious waterproof coating on the internal surfaces after curing, and installing PVC water stops at construction joints. Together, these measures enhance durability, prevent contamination, and extend the service life of the septic tank.
Soak pit	Masonry wall and stone blocks for loose ground with anti-crack reinforcement
Toilets	1 lady and 1 gents' toilet
PWD friendly Toilets	1 lady and I gents' toilet
Solar Lighting for the area	**LIGHTING POINTS** Lighting points wired in 3x1.5mm2 PVC/SC copper cables drawn in concealed 20mm diameter heavy gauge PVC conduit including all boxes, saddles and accessories for i) One way switching 5A moulded ivory type switch plates as MK range/clipsal or approved equivalent as follows i) One gang one way

	ii) Two gang one way **LIGHTING FITTINGS** Lighting fittings complete with all the necessary fixing accessories and lamps as follows:- i) 12W IP65 LED Bulk head, Diameter 275 Waterproof Wall Mounted Die Cast Aluminium Outdoor fittings iii) 3W IP65 LED, Dia Ceiling mounted standard waterproof circular luminnaire **CONSUMER UNIT** 2- way SP/N distribution consumer unit as MEM/EATON flush mounted complete 1No. SP/N intergral isolator **SP MCBs as MEM (original)** i)10A SP i)10A SP **SUB-MAINS CABLE** 3x4.0mm^2 SC-PV-CU cables drawn in 42mm diameter PVC conduit 100A DP MCB Isolator Construct a 14gauge (14s.w.g) galvanized mild steel Connection box to accommodate 1No. DP 100A MCB Isolator, 1No. Cut-out with neutral link. Electrical earthing comprising 16mm2 single-core cables drawn inside HG conduits, 1500mm by 15mm diameter copper electrode complete with clamp and a pre-cast concrete inspection pit with cover for both the entire building Make provision for Electrical Test for existing toilet, lighting points and include any necessary accessories
Renovation of existing toilet	Roof over the existing toilet
Laundry sinks	Construction of wash area
Installation of solar-powered security lights with batteries	Erection o standalone solar security lights
Site cabro Paving	Site improvement to improve aesthetics and cleanliness through cabro installation
Water system	•Four No. 3,000-litre plastic water storage tanks; • One No. 5,000-litre plastic water tank for rainwater harvesting

2.2.1: Site layout

The following figure shows the site layout:

Figure 1: Site layout plan



2.3 Adequacy of the proposed sanitation facilities

The market population or number of users per day is approximately 1,000 people and the design capacity is 56m^3. This is adequate since these are day time users only. A trial pit was dug which indicated red sandy soils up to a depth of 2.8m. The soil conditions allow infiltration, the groundwater table is at least 1.5 m below the soak pit, there is no risk for flooding. However, there is a borehole within the market area. The liquid effluent from the existing washrooms should be tested and if found not meeting the requirements of NEMA will be treated before discharge to the soak pit. In this case, an alternative design of the septic tank will be necessary.

2.4 Water supply

Water supply for the project shall be provided through existing water connections serving the market. A borehole water system will also be used as well as rainwater harvesting systems integrated into the proposed structures.

The proposed water infrastructure includes:

• Four No. 3,000-litre plastic water storage tanks;
• One No. 5,000-litre plastic water tank for rainwater harvesting;
• Existing piped water connection arrangements within the health facility.

The total proposed water storage capacity is approximately 17,000 litres. The water supply system shall support handwashing facilities, cleaning and sanitation, canteen operations and landscape maintenance.

2.5 Drainage facilities

The structures will be raised above ground to ensure better drainage of storm water. There will be drainage channels inside the site. These will discharge to the municipal storm water drains along the access road as closed drains.

2.6 Energy supply

A solar system will be installed onsite for lighting and security purposes.

2.7 Landscaping

Landscaping will be undertaken on completion of construction to enhance the appearance of the site. This will include cabbro paving.

2.8 Project construction and anticipated wastes

Project construction will be supervised by the Project Engineer and the Architect (Supervising Consultant /Project Manager). Construction activities will be divided into the following:

- Site preparation
- Construction activities
- Electrical installations

Major construction materials shall include cement, sand, ballast, cabro paving blocks, reinforcement steel, chain-link fencing, structural steel sections, roofing sheets, water tanks and solar lighting components sourced from Kilifi, Malindi and approved local suppliers. The material quantities can't be estimated at the present level of preparation of this SPR. The anticipated volumes will be minimal also since the scale of the project is small. In addition, Waste segregation will be undertaken on site through the provision of clearly labelled temporary collection points for different types of waste. Waste will be separated into categories such as excavated soil, recyclable materials (including paper, plastics, metals, and glass),

organic waste, and general non-recyclable waste. Workers will be sensitised on proper waste segregation practices, and regular site inspections will be conducted to ensure compliance.

The segregated waste will subsequently be transported and disposed of at approved and designated disposal sites at Kilifi in accordance with applicable environmental regulations and county requirements through a licensed waste handler.

Expected waste streams shall include:
• Excavated spoil soil;
• Concrete debris;
• Broken cabro blocks;
• Timber offcuts;
• Metal scraps;
• Packaging materials;
• Plastic waste;
• Domestic waste from workers.

Reusable spoil material shall be used for backfilling and landscaping wherever practical. Excess spoil and unusable waste shall be transported to approved disposal sites designated by the County Government.

Waste management measures shall include:
• Waste segregation at source;
• Use of licensed waste transporters;
• Disposal only at approved dumping sites;
• Maintenance of disposal records and compliance documentation.

2.9 Site preparation

Site preparation will involve the following activities:

- Clearance of the grounds
- Mobilisation and transfer of materials
- Establishment of offsite office
- Demolition activities
- Excavations
- Levelling and laying of foundations
- Procurement and mobilisation of construction materials.

Wastes anticipated from these activities are:

- Broken stone blocks, sand, cement, paper wrappings, cables and conduits and plumbing material
- Broken window panes and timber frames
- Mild steel sinks and window frames
- Earthworks
- Concrete pipe work
- Exhaust emissions from machinery.

2.10 Construction activities

Construction activities shall include:
• Site clearance;
• Excavation and foundation preparation;
• Cabro paving installation;
• Construction of waiting sheds and support facilities;

• Fencing and gate installation;
• Drainage improvements;
• Installation of solar lights for external lighting and Kenya Power installation internally for the shop and canteen
• Landscaping and accessibility works.

Expected Workforce:
• Skilled labour: 10–15 workers;
• Unskilled labour: 20–30 workers.

Temporary construction facilities shall include site office, material storage areas, worker sanitation facilities and temporary safety fencing around active construction sections.

The inputs required and anticipated wastes are outlined below:

Table 3: Construction inputs and anticipated wastes

Area of construction	Construction material/input	Anticipated waste
All walls	Building stone.	Stone cuttings from block shaping, dust and undersized/broken stones.
Slabs, beams and columns	Cement, sand, aggregates, steel reinforcement bars, water	Wastewater, used cement bags, steel off cuts.
Formwork, roof support, doors	Timber, medium density fibre board, fixings and fittings.	Used formwork, broken timber, sawdust, spoilt fixings and fittings.
Roof	Pre-painted box profile sheets on rafters and struts and ties on tie beams slope to structural engineer details	Spoilt sheets, waste sheets, timber.
Windows	Mild steel frames, glass and putty.	Broken glass and waste putty.
Finishing and interiors	Paints, varnish, thinners, tiles	Paint containers, waste paint, wastewater, waste thinner, tiles
Water supply pipe work	Plastic galvanised metal steel and concrete pipe work, jointing materials and lagging.	Off cuts and waste material.
Drainage and sewers	Concrete and steel gratings, PVC sewer pipes, jointing materials, manhole covers, block work and sand / cement mortar.	Off cuts, cement bags and spoilt materials.
Water supply	Mechanical piping materials - galvanised mild steel piping and PVC for drainage.	PVC off cuts, waste jointing materials and containers, broken blocks, cement bags and excess materials.
Electrical conduits	PVC for concealed conduits, surface conduits.	Off cuts of PVC.
Transportation, material mixing and lifting	Machinery and fuels.	Exhaust emissions, dust, noise, used oil and oil spills.
Labour provision	Construction labourers.	Sanitary waste.
Operation of equipment	Fuel oil/electricity.	Heat and noise.

Other wastes generated include, plastic cans, used oil, lubricants and filters.

2.11 Electrical and mechanical installations

The project proposes installation of standalone solar lighting systems for outdoor security and public-space illumination.

The solar lighting system shall comprise:
• Solar panel mounted on lighting poles;
• Integrated LED lighting units;
• Small standalone rechargeable battery units housed below the light fittings.
• Internal charge controller components integrated within the lighting system. The system is not a hybrid power system and shall not be connected to Kenya Power electricity supply.

Maintenance and replacement responsibility for the solar lighting system shall fall under the project management entity and/or the health facility management committee. Once the lifespan of the installations is complete, the waste materials will be disposed through a licensed waste handler or a licensed recycler through a takeback scheme as per NEMA Waste Management Regulations (2019).

Electrical and mechanical installations include the following:

- Solar lighting system
- Power cables
- Firefighting system

Wastes anticipated from these installations include the following:

- Cable wastes/off cuts
- Metal off cuts.

2.12 Responsibility for Septic tanks and system maintenance

An existing market management committee is already responsible for overseeing the operations and management of the current washrooms. This well-structured committee will also manage the maintenance of the septic tanks and the whole waste management system. They also collect levies from toilets users which will be expanded to cover the new toilets and this money will be used to finance operations and maintenance activities of the system. Supervision of overall hygiene will be supported by the County Public Health Officer. The solid sludge will be pumped out by a licensed professional for disposal to designated areas approved by NEMA and Kilifi County government
The Septic tank will be run and maintained be the selected group with technical assistance from Kilifi County Government.

2.13 Scope of works and Project cost

The scope of works for the project includes the following:

i. Construction of Gents washrooms
ii. Construction of Ladies washrooms
iii. Alterations to existing structures i.e. proper roofing
iv. Septic tank construction
v. Electrical installations
vi. Solar installations
vii. Mechanical installations

The following is a summary Bill of Quantities for the project.

Table 4: Summary of Bill of Quantities

BILL NO.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1.0	Preliminaries	745,000.00
2.0	Gents washrooms	720,145.00
3.0	Ladies washrooms	1,117,450.00
4.0	Alterations	2,139,185.00
5.0	Septic tank	1,584,230.00
6.0	Electrical installations	331,191.60
7.0	Solar installations	307,200.00
8.0	Mechanical installations	1,558,520.00
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST (KSHS)	**8,502,921.60**

CHAPTER 3: BASELINE INFORMATION FOR THE PROJECT AREA AND SETTLEMENT

3.1 Settlement history

Kibaoni Informal Settlement history dates to 1900 when Arabs eyeing investment opportunities along the coast first settled in the area. The settling of Arabs is associated with Sarali (Sir Ali) who initially owned the settlement. Squatters settled in the area after the government acquired it. The land was later privatized, and titling has not been completed, leading to its informality. With this status, residents are susceptible to vulnerabilities.

3.2 Project site

The site hosts Kilifi's Charowamae market which is recognized as the largest public market in Kilifi County. The site lies on GPS Coordinates x 39.85068762 and Y -3.624138771 and is centrally placed in Kilifi's Central Business District, the market lies along Spark Road that runs from the busy Pwani University through to Kilifi County Teaching & Referral Hospital. The Market currently accommodates 476 semi-permanent stalls that are actively used by traders and vendors with about 1200 users every day. It has an ablution block that was constructed by the County Government of Kilifi and an existing soak pit system which is inadequate to meet current demand for septic waste disposal. The facility lacks inclusive sanitation infrastructure, particularly designated WASH units for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The site has one mango tree that will be cut down to pave way for project. The following photos shows site attributes:



Plate 1: Access road to the Charowamae Market

The photo above shows gravel access road to the site which is ungraded and dusty.



Photo 2: A waste disposal area outside the market

There is poor solid waste disposal from the market where its piled inside the substandard structure as shown in the photo above.



Plate 3: see the existing public toilet at the background. The front side shows wash area for farm produce where cloth washing is also done

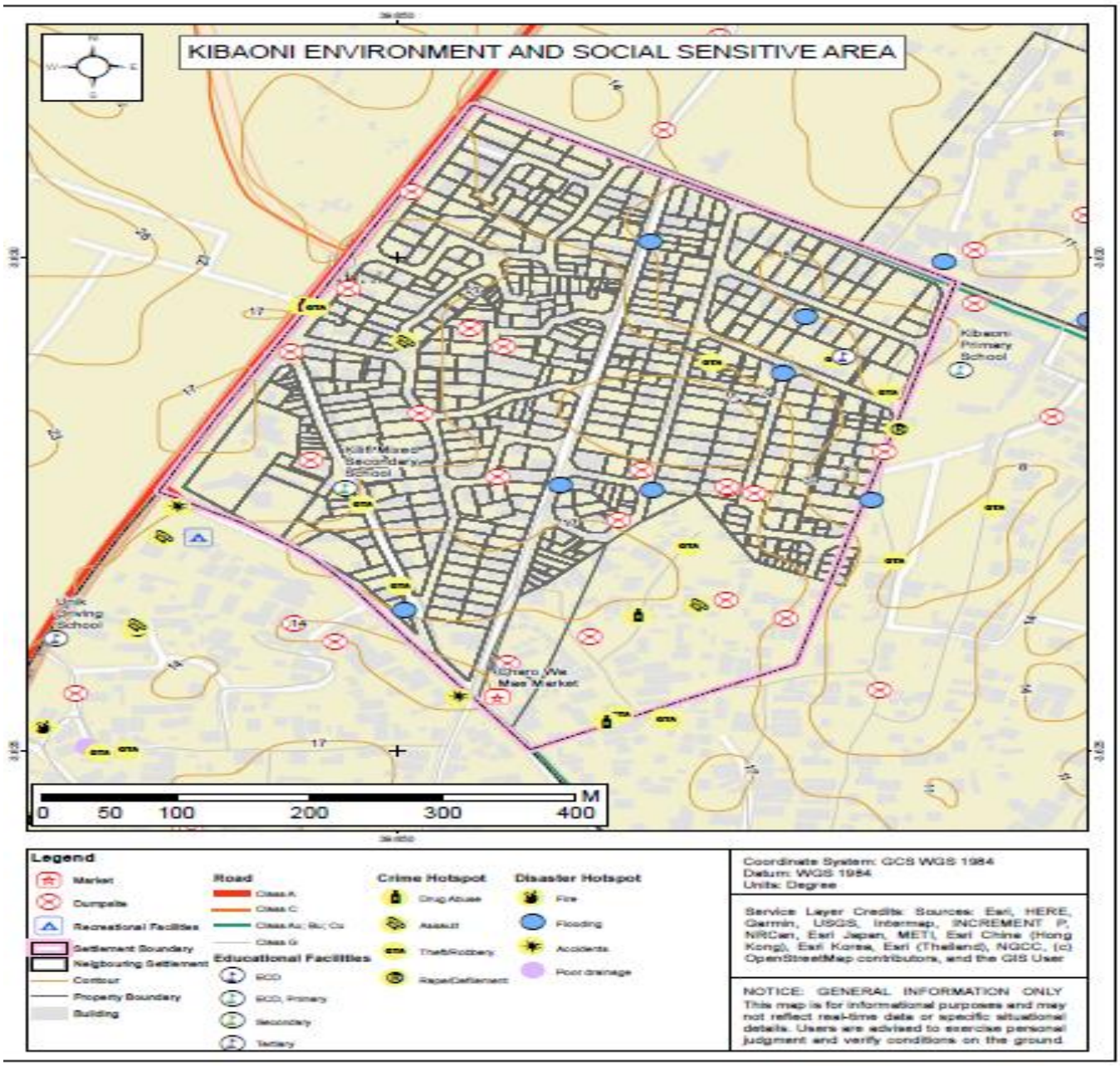


Plate 4: A mango tree onsite that will be cut down

The design has been made cognizant of the need for improved solid waste management onsite through installation of adequate capacity waste bins. The capacity of the system has been designed to cater for the increasing population in the market. The access areas to the site will be cabro paved to reduce dust nuisance and improve aesthetics. A trial pit was dug which indicated red sandy soils up to a depth of 2.8m the maximum depth for the septic tank. The water table is deeper than 1.5m as witnessed when the trial pit was excavated up to 2.8m depth and no water was encountered. This means that the septic tank depth will not be below ground at more than 1.5 meters depth; it will be a reinforced structure that is water proofed as per the design.

3.3 Size and Population

Kibaoni informal settlement is located on 25Ha which hitherto was public land that was later allocated to private entities. According to a census survey in 2022 (CDP 2023-2033), the settlement is home to 1,454 persons living in 442 households[3]. The following map shows the settlement attributes:



Source KISIP and KASH GIS Department

[3] CDP 2023-2033

Map 1: Kibaoni Settlement Location

3.4 Road network

Settlement's circulation road is tarmacked while access roads are earth roads. Key challenges are demarcation, installation, and maintenance of road furniture. non-motorized transport and the use of motorcycles are popular means of transport.

3.5 Solid Waste management

Solid waste management is a devolved function of the county government. Kilifi county government coordinates solid waste management through its Municipalities. Municipalities of Kilifi and Malindi have engaged private waste collectors to work with them in collecting and transporting solid waste to the main landfill. These private waste collectors have a weak presence in the informal settlements, creating an opportunity for youth groups who operating informally as door-to-door waste collectors. The environment department organizes street cleaning and disposing of waste at designated collection points from where the private sector operators picks and transports to the main dumpsites. The county does own its own waste collection trucks as it has outsourced the function to private collectors. Solid waste management, particularly in low-income settlements and informal settlements, is not effective.



Plate 5: Solid Waste Management Facility in Malindi Municipality, Kilifi

Solid waste management faces challenges of sorting, collection, and disposal in the settlement. Solid waste is indiscriminately disposed inside plots of land, outside the gates and piled in open spaces. This environmental and social problem will be addressed through installation of organic solid waste composters in the settlement for use by the community.

3.6 Septic waste management

There is no sewer system within the settlement and plot owners dispose waste in septic tanks and soak pits. These have an effect of causing ground water pollution because many of them are not properly constructed and have no exhausting schedule whereby by they should be exhausted when ¾ full to prevent accidental environmental damage through overflow. The site has a soak pit that doubles up as a septic tank with a vertical drain. A trial pit was dug which indicated red sandy soils up to a depth of 2.8m. The soil conditions allow infiltration, the groundwater table is at least 1.5 m below the soak pit, there is no risk for flooding. However, there is a borehole within the market area. The liquid effluent from the existing washrooms should be tested and if found not meeting the requirements of NEMA, it will be treated before discharge to the soak pit. In this case, an alternative design of the septic tank will be necessary.

3.7 Hydrology

The settlement does not have any surface water system running through it. The terrain is generally flat which poses a problem with surface water drainage especially during the rainy season. Due to the nature of

the project site lying in a flat coastal zone, there may be flooding onsite. This will require design of site drainage so as to alleviate possibility of any flooding.

3.8 Climatic Conditions

The Kilifi county has a bimodal rainfall pattern with average annual precipitation ranging from 300mm in the hinterland to 1,300mm in the coastal belt. The coastal belt receives an average annual rainfall of about 900mm to 1,300mm while the hinterland receives average annual rainfall of about 300mm to 900mm. The short rain season is experienced in the months of October, November and December while the long rains are experienced in the months of March–April and May. The annual temperatures range between 21^0C and 30^0C in the coastal belt. The county experiences a important wind field with relatively moderate wind speeds ranging from 4.8Km/h along the coastal strip to 12km/h in the hinterlands[4] (CDP 2023-2033). The project will follow environmental design for the investments that is suitable for the hot and humid coastal climate.

3.9 Impacts on residential areas

The proposed project will have major positive impact to the Kibaoni Settlement and specifically for Charowamae Market. These include improvement in health and hygiene at the market which will attract more customers.

3.10 Impacts in water sources

The project will help to prevent contamination of ground water resources through construction of a standard septic tank and soak pit. This will be a major positive impact of the project.

3.11 Impact to the Charowamae Market

The proposed project will improve the socio-economic status of the market traders through attraction of new customers due to improved health and hygiene, since the existing septic waste disposal system does not have a functional septic tank. Construction of PWD friendly toilets will foster social inclusion in the local community also.

3.12 Impact on Land

The proposed project will have minor impacts on land. The available land for development will significantly reduce for future expansion of sewer system in the market. There is therefore a need to have interventions that can free up land including construction of storeyed markets since the population is growing.

3.13 The soil conditions

The soils onsite are prone to water and wind erosion due to the high local coastal relief and high temperatures experienced in the area. Soil swamping, waterlogging and flooding occur especially on flat terrain including the project area. The soils in the site are poorly drained and water logged during the rainy season. There are sandy soils onsite with high clay content.

3.14 Groundwater sensitivity

The soil conditions allow infiltration, the groundwater table is at least 1.5 m below the soak pit

3.15 Drainage/flooding

The site is a low lying flat coastal terrain that is prone to flooding when it rains. This poses a flooding risk.

[4] CDP 2023-2033

i. Basis for sanitation **capacity**

The septic tank design is based on the size of the space available for construction of a septic tank and soakpit. The septic tank is of a capacity of 22,500litres with a desludging interval of 1.5 years**.**

ii. Ground water/flooding

The soak pit size will be 1.2m. diameter and 6m deep way above the water table in Kilifi hence no direct direct ground water contamination is anticipated.

The septic tank and the soak pit cover level will be minimum 200mm above the natural ground to ensure surface runoff does not enter the septic or the soak pit

iii. Septic tank /soak pit protection measures in relation to flooding and nearby water sources

The septic tank will be waterproofed from inside to ensure no water seeps to the ground.

iv. Relation to nearby water sources

The water discharged from the soak pit to the ground will be tested for compliance with NEMA regulations to ensure it can be disposed to the environment. If not compliant, then appropriate waste water treatment methods will be applied including but not limited to chlorination.

3.16 Market hygiene

The market faces a serious problem of availability of clean treated water. The available borehole supply is not treated and its also not adequate for the market users. The market has a high number of houseflies, fouls smell and poor solid and liquid waste management.

3.17 Nearby receptors

There are receptors nearby that include Charowamae Market, residential area and hospital, local settlement

3.18 Current sanitation performance

Generally, there is very poor sanitation at the market. The available soak pit is inadequate and also acts as a septic tank. There is a need to treat the borehole water supply at the site.

CHAPTER 4: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Applicable Legal and Policy Provisions

The main Kenyan and World Bank legal and policy instruments that are triggered are indicated below:

Table 5: Laws of Kenya

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
Constitution of Kenya, 2010	• Acts as the overarching legal framework for matters on environment. • Kenya Constitution provides for sound management and sustainable development of all of Kenya's Projects, both public and private investments. • Provides for protection of public health and Safety. • Provides for the right to a clean and healthy environment for all citizens, requires state officers to take measures to prevent, stop or discontinue any act or omission that is harmful to the environment. • Allows the state to regulate the use of any land, or any interest in or right over any land, in the interest of public safety, public health, or land use planning.	Public participation is a key component of any private or public development. The community was extensively involved in co designing and implementation activities for all investments. Stakeholder meetings will be held throughout the project cycle to provide and gather information from the settlement population
Kenya Vision 2030: the Kenya Vision 2030	This a broad long-term policy document that aims at making Kenya a globally competitive and prosperous nation with high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030. This vision is anchored on three pillars of economic, social and political governance. Under the social pillar strategies on environment, the need to lessen by half all environmental related diseases through improved pollution control and waste management is underscored.	The socio-economic pillar is applicable in the project. The project will empower the community through Labour Intensive Community Work (LICW).
EMCA Cap 387	• Safeguards right to a clean and healthy environment for every person in Kenya and same time passes to them and duty to safeguard and enhance the environment • Provides for the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment,	Project must put in place measures to manage any liquid and solid waste generated from the planning, design and construction phases and its related activities. The project is low risk in nature and will require preparation of a Summary Project Report.

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
	this is achieved through various regulations related to Environment Management.	
EMCA Cap. 387 (Waste Management Regulations, 2006)	• These seek to streamline the handling, transportation and disposal of various types of waste, for the protection of human health and the environment. • They prohibit disposal of any waste in public spaces except in a designated waste receptacle.	The consultant and Community will ensure that all waste is handled, stored, transported and disposed as per the law. Where possible reuse of salvageable construction materials needs to be encouraged.
EMCA Cap. 387 (EIA/EA Regulation s 2019)	• The regulation provides guidelines on categorisation of the projects into low risks, mediums risk and high risk. The regulation also provided guideline on contents of and Summary Project Report, Comprehensive Project report and study report.	The Environmental and Social Screening Assessment has determined that Environment Assessment will be required during planning phase of the proposed investments. Sufficient mitigation measures have been proposed for the identified risk as detailed in this report.
EMCA Cap. 387 (Water Quality Regulations, 2006)	The regulation provides guidelines on management water resources and	The project will put in place measures to manage water resources and eliminate water pollution during implementation of project activities
EMCA Cap 387 (Air Quality Regulations 2014)	• Objective is to provide for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution to ensure clean and healthy ambient air, to protect human health and to allow for safety. • They prohibit any person from causing or allowing particulate emissions into the atmosphere from any facility/activity.	• All equipment and vehicles used on site should be well serviced to manufacturer's specifications to avoid air pollution. • Consultant and community to ensure activities do not cause dust nuisance in the settlement.
The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019	• Mandates county government to prepare a local physical and land use development plan in respect of a city, municipality, town or unclassified urban area as the case may be. • The law is aimed at guiding and coordinating the development of infrastructure and regulating the land use and land development	All the project interventions will be located on public land
County Government Act 2012	County governments Act (No. 17 of 2012): The County government act provides the functions and powers of	Under part Vi of the act the provision of decentralized units for governance is emphasized and a look into the urban

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
	the County government. this comes in line with the Kenya constitution 2010 that provides for devolved government and formation of counties that decentralizes power. Section 87 of the Kenyan County Governments Act, 2012, outlines the principles of citizen participation in county governance. It emphasizes that citizen participation should be meaningful, inclusive, and transparent, with the county government actively promoting and facilitating it The Act prescribes the following: (1) Public participation in the county planning processes shall be mandatory and be facilitated through— (a) mechanisms provided for in Part VIII of this Act; and (b) provision to the public of clear and unambiguous information on any matter under consideration in the planning process, including— (i) clear strategic environmental assessments; (ii) clear environmental impact assessment reports; (iii) expected development outcomes; and (iv) development options and their cost implications. (2) Each county assembly shall develop laws and regulations giving effect to the requirement for effective citizen participation in development planning and performance management within the county and such laws and guidelines shall adhere to minimum national requirements.	areas and cities structures is laid out as per the urban areas and cities act. The county government will provide free unencumbered spaces for the sub projects. Section 87 of this Act call for the following safeguards in the implementation of CDP's: Protection of marginalized groups: The section emphasizes the protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities, marginalized groups, and communities, including their access to relevant information. All resident's in the settlements will be adequately involved in the project at all stages. **Inclusivity**: The principles promote inclusivity by ensuring that all citizens, including those from diverse backgrounds, have an opportunity to participate in decision-making. Men, women, youth including special groups will be involved in implementation of the project including gaining from project benefits. **Facilitation by the government:** The county government has a responsibility to facilitate public participation, creating an enabling environment for citizens to engage in governance. The county government will be involved in facilitating project implementation including providing necessary approvals. **Openness and transparency:** The principles promote openness and transparency in government operations, allowing citizens to access information and hold their government accountable. All the project documents will be

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
		disclosed to the community and other stakeholders in public forums. Co designing of the investments with community participation is key. **Reciprocal roles:** It recognizes the reciprocal roles of non-state actors' participation and governmental facilitation and oversight. Over sight of the project will be done including with participation of community and SEC in the settlement's, and any interested relevant party. **Public participation:** This is a key tenet of this Law. Section 115 of County Governments Act: Public participation in county planning Public participation and stakeholder engagement has been undertaken as part of the ESIA study. The final SPR will be publicly disclosed, including at accessible sites as per this legislation. This Law was applied in the project through rigorous stakeholder consultations carried out in the settlement. Public participation for the EIA study was applied in March 2026 and May, 2026
Urban areas and Cities act (no 13 of 2011):	this act clearly classifies urban areas and cities and their establishment. it provides for classification of urban areas as town (with 10,000 residents), municipality (with 250,000 residents), and cities (with 500,000 residents); all must have an integrated urban area or city development plan.	While the act gives a whole part (V) on integrated development planning that outlines objectives of integrated urban area and city development planning in alignment to county government plans, there are concerns with regards to the threshold provided for urban classification as well as the governance framework of boards and committees. the government has set forth initiatives for review and revision of the act.
Land Act 2012	the lands act provides for the various forms of tenure as freehold, leasehold and customary land rights.	The land where the investments will be located will be on public land owned by County Government of Kilifi

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
Kenya national Youth development Policy 2019.	The Constitution of Kenya (2010) Article 260 defines youth as individuals in the age bracket of 18-35 years. The youth make 35% of the total population and 55%of the labour force. Youth-related issues are a priority to the government. This is partly because the youth are relatively marginalised in socio-economic outcomes including employment. A majority of the youth remain on the periphery of the country's social, economic and political affairs Youth Participation Youth participation refers to the youth having influence on and shared responsibility for decisions and actions that affect the lives of the youth within a context that acknowledges and respects their talents and strengths and supports them in finding ways to deal with the issues that affect them. Youth Employment This Policy defines youth employment as a means of providing youth with opportunities for work that are productive and deliver a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for the youth to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment.	The youth population will be fully engaged in the project and will form a large part of labour in LICW model for the project. The Kenya Youth Development Policy (KYDP) (2019) is part of the Government policy commitment for a greater cohesive society, equitable, inclusive and participatory economic and social process for sustainable development. The Policy is important in achieving the aspirations of the country and in particular the Kenya Vision 2030. The Policy is written in the context of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) existing sectoral policies, national development plans, international policies and charters to which Kenya is a signatory including: the Charter of United Nations, African Youth Charter, the Commonwealth Youth Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations World Programme of Action for the Youth to the year 2007 and beyond; the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 2030), African Union (AU) 2063 Agenda and the United Nations (UN) Youth Strategy.
National Gender and development Policy 2000	The National Policy on Gender and Development (NPGD) 2000, aims to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in national development. It focuses on ensuring that women, men, girls, and boys can participate and benefit equally from development initiatives. The policy also emphasizes gender	The project will be required to employ not more than 2/3rd members of one gender so as to promote equity and participation in the project.

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
	mainstreaming, which involves integrating gender perspectives into all sectors and policies.	
HIV/AIDs prevention and Control Act 2006	This is an Act of Parliament to provide measures for the prevention, management and control of HIV and AIDS, to provide for the protection and promotion of public health and for the appropriate treatment, counselling, support and care of persons infected or at risk of HIV and AIDS infection, and for connected purposes. The objectives are to prevent and reduce the risk and spread of HIV infection; 2. To improve the quality of life of PLHIV and reduce the social and economic impact resulting from HIV and AIDS on the individual, family and society.	The project will ensure publicity and advocacy materials are displayed in strategic areas of the settlements. The rights and privileges under this Act will be safeguarded for persons living with HIV/AIDs and employed by the project.
Sexual offences act 2003	This is an Act of Parliament to make provision about sexual offences, their definition, prevention and the protection of all persons from harm from unlawful sexual acts, and for connected purposes Sections 75 and 76 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 set out evidential and conclusive presumptions that, in certain circumstances, will apply to the issues of consent and the accused's reasonable belief. Both section 75 and 76 apply to the offence of sexual assault by virtue of section 3 (3) of the 2003 Act	The project will strictly monitor any possibility or occurrence of sexual harassment of any project worker including in the community. Any cases reported must be recorded and referred to the authorities in a timely manner. A code of Conduct shall be signed for all workers and publicised to ensure adherence
Social Risks		
Law triggered	**Description**	**Applicability**
Kenyan Constitution 2010	• Kenya Constitution provides for the sound management and sustainable development of all of Kenya's Projects, both public and private. • It provides for and protects the right to own property.	• The project will be required to minimize the impact on the beneficiary community through conducting environmental assessment • There shall be no displacement of people or livelihoods in the project. Where it occurs, KISIP RPF will be

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
	• It requires all public officers to address the particular needs of vulnerable groups within society, including women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, children, youth etc. • The recognition of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms is aimed at expediting issues of land rights, transfer and supporting economic development. • Establishes a court of the same standing as the High Court to hear and determine disputes relating to the use and occupation of, and title to, land. It eliminates gender discrimination in law, customs and practices related to land and property in Kenya.	applicable. Where displacements are temporary in nature i.e. for health and safety reasons, the developed Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) provisions will be implemented. • The project has to address the context specific needs of the youth, women and vulnerable including ensuring adequate benefit to provide enhance their livelihoods • The project will be required to set up a project-based dispute resolution mechanism. • Project will need to incorporate legal redress as part of its grievance resolution mechanism. • Both men and women rights to project benefits need to be observed in the construction process
The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019	The approval of the building plans will be done by county government as per requirements of this Act.	The department of Lands and Planning will enable project implementation through approval of building plans and provision of public spaces for the project
The Environment and Land Court Act, 2012	The Act enacts Article 162(2) (b) of the Constitution; to establish a superior court to hear and determine disputes relating to the use and occupation of, and title to land.	Beyond the project's internal grievance redress system, the project will need to include legal redress in its overall grievance mechanism
Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA 2007)	It provides for the safety, health and welfare of workers and all persons lawfully present at workplaces,	Construction activities provide inherent health and safety risk which must be managed properly in the project; the workers hired must ensure and secure their safety, health and welfare as well as that of persons other than persons/workers at the site against risks to safety and health arising out of, or in connection with, the activities in construction of structures.

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
Children Act, 2022	This is an Act of Parliament that give effect to Article 53 of the Constitution; to make provision for children rights, parental responsibility, alternative care of children including guardianship, foster care placement and adoption; to make provision for care and protection of children and children in conflict with the law ; to make provision for, and regulate the administration of children ser vices; to establish the National Council for children's Services and for connected purposes	Construction activities involve paid labour which can attract children to work sites. The welfare of children will be paramount in this project and there shall be no child labour there in.
The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025	This is a Kenyan law that aims to protect, promote, and monitor the rights of people with disabilities.	PWDs will be given preference in employment provision and will be consulted at all stages of project implementation. In order to economically empower them, specifically, the market stalls will benefit them on first priority

The World Bank Safeguard policies likely to be triggered by the Project activities at project planning, construction and operation phases include:

Table 6: Analysis of potential triggers to World Bank Safeguards Policies

World Bank Operation Policy	Applicability to the Project
Environmental Assessment OP 4.01	*Triggered*. • This policy is triggered due to proposed KISIP project interaction with natural and human environment. Also, KISIP Projects have been categorized as B which implies that the project impacts are less adverse but require Environmental Assessment which defines appropriate mitigation measures. • At planning stage, a Screening of Environment impacts and mitigating less significant impacts detailed in the screening report is adequate for micro projects like tree planting and an environment management plan will be adequate. However, at implementation of construction projects Environment Impact Assessment will be done. However, proper mitigation measures must be proposed for less significant risks. OP. 4.12 does not apply since there will be no direct displacement onsite caused by the proposed project.
World Bank World Bank Access to Information Policy 2015	*Triggered*. The safeguard documents will need to be prepared with meaningful stakeholder engagement with the aim of complying with the provision of the policy which requires; maximizing access to information, setting out a clear

World Bank Operation Policy	Applicability to the Project
	list of exceptions, safeguarding the deliberative process and providing clear procedures for making information available.
World Bank Operation Policy (OP 4.20) Gender and Development	*Triggered*. The over-arching goal is to contribute to the reduction of gender inequalities and the discrimination against all; women, men, persons with disabilities, the youth, children, the elderly, minorities and marginalized communities which must be adhered in the construction and project development process up to project implementation and operation phases.

The following table shows relevant KISIP2 Safeguard instruments to be considered in the project:

Table 7: Relevant KISIP2 Safeguard instruments

Instrument	Relevance
Environmental Social Management Framework 2014	The Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) function is to ensure that environmental and social management is integrated into the development and operation of projects to be financed under the KISIP to ensure effective mitigation of potentially adverse impacts while enhancing accruing benefits.
Stakeholder Engagement plan, 2019	Stakeholder engagement is a key part of the project. The community will be extensively engaged in selection of investments, co designing activities and implementation including use of LICW model. The levels and modes of engagement will be carried out as prescribed in the RPF framework for the project.

CHAPTER 5: STAKE HOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

5.1 Objectives

Stakeholder consultations for the project were carried out at the County level, and settlement level with settlement leadership and with residents. The objectives of the consultations were:

- To disseminate information to stakeholders on the proposed design of the project
- To provide a platform for project stakeholders to air their views, concerns and recommendations on the designs and plans for incorporation into the final drawings
- To enhance the sense of community ownership of the project and ensure sustainability
- To identify perceived project impacts and devise measures for enhancing the positive impacts and mitigating negative impacts
- To identify and build consensus on stakeholders needs and expectations

5.2 Requirements for Stakeholder Consultations

The need for stakeholder consultations is enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010, which guarantees the right to information and public participation. Article 1(2) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides that all sovereign power belongs to the people of Kenya. Public participation is therefore a direct exercise of sovereignty. Article 10 (2) indicates that public participation is among the national values and principles of governance. Article 33 further guarantees the freedom of expression including the freedom to seek, receive or impart information or ideas, while Article 35 provides for the right to access information. It guarantees every citizen the right to access information held by the state. Article 174 (c), gives powers of self-governance to the people can derive direct benefit from meaningful public participation. Article 174 (d) build on 174 (c) by recognizing the rights of communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development.

The provisions of the Constitution on stakeholder engagement are supported by World Bank Operation Safeguards Policy (OP 4.01) on Environmental Assessment in sub-sections 15 to 19. Sub-section 15 on Public Participation states that for all Category A and Category B projects proposed for IBRD or IDA financing, during the EA process, the borrower is supposed to consult project affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) about the project's environmental aspects and takes their views into account. Sub-Section 16 on information disclosure provides for meaningful consultations between the borrower and project-affected groups and local NGOs. The sub-section stipulates that the borrower is to provide relevant material in a timely manner prior to consultation and in a form and language that is understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted.

Other local laws emphasize the need for stakeholder engagement. The County Government Act (2012) in Part 2 Section 6 states that in exercising its powers or performing any of its functions a county government shall ensure efficiency, effectiveness, inclusivity and participation of the people. The Environmental Management Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387, consist of General principles: (a). principle of public participation in the development of plans, policies and processes for the management of the environment, while the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) in sub-section 2 provides for citizen fora as a 'forum for citizens organized for purposes of participating in the affairs of an urban area or a city.'

5.3 Methodology used for Stakeholder Engagement

Direct consultations were held at three levels namely: -

i. Technical Consultations: The consultant Team held technical consultative meetings involving the KISIP National PCT, County PCT on various dates as shown in table 8 below:

ii. County Level Consultations: County level consultations were held with Kilifi County officers

iii. Settlement level Consultations: these were held on various dates in the settlements especially on co-designing of project interventions and selection of sub projects. Mobile announcers in the settlement were used
iv. Placement of notices in public places
v. Stakeholder analysis in the settlement

5.1 Stakeholder identification and analysis

The stakeholder analysis distinguishes between **primary** and **secondary** stakeholders as shown below:

A Primary stakeholders

These are individuals or groups who will directly use, benefit from, or be impacted by the market facility and its associated services.

Table 8: Primary Stakeholders

Stakeholder Category	Interest/Role	Level of Influence	Expected Benefit/Impact
County Government of Kilifi	Regulating all site activities	High	Formalization of a functional septic waste management system
Market traders and stall operators	Daily use of stalls and market infrastructure	High	Improved trading environment, sanitation, security, and income opportunities
Customers and community members	Purchase of goods and access to services	Medium	Access to clean, organized, and safe market facilities
Women traders and vulnerable groups	Participation in economic activities	Medium	Enhanced inclusion, safer working conditions, and improved sanitation facilities
Youth groups and casual workers	Employment and support services	Medium	Income generation and business opportunities
Persons with disabilities (PWDs)	Access to market services and facilities	Medium	Improved accessibility and inclusive infrastructure
Transport operators and suppliers	Delivery of goods and movement of people	Low to Medium	Improved accessibility and organized loading/offloading areas
Nearby residents and businesses	Interaction with market operations	Medium	Improved sanitation and local economic growth, though potentially affected by noise or congestion

B Secondary Stakeholders

These stakeholders include the following:

Table 9: Secondary Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility	Level of Influence
County Government Department of Trade	Overall market administration, stall allocation, and revenue oversight	High
County Government Department of Public Health	Enforcement of sanitation and public health standards	High
County Government Department of Environment	Environmental compliance and waste management oversight	High
KILIWASCO	Water supply and desludging services within its jurisdiction	High
Market Management Committee/Community Group	Day-to-day operation and maintenance of the facility	High
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Environmental regulation and compliance monitoring	High
Local administration and community leaders	Community mobilization, coordination, and conflict resolution	Medium
Waste collection service providers	Waste transportation and disposal services	Medium
Development partners/financiers	Possible funding and technical support	Medium

5.2 Outcomes of Stakeholder consultations

In the course of stakeholder consultations, the following were the outcomes The total number of stakeholders consulted was 75 (44men and 31Womwn) (see Appendix 3 for minutes and attendance Lists):

5.3 Outcome of Stakeholders Consultations and their influence on design

The concerns raised by the traders and the community informed the project implementation including stall design, sanitation, and safety measures. Key concerns raised they raised included accessibility, hygiene, security, and protection from weather and space allocation. These concerns informed the design of the market stalls to ensure adequate spacing for movement, proper ventilation, durable materials, and safe electrical and structural installations. Sanitation measures, including accessible waste disposal points and septic tank waste disposal; were incorporated to maintain hygiene, while safety measures such as secure fencing and clearly defined pathways were included to protect both traders and visitors. The following table shows key concerns raised by traders/community and their influence/adjustments on design:

Table 10: Key concerns raised by traders/community and their influence on design

Stakeholder Concern	Project Response	Design Adjustment	Validation	Where addressed in the report
Limited accessibility, safety concerns, and inadequate inclusion of stakeholder needs (women traders, PWDs, and health-center users)	Integrate stakeholder feedback into project design through consultations	Incorporate ramps with appropriate gradients, unobstructed pathways, improved lighting, designated vending areas, and clear pedestrian circulation routes	Enhanced accessibility for PWDs, improved safety, better user experience, and alignment of project outcomes with stakeholder priorities	• Chapter 8: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan • Project design documents
Insufficient lighting within the site affecting visibility and safety	Install dedicated lighting fixtures within individual stalls	Integrate energy-efficient (solar-powered or LED) lighting inside stalls to improve visibility of goods and ensure safe trading conditions	Improved product visibility, enhanced safety, increased customer attraction, and extended operating hours	• Chapter 8: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan • Project design documents
Lack of disabled toilets	Design disabled friendly toilets separate for men and women	Incorporate separate toilets for disabled men and women with friendly facilities	Project socio economic inclusion	• Project design documents
Inadequate waste disposal facilities leading to littering and hygiene issues	Provide strategically located waste bins and collection points across the public space	Install durable, easy-to-clean waste bins with regular collection schedules; integrate signage to encourage proper use	Cleaner environment, reduced littering, improved hygiene for traders and customers, and efficient waste management	• Chapter 8: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan Project design documents

5.4 Outcomes of Stakeholder consultations

In the course of stakeholder consultations, the following were the outcomes:

The following table therefore shows meetings and outcomes that were conducted by the operator:

Table 11: Summary of Meetings held by the operator and the outcomes

Date of meeting	Venue	Purpose of meeting	No. of Participants		Totals	Outcome
			Male	Female		
20th May, 2026	Survey Ground Kalolo	Environment and Social assessment public participation	44	31	75	• The meeting involved environmental and social issues discussed • The project design was presented to the community which they endorsed • Members expressed the socio-economic positive impacts anticipated • There will be inclusivity in the project through participation of the marginalised groups, People with Disabilities. PWD friendly facilities will be constructed • The project negative impacts will be addressed throughout the project cycle and anticipated positive impacts enhanced. • The project was unanimously endorsed by the stakeholders

The stakeholders were further informed that KISIP Project will develop an MOU with County Government of Kilifi with the SEC and GRC on ownership and management including maintenance of the investment.

5.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project will implement a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to receive, assess, and resolve concerns in a timely, transparent, and culturally appropriate manner. The GRM will be accessible to all project-affected persons, including women, persons with disabilities, market users, and residents of nearby informal settlements. Please also note that there is an existing Grievance Redress Mechanism in all of the settlement and is operational that will be used by the project; inclusive of a Grievance Redress Committee. The following is the grievance redress mechanism.

A formal Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) shall be established to provide market users, community members, and other stakeholders with an accessible, transparent, and timely process for lodging and resolving complaints related to market operations, stall allocation, sanitation, maintenance, revenue collection, or other project-related concerns.

1. Complaint Intake Points

Complaints may be submitted through any of the following channels:

- The Market Management Office/help desk;
- The Market Management Committee representatives;
- County Government Trade Office;
- Suggestion/complaint boxes located within the market;
- Written letters, phone calls, SMS, or official digital communication platforms where available;
- Public meetings or stakeholder forums.

All stakeholders shall be informed of the available grievance channels through public notices and awareness sensitization.

2. Complaint Logging Process

Upon receipt of a complaint:

1. The complaint shall be recorded in the official Grievance Register;
2. Each complaint shall be assigned a unique reference number;
3. Key details shall be captured, including:
    - Name and contact of complainant (where applicable);
    - Date of submission;
    - Nature of complaint;
    - Location and persons involved;
    - Desired resolution;
4. The complainant shall receive acknowledgment of receipt within the prescribed timeline.

Anonymous complaints may also be accepted and recorded where necessary.

3. Timelines for Resolution

The grievance handling process shall follow the timelines below:

Table 12: Timelines for Grievances Resolution

Activity	Timeline
Acknowledgment of complaint	Within 2 working days
Preliminary assessment and assignment	Within 5 working days
Investigation and response	Within 14 working days
Resolution and feedback to complainant	Within 21 working days
Escalated appeals resolution	Within 30 working days

Where additional time is required due to complexity of the matter, the complainant shall be informed accordingly.

4. Responsible Persons and Institutions

Table 13: Responsible Persons or Institution

Responsibility	**Responsible Person/Institution**
Receipt and registration of complaints	Market Manager/Market Clerk
Initial review and coordination	Market Management Committee
Investigation of technical or operational complaints	Relevant County Department or facility operator
Resolution of sanitation and public health complaints	County Public Health Officer
Resolution of water and sanitation-related complaints	KILIWASCO depending on jurisdiction
Oversight and appeals handling	County Government Department responsible for Trade and Markets

5. Escalation Route

Complaints that are not resolved at the initial level shall follow the escalation process below:

1. **Level 1:** Market Management Office/Committee
2. **Level 2:** County Trade Officer or relevant County Department
3. **Level 3:** Chief Officer/County Executive Committee (CEC) Member responsible for Trade or Public
4. Health
5. **Level 4:** Relevant statutory institutions or legal mechanisms, including mediation, arbitration, or courts of law where necessary.

6. Monitoring and Reporting

The Market Management Committee and County Government shall maintain records of all complaints received, actions taken, resolution status, and outstanding issues. Periodic grievance reports shall be prepared to monitor trends, improve service delivery, and strengthen accountability within the facility

5.5.1 Grievance Redress Tiers

The project provides a grievance redress mechanism in a 3-tier arrangement as indicated below

i. Level 1: Settlement Grievance Redress Committee (SGRC).
ii. Level 2 (Comprise of KISIP & County PCT)
iii. The third tier will be the option of allowing the grieved party to seek redress at the court of law

Levels (i), and (ii) are costs free. The legal redress option however, are likely to incur some costs for the parties involved.

5.5.2 Grievance Redress Steps

The procedure of receiving and resolution of complaints is summarized in the table below:

Table 14: Grievance Redress Steps

Steps	Grievance Redress Steps Details
Step 1: Receipt of complaint/grievance	A verbal or written complaint from a worker or community member will be received by the Grievance Officer (GO) on behalf of the Settlement Grievance Redress Committee (SGRC)
Step 2: Determination of Corrective Action	If in their judgment, the grievance can be solved at this stage and the GO and SGRC will determine a corrective action in consultation with the aggrieved person. A description of the action, the time frame within which the action is to take place, and the party charged with implementing the action will be recorded in the grievance register
Step 3: Meeting with the complainant	The proposed corrective action and the time frame in which it is to be implemented will be discussed with the complainant within 14 days of receipt of the grievance. Acceptance of the agreement and corrective action will be documented
Step 4: Implementation of Corrective Action	Agreed corrective actions will be undertaken by the party agreed by SGRC within the agreed time frame. The date of the completed action will be recorded in the grievance register.
Step 5: Verification of corrective action	To verify satisfaction, the aggrieved person will be approached by the GO and SGRC to verify that the corrective action has been implemented. A signature of the complainant will be obtained and recorded in the grievance register

The settlement has an established Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), gives a presentation of the grievance redress procedures:

5.5.3 Grievance Redress Procedures

The following are the grievances entry points. Grievances may be submitted through multiple entry points, including:

(i) the Site Supervisor/ consultant representative;
(ii) the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) at community level; and
(iii) The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) established at project level.
Complaints may be submitted verbally or in writing, including through confidential reporting channels.

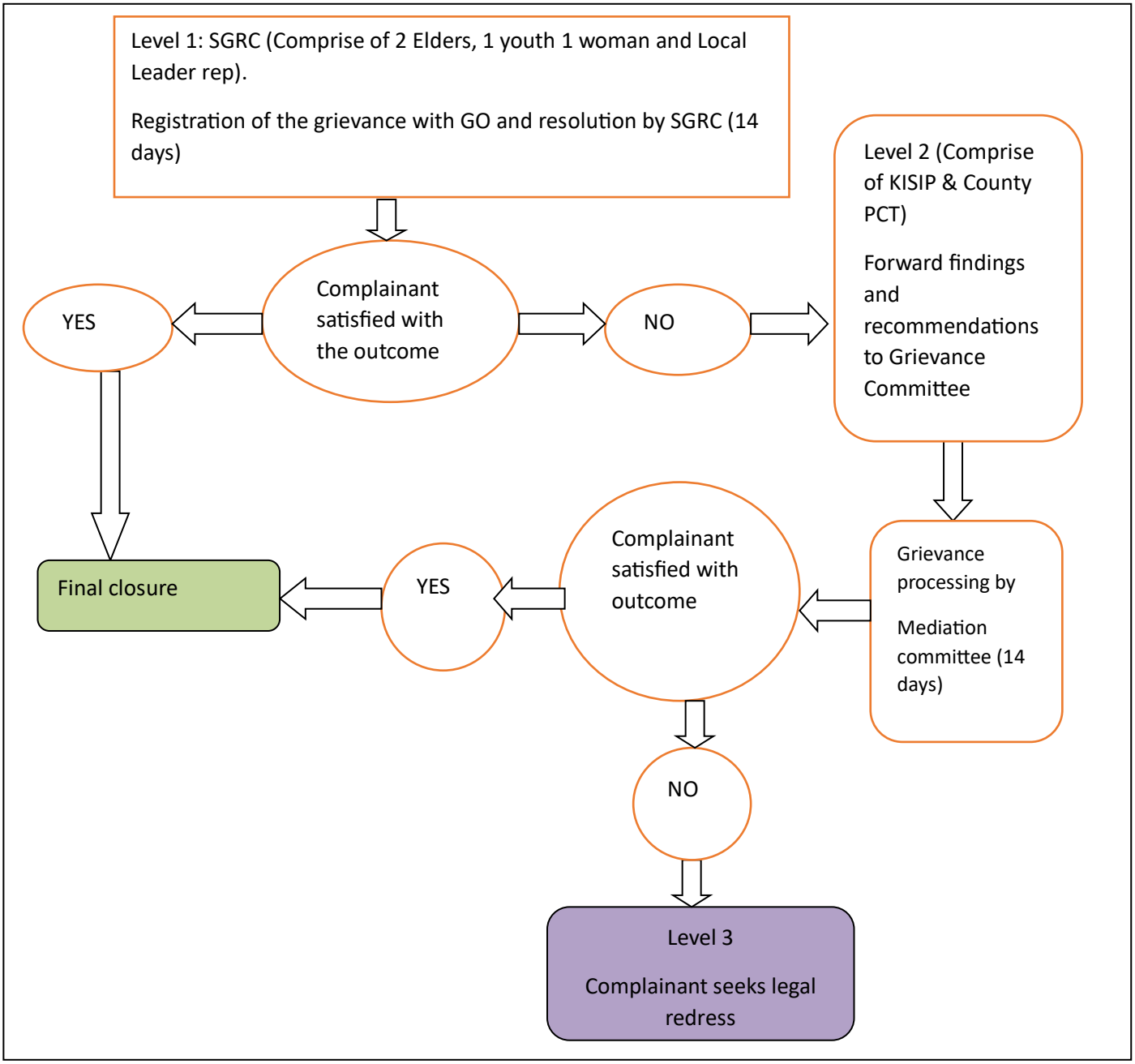
Confidential reporting: will be available, particularly for sensitive issues such as Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), child protection concerns, or worker misconduct as well as project related impacts including as stall allocation disputes, access disruption, dust, noise, worker conduct, sanitation complaints and community safety concerns et al. No complainant will be required to disclose personal information beyond what is necessary to address the grievance. The GRM will be accessible to vulnerable groups through the use of local languages, verbal reporting options, and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities, including assistance in lodging complaints where needed.

Linkage to formal and legal redress: The GRM does not replace or limit access to formal administrative or judicial remedies. Complainants may, at any time, seek resolution through existing legal or administrative channels, including the courts, without prejudice to their use of the project GRM.

5.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The settlement has an established Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), gives a presentation of the grievance redress procedures:

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Procedure



5.7 key issues raised by the community and their influence on siting, design

During consultations with market users, traders, women, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and other vulnerable groups, key concerns were raised regarding hygiene, privacy, Lack of PWDs friendly toilets,

safety, accessibility, and space for daily activities. In response, the siting and design of the septic tank and toilet facilities were adjusted to avoid disrupting market operations, ensure safe and easy access, and provide gender-segregated and disability-accessible facilities. Ramps, clear signage, and unobstructed pathways were included to accommodate PWDs, while well-lit areas and secure locations address safety concerns, particularly for women and other vulnerable users. Design modifications also incorporated adequate space for vendor activities and minimized potential conflicts with market circulation. These measures demonstrate that stakeholder inputs were systematically considered and integrated into the project design.

5.8 Inclusion and equity indicators

The following table shows the inclusion and equity indicators that will inform the project at baseline level:

Table 15: Inclusion and equity indicators

Group	% of LICW (Baseline)	Target (%)	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Arrangements
Women	210 / 500 = **42.0%**	**50%**	% of LICW who women (semi-skilled + unskilled) are, disaggregated by informal settlement and job category	These targets will be monitored through contractor employment records and site registers, with monthly reporting and verification by the project site supervision team. Gender-disaggregated data will be reviewed during progress meetings to ensure compliance and corrective action where needed.
Youth	*To be established at baseline*	**90%** **Note:** *This group includes men, women, and PWDs*	% of LICW who youth are (as defined by project criteria), disaggregated by gender and informal settlement	These targets will be monitored through worker registration forms capturing age at recruitment, with periodic audits and quarterly reporting. Age-disaggregated data will be collected during worker registration and tracked monthly through contractor records and supervision reports. The project team will validate age-disaggregated participation and address gaps through targeted recruitment with the help of the SECs.
Persons with Disabilities (PWD)	25 / 500 = **5.0%**	**30%**	% of LICW who PWD are, disaggregated by	These targets will be monitored through voluntary disclosure in worker records, with safeguards for confidentiality.

			gender and informal settlement	Disability status will be recorded during recruitment, with participation tracked through contractor logs and verified during routine site monitoring visits. Data will be reviewed monthly, and inclusion will be supported through targeted outreach and reasonable accommodation measures in consultation with the SECs and GRCs.

CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF ALTENATIVES

In considering the project options, the following aspects were considered. These included:

i. No Action
ii. Alternative Design and location
iii. Alternative construction Technology

6.1 No Action Alternative

This means that the status quo remains and the proponent will have to abandon the project hence leaving the site with the existing substandard septic tank and soak pit. Also, the structures onsite will also be left in a dilapidated state as they currently are and they pose a risk to public health and environment. The proponent shall have to look for alternative expensive public land which may not be available and will involve new land due diligence process in the county which will be more costly and time consuming as compared to implementing the proposed development project on the identified site at Charowamae Market.

This will be more costly to the proponent and will additionally waste time for the planned construction Period as well as result in loss of the expected benefits to the market users, and traders and workers. The proposed project has no viable alternative because the identified demand is for a septic tank and soak pit and site improvement for the community in the informal settlements.

6.2 Alternative Design and Location

The Kibaoni Market Washrooms project addresses the need for improved sanitation facilities in a high-traffic area. The design focuses on durability, hygiene, and water efficiency. It also seeks to solve the issue of sewer waste disposal. Additionally, the design incorporates accessibility features for people with disabilities to ensure ease of use for all individuals. The proposed site is within the existing washroom area of the market. The space is tight with other utilities within the limited space. The design endeavoured to take advantage of the available space to accommodate the needs of the community. The proposed design ensures that Water-efficient designs incorporating rainwater harvesting, hygienic wall finishes for easier maintenance in humid conditions, solar powered water pump: This will ensure use of clean energy with minimal running costs, provision of louvre vent blocks for lighting and ventilation to ensure that the internal spaces are well lit during the day and naturally ventilated at all times.

6.3 The proposed development in another location

No other locations were considered in conjunction with the proposed location for implementation of this project. This is as a result of the fact that the proponent does not have another alternative plot of land that is public. Land is very scarce in the informal settlements also as was evidenced at the time of public participation. However, the current site offered the following advantages over other locations considered:

- Availability of public land and space for improvement
- Convenience to market users, community and traders
- Proximity to other settlements was an incentive to reduce distances travelled to the market

There is no other available land for use by the proponent in the area; no other location was able to offer the comprehensive package as indicated above. As a result, no location that was more suitable or amenable than the present site was identified in the area. The recommended alternative is the “Proposed Alternative” because it recognizes the viability and need for the proposed development, is designed to address environmental issues and concerns, meets or exceeds all local regulatory requirements and

supports communication and close relations during all stages of the development between the proponent and the traders, community in the settlements and any other interested stakeholder.

6.4 Alternative construction Technology and construction materials

Alternative building technologies are available to the proponent i.e. prefabricated portable septic tanks, use of compressed/stabilized blocks et al. the chosen technology is use of masonry stone cut blocks which are cheaper to use and purchase. Also, a biodigester unit was considered. However, the use of a manufactured septic tank presents issues of capacity and efficiency of the system. Repairs and maintenance can pose a serious challenge to the proponent also. Durability of the system may also not be assured. A biodigester unit has challenges in technical capacity of the managers after handover phase. Also repairs and maintenance of the mechanical aeration system would pose a challenge and can lead to system inefficiency and breakdown. The maintenance cost is also high as it would require electrical aeration to improve efficiency which would increase operational cost in the long term; hence the proposed building technology choice which does not cause harm to environment.

CHAPTER 7: DETERMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS

7.1 Environment and Social Risks Overview

In order to identify the likely risks, the screening exercise adopted the standard Environmental and social screening template provided in the KISIP 2 EMSF, to assess potential project cycle risks on the natural and human environment within the site and larger settlement.

7.2 Environment and Social Risks Identification and Ranking

The environment and social risks identification and analysis was done using the Leopold matrix - a method in environment impact assessment pioneered in 1971 by an Environment Researcher called Leopold. The matrix is a grid that is used to identify the interaction between project activities, which are displayed along one axis, and environmental characteristics/risks, which are displayed along the other axis.

7.2.1 Risk Rating Variables

The risk rating evaluation adopted is summarized three key areas related to the extent, timing of occurrence, intensity and probability of the risk as explained in below:

Table 16: Risk Rating Variables

Risk Rating	Explanation
Extent	An area of influence covered by the risk, if the action produces a much-localized effect within the space, it is considered that the risk is low (1). If, however, the effect does not support a precise location within the project environment, having a pervasive influence beyond the project footprint, the risk will be at location level (3) or could be outside the settlement (5)
Timing	Refers to the moment of occurrence, the time lag between the onset of action and effect on the appearance of the corresponding factor. We consider five categories according to this time period is zero, up to 1 year (short term), or more than two years, which are called respectively medium term (3), long-term (4), and permanent (5).
Intensity	Refers to the degree of risk on the factor, in the specific area in which it operates, ranked from low (1) to high (5).
Probability	Refers to the likelihood of the risk occurring during the project implementation, this is also ranked as Probable (1) to highly probable.

The risk severity was determined based the capacity of the receptor to sustain shocks triggered by the impact. In this regard the risk severity could be termed as negligible, low, medium or high as summarized in table below:

Table 17: Risk Severity

Sensitivity	Definition (considers duration, spatial extent, reversibility, and ability to comply with legislation)
High	Vulnerable receptor (human or ecological) with little or no capacity to absorb proposed changes or minimal opportunities for mitigation.
Medium	Vulnerable receptor (human or ecological) with limited capacity to absorb proposed changes or limited opportunities for mitigation.

Low	Vulnerable receptor (human or ecological) with some capacity to absorb proposed changes or moderate opportunities for mitigation
Negligible	Vulnerable receptor (human or ecological) with good capacity to absorb proposed changes or and good opportunities for mitigation

As explained by Leopold (1971), for effective risk identification, the environment characteristic is assigned weights used to indicate the severity of environment risks detailed in table below:

Table 18:Rating Criteria for Environment and Social Risks

Extent		**Duration**		**Intensity**		**Probability**		**Weighting Factor (WF)**		**Severity Rating (SR)**		**Mitigation efficiency**	
Foot print	1	Short term	1	Low	1	Probable	1	Low	1	Low	0-19	High	0,2
Site (1km radius)	2	Short to medium	2			Possible	2	Low to Medium	2	Low to Medium	20-39	Medium to High	0,4
Location	3	Medium term	3	Medium	3	Likely	3	medium	3	medium	40-59	medium	0,6
Within the market	4	Long term	4			Highly likely	4	Medium to high	4	Medium to high	60-79	Low to medium	0,8
Outside the market	5	Permanent	5	High	5	High	5	High	5	High	80-100	low	1,0

7.2.2

7.2.3 Environment Risks Significance

The table below provides significance rating for identified environment risks:

Table 19: Environment Risk Significance Rating

Risks	Rating Factors				Weighting	Significance
Construction Risks	**Extent (E)**	**Intensity (I)**	**Duration (D)**	**Probability (P)**	**Weighting (E+ I+D+ P)x WF**	**Significance Rating**
Illegal dumping of solid waste	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (4)	Possible (3)	(3+3+4+3) Medium (1) =13	Medium
Traffic and access disruptions	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Possible (3)	(3+3+1+3) Low (1) =10	Low
Site flooding risk	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (4)	Possible (1)	(3+3+4+1) Medium (1) =11	Low
Sustainability risk	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Long term (4)	Possible (3)	(3+3+1+3) Low (1) =10	Low
Mains electricity risks	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(3+3+1+2) Low (2) =18	Medium
Temporary disruption of use of existing toilet during repair activities	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+2+1+1) Low (2) =10	Low
Increased Generation of Solid Wastes associated with construction activities	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low
Physical injury from slipping falling and handling equipment.	Location (2)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(2+1+1+2) Low (2) =10	Low
Noise Pollution risks associated with transport and construction activities	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low

Risks	Rating Factors				Weighting	Significance
Construction Risks	**Extent (E)**	**Intensity (I)**	**Duration (D)**	**Probability (P)**	**Weighting (E+ I+D+ P)x WF**	**Significance Rating**
Illegal dumping of solid waste	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (4)	Possible (3)	(3+3+4+3) Medium (1) =13	Medium
Traffic and access disruptions	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Possible (3)	(3+3+1+3) Low (1) =10	Low
Site flooding risk	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (4)	Possible (1)	(3+3+4+1) Medium (1) =11	Low
Sustainability risk	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Long term (4)	Possible (3)	(3+3+1+3) Low (1) =10	Low
Increased soil erosion/degradation and flooding risks	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Possible (2)	(1+1+1+2) Low (2) =10	Low
Increased risks of accidents associated with transport trucks ferrying material to construction sites	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Possible (2)	(1+1+1+2) Low (2) =10	Low
Generation of solid waste or machine wastes	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Highly Likely (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low to Low (1) =4	Low
Air pollution in the settlement as a result of dust and vehicular exhaust	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Likely (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low
Health and safety risk and PPE's use	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Possible (2)	(1+1+1+2) medium (2) =10	Medium
Site security including fencing	Location (2)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(2+1+1+2) medium (2) =12	Medium
Traffic management	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (3)	(1+1+1+3) Low (1) =6	Low

Risks	Rating Factors				Weighting	Significance
Construction Risks	**Extent (E)**	**Intensity (I)**	**Duration (D)**	**Probability (P)**	**Weighting (E+ I+D+ P)x WF**	**Significance Rating**
Illegal dumping of solid waste	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (4)	Possible (3)	(3+3+4+3) Medium (1) =13	Medium
Traffic and access disruptions	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Possible (3)	(3+3+1+3) Low (1) =10	Low
Site flooding risk	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (4)	Possible (1)	(3+3+4+1) Medium (1) =11	Low
Sustainability risk	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Long term (4)	Possible (3)	(3+3+1+3) Low (1) =10	Low
Site sanitation	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (3)	(1+1+1+2) Low (2) =10	Medium
Dust suppression onsite	Location (2)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(2+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Medium

7.3 Social Risks Significance

The table below provide impact significance rating for identified social risks:

Table 20: Social Risk Significance Rating

Impact	Rating Factors				Weighting	Significance
	Extent (E)	**Intensity (I)**	**Duration (D)**	**Probability (P)**	**Weighting (E+ I+D+ P)x WF**	**Significance Rating**
Social Risks						
Risk to children is elevated in informal settlements as well as working areas including labour involvement	Foot print (2)	Low (3)	Short term (3)	Highly Likely (1)	(2+3+3+1) medium (2) = 18	Medium
Project can cause health and safety impacts on community/workers	Foot print (1)	Low(1)	Short term (1)	Highly Likely (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) = 4	Low

Skewed distribution of project benefits in employment creation	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Likely (1)	(1+1+1+1)Low to medium (1) = 4	Low
Interference with normal health and safety of community members and workers during construction activities	Site (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Possible (1)	(1+1+1+1)Low (1) = 4	Low
SGBV referral and response	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Likely (3)	(3+3+1+3) medium (2) = 20	Medium
Behavioural change training	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Likely (3)	(3+3+1+3) Low to medium (2) = 20	Medium

7.4 Determination of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation measures

The following table show prediction of Environment and Social Impacts and corresponding mitigation measures:

Table 21: Preconstruction phase impacts and corresponding mitigation measures

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Child labour	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the recruitment • Maintain a list of all workers, qualification and age onsite • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site
GBV -SEA/SH	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements • Involvement of women in the GRC during pre-construction period • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya • Apply the Constitutional requirements for Gender and Inclusion • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011 • Undertake gender mainstreaming at all project stages
Site preparation works impacts	• Water sprinkling and use of screens to control dust • Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions and spills • Cordoning the site off.
Occupational health and safety	• Carefully plan for construction sanitary facilities connected into an existing sewer system; • Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate to working area for staff and visitors to the site; • Regular site reporting on health, safety and environment (HSE) issues by an appointed HSE representative; • Develop a monitoring programme to assess noise generation
Transportation of debris	• Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions, spills and consumption; • Erect warning signs prior to commencing construction activities; • Avoid transporting during periods of peak traffic activity.

7.4.1 Construction phase Environmental and Social Management Plan

The following table shows construction phase Environmental and Social Management Plan:

Table 22: Construction phase impacts and corresponding mitigation measures

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Illegal dumping of solid waste	• Provide adequate capacity waste holding area • Provide bins for individual shops for holding solid waste • Post enforcement notices onsite against illegal dumping of solid waste • Each business to segregate waste before disposal
Traffic and access disruptions	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Site flooding risk	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Sustainability risk	• Allocate the market stalls equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
Electrical safety	• When hoisting any material or offloading, there must be a marshal to direct drivers and workers so as not to work near the power lines. In addition, the contractor will liaise with Kenya Power to ascertain working area safety including providing adequate notices on anticipated power disruption during construction phase. • There shall be no storing or stacking materials below any power line also • Prevent undue tilting or bouncing of the vehicles/equipment • Put warning notices onsite • Illuminate the warning signs and notices at night, or in poor weather conditions, to make sure they are visible
Climate change mitigation	• Install solar security lighting onsite • Use energy saving light bulbs onsite • Use locally available materials including sand, coral stone and makuti where applicable • Service all project vehicles on schedule to reduce emissions • Source of construction materials shall be nearest to project sites to reduce carbon footprint.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
	• Provide gutters and storage tanks for roof water harvesting • Design the project to be resilient to climate factors through design i.e. high roofs, proper drainage system to prevent flooding and raising structures ground level. • Planting trees on and offsite to enhance water percolation, regulate temperatures and improve overall aesthetic value of project sites and settlement.
Gender and inclusivity Impacts	• Design of the system and site improvements to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in the project area, parking areas, and access paths. – Clear, open and visible areas and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit corners. For example, parking areas are arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, toilets, or fencing. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers.
Some temporary disruption of existing toilet uses at the time of repair of the roof	• Construction works should not be done on designate market days • Phase out the works taking into consideration disruption to market users so as not to cause total disruption of marker activities • Where required, provide extra portable toilets onsite or near the site to serve workers and others market users especially during periods of extended disruption onsite • Traders and residents should be informed of the intended activities, including likely dates for commencement and completion of works • The Contractor will be required to minimize the risk of grievances with the market users and where grievances occur, the Contractor will be required to assist in the process to investigate and resolve the grievance as effectively and quickly as reasonable; • The Contractors shall keep a 'Complaints register' on Site • Copies of complaints received are to be copied to the NPCT and CPCT.
Impact on vegetation	• Inform KFS and NEMA on the intention to cut down the tree • Replace the tree to be cut with other indigenous perennial trees onsite • At the time of cutting down the tree, inform market traders so that they can temporarily move from their kiosks

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
	• Restrict access to the area when tree cutting exercise will be ongoing to only authorised personnel • The wood from the trees can be donated and distributed to the Prisons Department at Kilifi Town, a Children's Homes or Gender Rescue Centres or public schools
Impact on soil	• To minimize any soil and gravel loss through erosion, construction activities have to be organized in a very efficient manner. As far as possible, soil and gravel should be shaped and compacted immediately after transport to its final destination • Liquid contaminants should be managed efficiently to prevent soil pollution from their spillage • Construction activities should be carried out during the dry days as much as practicable. This will aid in the compaction of the surface material and reduce the loss of soil and gravel by storm water runoff
Noise and vibrations	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Air quality	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
Impacts on drainage	• Direct all surface runoff into existing natural drains

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
	• Culverts and drains to accommodate peak runoff from the site should be made • All drains should be lined to minimize soil erosion and siltation
Waste generation	• Construction campsite should have waste management plan and provided with appropriate waste handling equipment. • Campsite should be provided with appropriate solid waste-holding receptacles to be regularly emptied for disposal by NEMA licensed waste handlers • For the spoil generated, disposal should be done in a position that will facilitate the prevention of storm water runoff from washing the spoil into watercourses
Community Health and Occupational Health and Safety	• Considering the high temperatures in the project environment, job rotations and rest breaks for the workforce should be carried out. • Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times • Provide speed calming measures along the alignment • Sensitize construction drivers on appropriate speed limits • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA) • HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces
Child labour	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the recruitment • Maintain a list of all workers, qualification and age onsite • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site
Contractor's camp site	• The local administration should be involved in the site location to avoid destruction of any cultural sites or any other conflict; • The Contractor's Camp layout should take into account availability of access for deliveries and services and any future works;

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
	• The Contractor's Camp should also be of sufficient size to accommodate the needs of all sub-contractors that may work on the project • The contractor should decommission the camps and reinstate the land to its natural condition by filling excavations and planting suitable tree seedlings
	• The Contractor should comply with all laws and any by-laws relating to public health and sanitation • Workers to use available toilets onsite at no cost
	• Where practical, all maintenance of equipment on site should be performed in the contractor's workshop. • If it is necessary to do maintenance on site, but outside of the workshop area, the Contractor should obtain the approval of the supervising Engineer prior to commencing activities; • The Contractor should ensure that there is no contamination of the soil, vegetation or surface water in his workshop and other plant or emergency maintenance facilities.
	• All materials should be stored within the Contractor's camp unless otherwise approved by the Supervising Engineer • All fill, soil and/or sand materials should be free of weeds, litter and contaminants. Sources of materials shall be listed and approved by the Supervising Engineer • The Contractor should ensure that delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including 'No go' areas) required; • Any electrical or petrol driven pumps should be equipped and positioned so as not to cause any danger of ignition of the stored product.
Disruption of market and community activities	• The project contractor will establish a formal Grievance and Redress Mechanism. • Traders and residents should be informed of the intended activities, including likely dates for commencement and completion of works • Public notice and warning signs should be erected at strategic points along the Charowamae market tarmac access road • The Contractor will be required to minimize the risk of grievances with the local communities. • Where grievances occur, the Contractor will be required to assist in the process to investigate and resolve the grievance as effectively and quickly as reasonable; • The Contractors shall keep a 'Complaints register' on Site • Copies of complaints received are to be copied to the NPCT and CPCT.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
GBV -SEA/SH	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements • Involvement of women in the GRC during construction • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya • Apply the Constitutional requirements for Gender and Inclusion • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011 • Undertake gender mainstreaming at project design, implementation, construction, operation, and decommissioning stages
Road safety	• Provide flagmen on the access road • The Contractor should provide and maintain caution signs along the access road to alert users on construction activities in progress to prevent potential accidents • Sensitization of drivers on road safety measures • Speed calming measures such as bumps on approaches to the campsite and active construction site • There will be no parking vehicles on the road side.
Material sites	• The contractor should source material from existing material sites or commercial material sites that are licensed. • All active quarries/borrow pits should be appropriately sited i.e. material sites are located in land far removed from human settlements and activities
Health and safety risk and PPE's use	• Provide and enforce use of PPE's after relevant training • Station a health and safety officer onsite at all times during working hours • Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan. • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times. • Sensitize material delivery drivers on appropriate speed limits. • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken. • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA).

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
	• HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces.
Site security including fencing	• Fence the project site to improve safety and security • Involve the market management in the project
Traffic management	• Have flagmen onsite to control traffic at all times when during working hours • Develop a traffic management plan for the project
Site sanitation	• Provide temporary toilets for workers and market users • Develop an MOU with the management of the existing sanitation block on use by project workers during construction phase
Dust suppression onsite	• Water the site frequently when dusty conditions set in • Provide workers with PPEs including dust masks, gum boots and overalls • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution. • Carefully control works close to the sensitive receptor (market) such that minimal dust is generated. • Soil waste and loose materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust
SGBV response and gender inclusivity	• Design of the public space to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in waiting bays, parking areas, and access paths. – Clear, open and visible waiting bays and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit corners. For example, shops, benches, and parking areas are arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, kiosks, or fencing. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • Follow the project grievance redress mechanism strictly • All cases must be recorded and referred to authorities
Behavioural change training	• All workers to sign code of conduct after training on GBV risk reduction

7.4.2 Operation phase impacts and corresponding mitigation measures

The following table shows operation phase Environmental and Social Management Plan:

Table 23: Operation Phase impacts and mitigation measures

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
GBV-SEA/SH	• The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers and market committee • The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements
Management of the facility	• County to have MOU with market management committee on operations and maintenance of the constructed facility • Train the market committee and employees onsite on
Septic waste management	• Connect all the toilets to the designed septic tank and soak pit system and maintain the internal sewer system • Regular inspection of the constructed septic tank, soak pit and toilets • Practice due diligence in operations
Energy utilization onsite	• Maximize the contribution of daylight to reduce use of artificial lighting in the toilets • Select the most efficient lighting system design and minimum lighting level appropriate for the required application • Install energy saving bulbs • Select the most effective lighting controls for optimal operating efficiency and minimum energy wastage (automatic security lighting, use of energy saver bulbs) • Install a solar lighting system for the site
Water use and disposal	• Installing plumbing fittings, appliances and devices to optimise water use efficiency • Trapping of rain water for use at the facility • Regular maintenance of sewer and drainage facilities to ensure optimal performance. • Install automatic taps on sinks
Gender and inclusivity Impacts	• Design of the system and site improvements to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in the project area, parking areas, and access paths. – Clear, open and visible areas and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit corners. For example, parking areas are arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, toilets, or fencing. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers.

SGBV response and gender inclusivity	• Design of the public space to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in waiting bays, parking areas, and access paths. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • Follow the project grievance redress mechanism strictly • All cases must be recorded and referred to authorities
Foul odours	• Empty the septic tank when ¾ full or on schedule • Regular inspection of the sanitation facilities • Ensure the design capacity is not exceeded for the project by not connecting other areas with the new septic tank and soak pit due to capacity issues • The hydraulic efficiency of the system must be adhered to in the design to ensure proper sewer flow through periodic system maintenance

CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

This section provides a summary of mitigation measures to be implemented for likely risks as detailed in the table below:

8.1 Pre-Construction Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

The table below shows the Pre-Construction Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan:

Table 24: Pre-Construction Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh)
Child labour	Employment of workers below the age of 18 years	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the recruitment • Maintain a list of all workers, qualification and age onsite • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site	• Number of workers with identification documents • Records of workers kept onsite • Presence of Code of Conduct signed by workers	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	10,000 per month

GBV -SEA/SH	Gender Based Violence - Sexual exploitation and abuse / Sexual Harassment	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements • Involvement of women in the GRC during pre-construction period • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya • Apply the Constitutional requirements for Gender and Inclusion • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011 • Undertake gender mainstreaming at all project stages	• Presence of a written policy on SGBV • Number of women involved as members of GRC • Signed CoC by workers • Presence of an operational GRC • Number of women employed in the project	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	15,000 per month

Site preparation works impacts	Noise and dust generation	• Water sprinkling and use of screens to control dust • Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions and spills • Cordoning the site off.	• Presence of a water bowser onsite • Records of equipment maintenance • Presence of a site isolation fence	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	1 month	Approximately 5,000 per month
Occupational health and safety	• Health hazard; • Physical injury from slipping falling and handling equipment.	• Carefully plan for construction sanitary facilities connected into an existing sewer system; • Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate to working area for staff and visitors to the site; • Regular site reporting on health, safety and environment (HSE) issues by an appointed HSE representative; • Develop a monitoring programme to assess noise generation	• Presence of toilets for workers separated for men and women • Number and type of PPE's issued and used by workers • Records of site reports • Monitoring records	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	1 month	10,000 for PPE and monitoring activities
Transportation of debris	• Fuel consumption and exhaust fumes;	• Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions, spills and consumption;	• Equipment maintenance records • Number and type of warning signs onsite	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	1 month	5,000 for erection of sign posts and associated monitoring

	• Increase in traffic flow in the area.	• Erect warning signs prior to commencing construction activities; • Avoid transporting during periods of peak traffic activity.	• Drivers logs present onsite				activities once

8.2 Construction Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

The contractors contracted will be required to comply with the requirements of the ESMMP prepared at ESIA stage. To ensure compliance environmental specifications and social risk mitigation measures that address project related SGBV at the community level and SH of this ESMMP will form part of the contract documents. The contractor will be required under the contract to engage a competent Safety Health Advisor/officer to advise them on the ESMP compliance; Undertake risk assessments and prepare project specific Construction ESMPs for review and approval.

The table below shows the Construction Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan:

Table 25: Construction Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
Illegal dumping of solid waste	Accumulation of waste and health risks	• Provide adequate capacity waste holding area • Provide bins for individual shops for holding solid waste • Post enforcement notices onsite against illegal dumping of solid waste • Each business to segregate waste before disposal	• Presence of a solid waste holding area • Presence of waste holding bins onsite • Presence of segregated waste from the traders	• Daily	• CPCT	Indefinite	50,000 for bins
Traffic and access disruptions	Road safety incidents near the site	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on	• Presence of traffic marshal's on the access road • Number of obstruction cases reported	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	Indefinite	30,000 for warning signs including installation

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections	• No parking of vehicles on the road side • Presence of an access to the site • Presence of parking space onsite • Number and type of warning signs installed onsite				
Site flooding risk	Damage to structures and amenities	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site	• Level of implementation of the project designs • Presence of raised foundation level • Presence of site internal drainage system	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	No additional cost

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
Sustainability risk	Project failure	• Allocate the market stalls equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion	• Categories of project beneficiaries allocated the stalls • Presence of meeting records • Presence of documented stalls allocation criteria • Presence of budget line in the county fiscal policy for O&M	• Daily	• CPCT • SEC	Indefinite	25,000 per month for repairs and maintenance
Electrical safety	Risk of electrocution	• When hoisting any material or offloading, there must be a marshal to direct drivers and workers so as not to work near the power lines. In addition, the contractor will liaise with Kenya Power to ascertain working area safety including providing adequate notices on anticipated power	• Presence of traffic marshals onsite • Type and number of warning signs onsite • Presence of incidents and	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	6 months	50,000 per month warning signs

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		disruption during construction phase. • There shall be no storing or stacking materials below any power line also • Prevent undue tilting or bouncing of the vehicles/equipment • Put warning notices onsite • Illuminate the warning signs and notices at night, or in poor weather conditions, to make sure they are visible	accidents records				
Climate change mitigation	Contribution to climate change	• Install solar security lighting onsite • Use energy saving light bulbs onsite • Use locally available materials including sand, coral stone and makuti where applicable • Service all project vehicles on schedule to reduce emissions • Source of construction materials shall be nearest to	• Presence of a working solar system onsite • Type of light bulbs installed onsite • Equipment service records type kept onsite • Presence of materials records onsite	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	no additional cost

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		project sites to reduce carbon footprint. • Provide gutters and storage tanks for roof water harvesting • Design the project to be resilient to climate factors through design i.e. high roofs, proper drainage system to prevent flooding and raising structures ground level. • Planting trees on and offsite to enhance water percolation, regulate temperatures and improve overall aesthetic value of project sites and settlement.	• Presence of roof gutters onsite for trapping rain water • Type of design made for the site				
Gender and inclusivity Impacts	Gender considerations	• Design of the system and site improvements to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in the project area, parking areas, and access paths.	• Presence of a working solar security lights • Grievances recorded • Presence of access ramps onsite	• Periodic	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	15,000 per month for monitoring activities

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		– Clear, open and visible areas and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit corners. For example, parking areas are arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, toilets, or fencing. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance	• Presence of signages onsite • Presence of a policy on SGBV				

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		with social safeguard requirements for workers.					
Some temporary disruption of existing toilet uses at the time of repair of the roof	Inconvenience to market users, health risks	• Construction works should not be done on designate market days • Phase out the works taking into consideration disruption to market users so as not to cause total disruption of marker activities • Where required, provide extra portable toilets onsite or near the site to serve workers and others market users especially during periods of extended disruption onsite • Traders and residents should be informed of the intended activities, including likely dates for commencement and completion of works • The Contractor will be required to minimize the risk of grievances with the market	• Construction records kept onsite • Presence of potable toilets separate for men and women • Presence of notices onsite • Grievances records kept onsite	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	150,000 for mobile toilets hire

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		users and where grievances occur, the Contractor will be required to assist in the process to investigate and resolve the grievance as effectively and quickly as reasonable; • The Contractors shall keep a 'Complaints register' on Site • Copies of complaints received are to be copied to the NPCT and CPCT.					
Impact on vegetation	Clearing of one mango tree onsite	• Inform KFS and NEMA on the intention to cut down the tree • Replace the tree to be cut with other indigenous perennial trees onsite • At the time of cutting down the tree, inform market traders so that they can temporarily move from their kiosks • Restrict access to the area when tree cutting exercise	• Notices or letters issued before tree cutting • Number and type of trees planted as replacement • Presence of an isolating tape, bollards onsite	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	2 weeks	15,000 for clearing activities

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		will be ongoing to only authorised personnel • The wood from the trees can be donated and distributed to the Prisons Department at Kilifi Town, a Children's Homes or Gender Rescue Centres or public schools	• Warning signs installed onsite • Presence of a safety officer onsite • Records of cut tree donation				
Impact on soil	Impacts on soil erosion and soil pollution	• To minimize any soil and gravel loss through erosion, construction activities have to be organized in a very efficient manner. As far as possible, soil and gravel should be shaped and compacted immediately after transport to its final destination • Liquid contaminants should be managed efficiently to prevent soil pollution from their spillage • Construction activities should be carried out during the dry days as much as practicable.	• Visual observation of erosivity on site • Spillages on the ground • Construction schedule	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	no additional cost

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		This will aid in the compaction of the surface material and reduce the loss of soil and gravel by storm water runoff					
Noise and vibrations	Excessive noise and vibration above ambient.	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application	• Complaints recorded • Approvals from authorities • PPE's issued to workers, type and use	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	To be covered under planning and administration costs of the Contractor

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		• The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)					
Air quality	Dust and smoke emissions during work related activities.	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated	• Vehicles maintenance records • Visual observation of dust in the air • Material vehicles with a covering • Site work schedule available onsite	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	10,000 per month for monitoring activities

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		• Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)					
Impacts on drainage	Water pollution and runoff	• Direct all surface runoff into existing natural drains • Culverts and drains to accommodate peak runoff from the site should be made • All drains should be lined to minimize soil erosion and siltation	•	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	no additional cost
Waste generation	Generation of solid wastes and liquid wastes	• Construction campsite should have waste management plan and provided with appropriate waste handling equipment.	• Availability of a waste management plan onsite	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	50,000 for waste bins

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		• Campsite should be provided with appropriate solid waste-holding receptacles to be regularly emptied for disposal by NEMA licensed waste handlers • For the spoil generated, disposal should be done in a position that will facilitate the prevention of storm water runoff from washing the spoil into watercourses	• Presence of waste holding receptacle onsite • Complaints recorded				
Community Health and Occupational Health and Safety	Risk of work-related accidents, diseases and insecurities. Community ailments arising from project impacts	• Considering the high temperatures in the project environment, job rotations and rest breaks for the workforce should be carried out. • Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present	• Presence of workers job rotation records • Presence of a documented emergency response plan • Workers training records	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	Provision for site sanitation 80,000.00 Provision of safe drinking water for the workforce 40,000.00

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times • Provide speed calming measures along the alignment • Sensitize construction drivers on appropriate speed limits • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA) • HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces	• Presence and use of PPE's onsite • Presence of a First Aid Kit onsite • Number of HIV/Aids awareness campaign conducted onsite				HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign 350,000.00 HIV/AIDS Prevention Campaign 200,000.00 Health and safety measures on site 240,000.00

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
Child labour	Employment of workers below the age of 18 years	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the recruitment • Maintain a list of all workers, qualification and age onsite • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site	• Workers employment records • Presence of a signed code of conduct onsite	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	no additional cost
Contractor's camp site	General impacts	• The local administration should be involved in the site location to avoid destruction of any cultural sites or any other conflict; • The Contractor's Camp layout should take into account availability of access for deliveries and services and any future works; • The Contractor's Camp should also be of sufficient size to accommodate the needs of all	• Minutes of meetings with local administration • Accodents and incident records • Visual site assessment records • Records of decommissioning of camp sites	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	no additional cost

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		sub-contractors that may work on the project • The contractor should decommission the camps and reinstate the land to its natural condition by filling excavations and planting suitable tree seedlings	• Number of tree seedlings planted onsite				
	Sanitation impacts	• The Contractor should comply with all laws and any by-laws relating to public health and sanitation • Workers to use available toilets onsite at no cost	• Number o enforcement notices issued to contractor • Presence of separate men and women toilets	Daily		3 months	
	Workshop impacts	• Where practical, all maintenance of equipment on site should be performed in the contractor's workshop. • If it is necessary to do maintenance on site, but outside of the workshop area, the Contractor should obtain	• Equipment maintenance records • Visual evidence of contamination onsite	Daily			

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		the approval of the supervising Engineer prior to commencing activities; • The Contractor should ensure that there is no contamination of the soil, vegetation or surface water in his workshop and other plant or emergency maintenance facilities.	• Presence of equipment maintenance records				
	General materials handling and storage	• All materials should be stored within the Contractor's camp unless otherwise approved by the Supervising Engineer • All fill, soil and/or sand materials should be free of weeds, litter and contaminants. Sources of materials shall be listed and approved by the Supervising Engineer • The Contractor should ensure that delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including 'No go' areas) required;	• Presence of materials storage areas • Inspection records by supervising Engineer • Incidents and accidents records onsite	Daily		3 months	

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		• Any electrical or petrol driven pumps should be equipped and positioned so as not to cause any danger of ignition of the stored product.					
Disruption of market and community activities	Disruption of trading activities	• The project contractor will establish a formal Grievance and Redress Mechanism. • Traders and residents should be informed of the intended activities, including likely dates for commencement and completion of works • Public notice and warning signs should be erected at strategic points along the Charowamae market tarmac access road • The Contractor will be required to minimize the risk of grievances with the local communities. • Where grievances occur, the Contractor will be required to	• Presence of a written GRM • Notices issued to traders • Number of grievance received and addressed • Presence of a complaints register	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	Erection of public signboard 40,000.00

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		assist in the process to investigate and resolve the grievance as effectively and quickly as reasonable; • The Contractors shall keep a 'Complaints register' on Site • Copies of complaints received are to be copied to the NPCT and CPCT.					
GBV -SEA/SH	Gender Based Violence - Sexual exploitation and abuse / Sexual Harassment	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements • Involvement of women in the GRC during construction • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related	• Presence of a written policy on SGBV • Number of women in the constituted GRC • Signed code of conduct by workers • Training records kept onsite	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	15,000 per month for monitoring activities

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya • Apply the Constitutional requirements for Gender and Inclusion • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011 • Undertake gender mainstreaming at project design, implementation, construction, operation, and decommissioning stages					
Road safety	Accidents involving pedestrians and motorists	• Provide flagmen on the access road • The Contractor should provide and maintain caution signs along the access road to alert users on construction activities in progress to prevent potential accidents	• Presence of flagmen onsite • Number and type of warning signs posted onsite • Training records for drivers	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	Traffic control 40,000.00

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		• Sensitization of drivers on road safety measures • Speed calming measures such as bumps on approaches to the campsite and active construction site • There will be no parking vehicles on the road side.	• Presence of speed calming measures near the site				
Material sites	Excavation for construction materials	• The contractor should source material from existing material sites or commercial material sites that are licensed. • All active quarries/borrow pits should be appropriately sited i.e. material sites are located in land far removed from human settlements and activities	• Presence of material sites records • Visual observation records of material sites	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	no additional cost
Cumulative impacts							
Health and safety risk and PPE's use	Risk of accidents and incidents	• Provide and enforce use of PPE's after relevant training • Station a health and safety officer onsite at all times during working hours	• Number and type of PPEs provided onsite • Presence of a safety and	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	10,000 per month

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		• Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan. • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times. • Sensitize material delivery drivers on appropriate speed limits. • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken. • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA).	health officer onsite • Written instructions issued to workers • Number of sensitization sessions held and attendance lists • Number and type of PPE's issued to workers • Presence of a First Aid Kit onsite • Number of HIV/Aids awareness campaign held onsite • Presence of a WIBA cover				

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		• HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces.					
Site security including fencing	Rise in insecurity incidents including theft	• Fence the project site to improve safety and security • Involve the market management in the project	• Presence of a site fence • Number of meetings held with market committee	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget
Traffic management	Risk of accidents and incidents	• Have flagmen onsite to control traffic at all times when during working hours • Develop a traffic management plan for the project	• Presence of flagmen along the access road • Presence of a documented traffic management plan	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget
Site sanitation	Break down in public health and outbreak of communicable diseases	• Provide temporary toilets for workers and market users • Develop an MOU with the management of the existing sanitation block on use by project workers during construction phase	• Presence of temporary toilets separate for men and women	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
Dust suppression onsite	Dust nuisance Rise in respiratory diseases in the area	• Water the site frequently when dusty conditions set in • Provide workers with PPEs including dust masks, gum boots and overalls • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution. • Carefully control works close to the sensitive receptor (market) such that minimal dust is generated. • Soil waste and loose materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust	• Watering frequency onsite • Number and type of PPE's issued to workers • Number of grievance and records kept onsite • Visual presence of dust onsite • Presence of covered loose material's onsite	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget
SGBV response and gender inclusivity	Rise in grievances	• Design of the public space to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in waiting bays,	• Number of grievances received and recorded	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		parking areas, and access paths. – Clear, open and visible waiting bays and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit corners. For example, shops, benches, and parking areas are arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, kiosks, or fencing. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed.	• Presence of installed solar lighting system • Presence of ramps onsite • Availability of visible signages onsite • Site monitoring records				

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Ksh)
		• Follow the project grievance redress mechanism strictly • All cases must be recorded and referred to authorities					
Behavioural change training	Spread of SGBV cases	• All workers to sign code of conduct after training on GBV risk reduction	• Availability of a signed code of conduct by workers • Presence of SGBV training records	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget

8.3 Operation phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

The table below shows the Operation Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan:

Table 26: Operation Phase ESMP

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Kshs)
GBV-SEA/SH	Gender Based Violence - Sexual exploitation and abuse	• The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers and market committee • The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements	• Presence of a documented policy on SGBV • Presence of GRC records	Daily	• CPCT • Market committee	Indefinite	10,000 quartely for monitoring
Management of the facility	• Conflict in management of the facility • Misappropriation of levies collected from the use of toilets	• County to have MOU with market management committee on operations and maintenance of the constructed facility • Train the market committee and employees onsite on	• Presence of an MOU developed with the county • Training records for market committee	Daily	• CPCT • Market committee	Indefinite	30,000 per month

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Kshs)
Septic waste management	• Poor maintenance of the system resulting in its breakdown • Pollution of surface water • Outbreak of diseases i.e. cholera • Soil and water contamination	• Connect all the toilets to the designed septic tank and soak pit system and maintain the internal sewer system • Regular inspection of the constructed septic tank, soak pit and toilets • Practice due diligence in operations	• Maintenance records for the septic system • Inspection records of the system	Daily	• CPCT • Market committee	Indefinite	140,000 for septic tank and soak pit sewer system maintenance per year including cost of exhausting

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Kshs)
Energy utilization onsite	Breakdown of solar lighting system onsite	• Maximize the contribution of daylight to reduce use of artificial lighting in the toilets • Select the most efficient lighting system design and minimum lighting level appropriate for the required application • Install energy saving bulbs • Select the most effective lighting controls for optimal operating efficiency and minimum energy wastage (automatic security lighting, use of energy saver bulbs) • Install a solar lighting system for the site	• Presence of a working lighting system • Presence of energy saving bulbs • The type of technology used onsite	Daily	• CPCT • Market committee	Indefinite	5,000 for repairs and maintenance

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Kshs)
Water use and disposal	Increase in water demand	• Installing plumbing fittings, appliances and devices to optimise water use efficiency • Trapping of rain water for use at the facility • Regular maintenance of sewer and drainage facilities to ensure optimal performance. • Install automatic taps on sinks	• The type of plumbing technology present onsite • Presence of a rain water harvesting and storage system • Maintenance records of the system • Presence of automatic taps on water sink	Daily	• CPCT • Market committee	Indefinite	250,000 for installation of gutters and storage tank once

Gender and inclusivity Impacts	Gender considerations	• Design of the system and site improvements to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in the project area, parking areas, and access paths. – Clear, open and visible areas and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit corners. For example, parking areas are arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, toilets, or fencing. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed.	• Presence of project design presented to community • Amenities constructed onsite • Pre and Post construction records for the project in categories of project beneficiaries	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	5,000 per month for monitoring activities

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Kshs)
		• The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers.					

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Kshs)
SGBV response and gender inclusivity	Rise in grievances	• Design of the public space to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in waiting bays, parking areas, and access paths. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • Follow the project grievance redress mechanism strictly • All cases must be recorded and referred to authorities	• Number of cases recorded • Number of cases reported to authorities' • Presence of all workers/staff signed code of conduct • Presence of separate washrooms for men and women • Labour recruitment records • Presence of a functioning GRC • Number of cases reported to authorities	Daily	• CPCT • Market committee	Indefinite	5,000 per month for monitoring activities

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Costs (Kshs)
Foul odours	Public health nuisance	• Empty the septic tank when ¾ full or on schedule • Regular inspection of the sanitation facilities • Ensure the design capacity is not exceeded for the project by not connecting other areas with the new septic tank and soak pit due to capacity issues • The hydraulic efficiency of the system must be adhered to in the design to ensure proper sewer flow through periodic system maintenance	• Presence of a documented exhausting schedule • Presence of a site inspection schedule	Daily	• CPCT • Market committee	Indefinite	no additional cost

8.4 Decommissioning Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

The table below shows the decommissioning Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan:

Table 27: Decommissioning Phase ESMP

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs)

health and safety risks	Health and safety risks from: • Physical injury from slipping falling and handling equipment; • Inhalation of foul odours; • Handling hazardous materials.	• All waste from septic tank shall be exhausted and dumped in approved sewer waste treatment sites • Provide alternative sanitation facilities to site users • Place a First Aid Kit onsite • Restrict entry to the site completely to prevent inherent risk posed by site activities • Install warning signs onsite • Isolate the site off • Develop a site safety action plan detailing safety equipment to be used, emergency procedures, restrictions on site, frequency and personnel responsible for safety inspections and controls. • Daily site inspections and talks should be done to ensure safe work practises are adhered to; • All workmen should be provided with personal protective equipment; • The Conditions of Construction in the tender	• Presence of waste disposal records • Presence of alternative toilets for site users • Presence of a First Aid Kit onsite • Presence of an isolating fence onsite • Warning signs installed onsite • Presence of a documented safety action plan • Site inspection records • Presence of workers with appropriate PPE's onsite • Presence of a safety and health officer onsite • Presence of an incidents and accidents register • Presence of equipment	Daily	CPCT	2 months	20,000 per month for monitoring, PPE's and warning signs

		documents should stipulate health, safety and environment regulations and work procedures; • The Contractor must appoint a foreman with knowledge on health, safety and environment regulations; • All injuries that occur on site must be recorded in the accident registers and corrective actions for their prevention • Site personnel should be encouraged to report "near-miss incidents" in order to avoid potential problems and increase safety awareness; • Statistical records on accidents and incidents should be collated and analysed on a monthly basis and forwarded to the Supervising Consultant and / or displayed on the notice boards.	maintenance records • Number of times site watering is done when dusty conditions set in.				

Rehabilitation of project site	Noise and dust pollution	• Water sprinkling and use of screens to control dust; • Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions and spills • Cordoning the site off with noise blocking screens.		Daily	CPCT	2 months	50,000 for monitoring activities
Community engagement	Managing expectations from settlements' community	• Inform the community of planned activities by planning for meetings • Provide alternative sanitation facilities for the market		Daily	1 month	• CPCT • SEC • Local administration	50,000 for meetings
Solid waste generation and disposal:	Littering and pollution of environment	• Contract a licensed waste handler for disposal of waste • Where feasible, reuse solid waste demolished onsite for land scaping • Cover waste when on transit to prevent spill over	• Presence of a licensed waste handler contract • Volume of waste reused onsite • Presence of covered waste onsite	Daily	CPCT Contractor	2 months	140,000 for waste disposal

Compliance with laws and regulations	Enforcement action initiated	• Perform a decommissioning /close down Environment Audit • Inform relevant government departments including County, NEMA, DoSH et al. • Consulting with relevant consultants such as architects, physical planners, engineers and environmentalists in a bid to ascertain guidelines, anticipated de-commissioning impacts and mitigation measures.	• Presence of an approved Decommissioning Phase Environment Audit • Presence of contracts for experts onsite	Daily	CPCT Contractor	2 months	150,000 for Audit

CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

The proposed construction of the septic tank and soak pit and modernization of the existing project site at Charowamae Market is considered to be of benefit to the community, proponent and the government; adverse environmental and social impacts are mostly localized in nature, short-term, reversible and largely limited to the construction phase. It is therefore expected that the adverse impacts can sufficiently be mitigated with pro-active planning, good engineering and construction practice, and proper implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) during the various project phases.

Based on the identified risks therefore, sufficient mitigation measures have been proposed for the identified risk as detailed in this report. However, for construction activities for the septic tank, soak pit and toilets, an Environment and Social Impact Assessment will be required/undertaken for such prioritized project and a Summary Project Report has been prepared as per EMCA Cap. 387, Legal Notice No. 31 and 32 of 2019 by NEMA; that classifies projects. The proposed project is therefore classified as Low Risk.

The Social screening findings in the settlement showed that that KISIP Component 2 activities (on Social Economic Empowerment) will not lead to any displacement from the settlement, and neither will private land be affected (given that all land identified in the market for the project is public land. This has been done and a PDP is attached to this report. An allotment letter will be obtained for the project site. Where temporary impact may occur i.e. to pave way for temporary transport corridor for materials, provisions in the ESMP will be applied and will be sufficient. The land due diligence report, reviewed and approved by the Bank, confirms that the project sites are located on public land, legally authorized for the planned investments by the relevant County authority, and free of disputes or competing claims. The proposed activities will not result in the loss of land, structures, or other assets, and will not cause physical or economic displacement. Access to surrounding properties, services, or livelihoods will not be restricted during construction or operation. Accordingly, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered, and the project proceed without risk of land-related conflicts.

An existing market management committee is already responsible for overseeing the operations and management of the current washrooms. This well-structured committee will also manage the maintenance of the septic tanks and the whole waste management system. They also collect levies from toilets users which will be expanded to cover the new toilets and this money will be used to finance operations and maintenance activities of the system. Supervision of overall hygiene will be supported by the County Public Health Officer.

9.2 Recommendations

Based on the environment and social assessment carried out; the EIA Expert recommends that the construction works be executed with full adherence to the outlined mitigation/enhancement measures and all relevant policy and legislative requirements for construction activities must be complied with. To ensure implementation, mitigation measures should be reflected in the Conditions of Contract. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to ensure these measures are incorporated into this document.

In order to enhance social inclusion in the project, vulnerable members of the community (including women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, children, youth, members of minority or marginalised communities) s will be consulted at all stages of project development. All meetings have been and will be designed with their full participation including having their views incorporated in the project codesigning. They will also benefit in employment created in the project through implementation of not more than 2/3rd members of any one project will get employment to the detriment of the other. In addition, the PWD's will directly benefit from market stalls allocation on a priority basis.

The screening assessment therefore requires Environment and Social Impact Assessment and preparation of a Summary Project Report to address any environmental and social impacts emanating at all stages of project development. No displacements will occur in this project as all sites will be on identified public land nor are there any squatters onsite. This Summary Project Report can be approved pursuant to implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. The Consultant further recommends that since the project benefits outweigh the negative impacts, NEMA accepts this report and grants an EIA license to enable the construction works to be implemented to completion.

The KISIP Project will develop an MOU with County Government of Kilifi with the SEC and GRC on ownership and management including maintenance of the investment.

REFERENCES

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase II (KISIP II), Community Development Plans, 2023-2033

Environmental Management and Coordination Act EMCA 1999 and Legal Notice 31 and 32 of 30th April 2019

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase II (KISIP II), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), November 2019

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase II (KISIP II), Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), November 2019

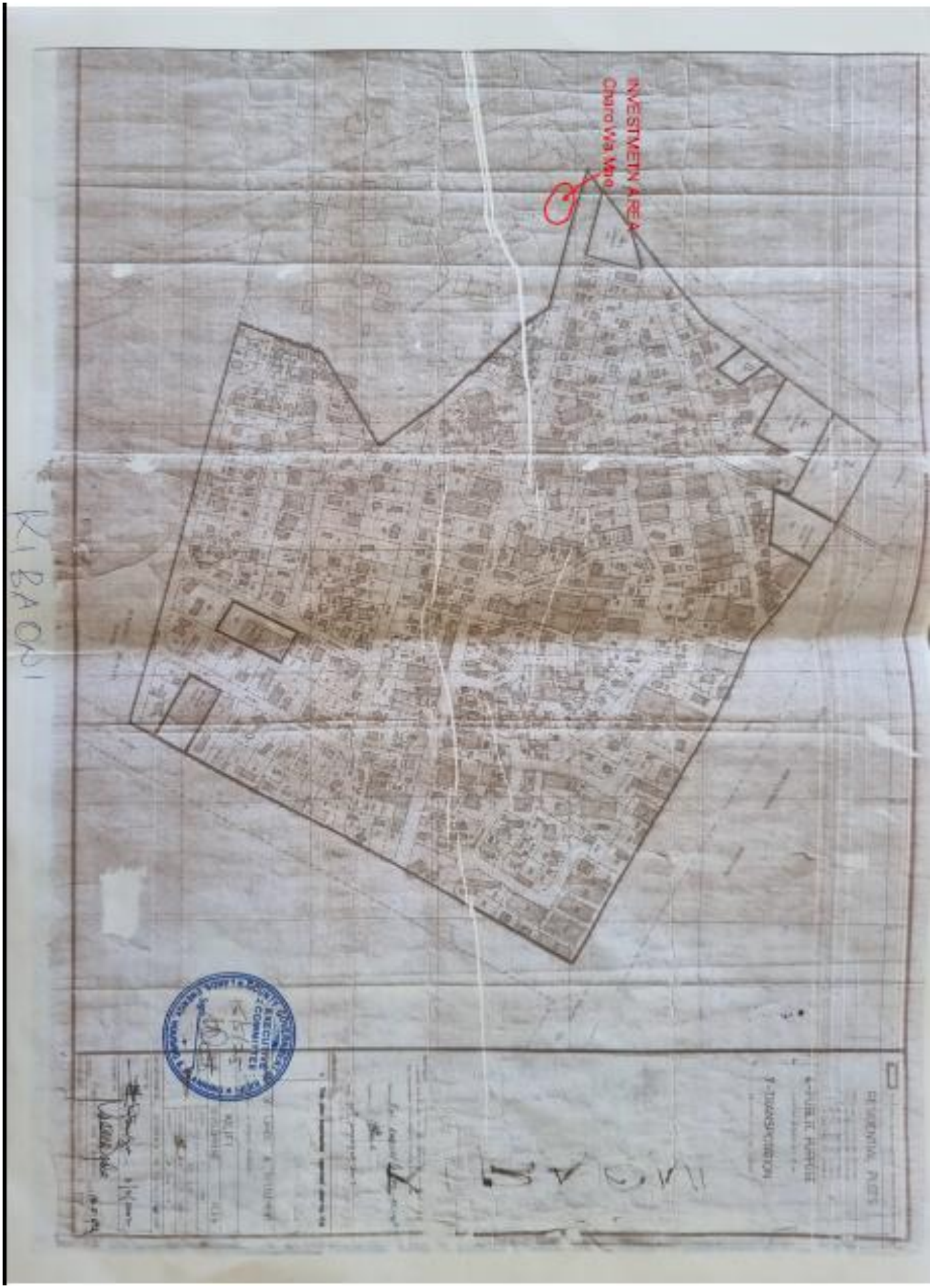
Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase II (KISIP II), Stakeholder Engagement Framework November 2019

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase II (KISIP II), Safeguards Procedures Manual, May 2022

Kilifi County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027

National Climate Change Response Strategy, Government of Kenya. April 2010,

Appendix 1: PDP for the area indicating the site



Appendix 2: Letter of Authorization from County Government of Kilifi

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KILIFI

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER
FOR LANDS, ENERGY, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING
& URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Dept. Email: lands@kilifi.go.ke

P.O BOX 519
KILIFI, KENYA

When Replying please quote:
Your Ref:

Our Ref: CG/KLF/LND/HSG/KISIP2/VOL.V/49

DATE: 7TH APRIL 2025

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KILIFI
P.O. Box 519 - 80108
KILIFI
LANDS, ENERGY, HOUSING,
PHYSICAL PLANNING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Team Leader,
KISIP Consultant,
Keeping Alive Societies Hope (KASH),
P. O box 3505-40100,
Kisumu, Kenya

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: COMMITMENT TO SUPPORT THE OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PRIORITIZED INVESTMENTS IN DESIGNATED PUBLIC SPACES WITHIN KILIFI COUNTY

On behalf of the Ministry of Lands, Kilifi County, I am writing to express our support for the ongoing development of social investments being implemented by your organization under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP2). We fully recognize the importance of these projects in improving the quality of life for our residents and towards enhancing a sustainable urban growth within Kilifi County.

The Ministry of Lands is committed to supporting the effective execution of all the listed investments and we wish to confirm that we approve of all the chosen public spaces found to be available for your needs.

We are confident that our partnership will contribute positively to the achievement of KISIP's objectives and the betterment of our communities in Kilifi County. The Ministry will continue to work closely with the KISIP team and yourselves, as the consultants, to ensure that all aspects of land allocation, planning and approvals proceed in a timely manner.

Attached below is a table summarizing the available parcels of land and public spaces that have been earmarked for your use in the execution of the listed investments:

Investments	Investment Outlay and Design	Specific Location
Market Stalls	**The investment's key components include:** • 28 Stalls constructed in two (2) blocks each with 14 stalls • Fenced space with 2 access gates • Motor vehicle parking space • **Public toilets (male, female, cubicles) including PWDs (male, female separate) cubicles** • Installation of solar-powered lighting • **Cabro-paved** market entrances and pedestrian walkways between the stalls • 3 Rain Water Collection Tanks for general cleaning • Strategically placed Waste Bins for waste management • Landscaped flower beds for beautification and air purification • Trees planted along the fence edges	Survey Camp belonging to National Government • Informal Settlement: Kalolo • Ward: Sokoni Ward Municipality: Kilifi
Community Recreational Facility for Social and Economic Empowerment	**The investment's key components include:** • Construction of a Public Gymnasium with locally available fitness equipment • Expansion and enhancement of the Children's Playground to incorporate children with special needs • Landscaping work, including tree planting, flower gardens, and grass coverage • Construction of cabro-paved footpaths with disability friendly handrails and clear signages to enhance access, inclusivity and safety in between the investments • Development of designated space for weddings, social gatherings, and community activities • Construction of concrete benches and shaded relaxation areas to create comfortable resting spots for visitors • Installation of 12 Waste Bins to enhance solid waste management	• **Physical Location:** Mazingira Park next to Kilifi Members Club **Plot Details** • **Informal Settlement:** Kalolo • **Ward:** Sokoni Ward **Municipality:** Kilifi

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	within the park for a clean and environmentally friendly space. • Installation of Four-In-One solar-powered sensor security lights next to the investments Tree Planting across the park	
Boda Boda Shed for economic empowerment	**The investment's key components include:** • Concrete walls through the shed for back rest • Concrete seats • *Mabati* Roof and open design to enable aeration • Cabro paving of the Shed's entrance • Constriction of five (5) Concrete Benches for the Boda Boda Operators and their customers • Installation of Four-In-One solar-powered sensor security lights • Installation of 2 Waste Bins to keep the space clean and environmentally friendly	• **Physical Location:** o Entrance of Muyeye Health Centre o On road reserve land for KENHA and o Adjacent to a World Bank Supported Public Toilets Project • **Informal Settlement:** Muyeye Phase 1 • **Ward:** Shella **Municipality:** Malindi
WASH Facility for social inclusion and economic empowerment	**The investment's key components include:** • Refurbishment and improvement of the existing public toilets: to include, a septic tank for sewer waste management, shower area, • Ladies Shower Room adjacent to the Ladies • Two (2) Dobby Sinks to support laundry activities at the market • New Two (2) PWDs (male, female) friendly Toilet Blocks • Use of iron sheet cover with the insulation and concrete vent blocks • For the finishes; use of ceramic non-slip tiles for the floor and walls. • Installation of solar-powered security lights with batteries. Cabro paving around the investment pavements	• **Physical Location:** Charowamae Market • **Informal Settlement:** Kibaoni • **Ward:** Sokoni Ward **Municipality:** Kilifi

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Trees Planting	• Planting of 5,000 indigenous trees- locally adapting species o Fruit Trees - Mangoes o Timber Trees - Ashok	In all Public Spaces within the six (6) informal settlements

We look forward to further collaboration and we are confident that together we will achieve meaningful and sustainable progress for Kilifi County.

Should you require any additional information or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me and/or my officers.

Yours sincerely,

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KILIFI
P.O. Box 519 - 80108
KILIFI
LANDS, ENERGY, HOUSING,
PHYSICAL PLANNING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Hon. Jane Maiki Kamto
County Executive Committee Member
Lands, Energy, Housing, Physical Planning
& Urban Development.

Cc
- County Secretary and Head of Public Service
- Chief Officer - Housing and Urban Development

Appendix 3: Minutes and attendance list of meeting

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
The Second Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP2)

MINUTES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEPTIC TANK, 4 PUBLIC TOILETS AND EXPANSION OF SOAK PITS AT CHAROWAMAE MARKET, KIBAONI
HELD ON : **20.05.2026** AT SURVEY GROUNDS, KALOLO
FROM 14:00 HRS TO 16:00 HRS EAT

1. ATTENDANCE

- 6 SEC & GRC Leaders
- 40 Men 29 Female community members

Kilifi County Government Representatives:

- Kenneth K. Rimba – Ward Administrator, Sokoni Ward
- Andrew Aming'a – Sokoni Ward MCA Representative
- Bakari Said - Chair of Grievance Committee
- Mzee Mwinyi - Executive Chair
- Beatrice Mwambaru - Secretary
- Justin Mangi - Incharge of Markets
- Mzee Mambo - Chairman Grievances Committee

KASH Team (Project Operator - Consultant):

- John Ireri- Environmental Expert
- Martha Opilli – Community Engagement Expert - Programs Manager

2. AGENDA

- Environmental Impact Assessment briefs
- AOB

KEY DISCUSSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

MIN No.	KEY DISCUSSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS	AGREED ACTION
MIN: 1	OPENING AND PRELIMINARIES The meeting was opened with a prayer by June, afterwards, Kenneth Rimba, welcomed and thanked all members for availing themselves for the public participation meeting. He informed members that the purpose of the meeting was to collect views from the community regarding the upcoming project before implementation. He emphasized that public participation is important in ensuring that community members understand the project and give their opinions on its impact.	For Information
MIN: 2	<u>PROJECT INFORMATION DISSEMINATION BY THE PROJECT SOCIOLOGIST</u> The project Sociologist welcomed all members to the meeting and introduced the proposed project. She emphasized on the importance of EIA process, its requirements and highlighted that public participation is key stage during planning of every project. She assured the participants that their views would be included at all stages of project development. • Martha Opilli gave an overview of the proposed project activities which include: • Construction of a septic tank • Construction of a washing facility with sinks • Renovation and painting of old toilets • Installation of a water tank • Construction of toilets for people with disabilities • Installation of cabro around the facilities • Installation of solar lighting to support night business sellers • She explained that the project aims at improving sanitation, hygiene, accessibility, and the business environment within the community. She then handed over to the Environmental Expert. The project Environmental Expert explained to the stakeholders what Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is, its importance citing relevant examples and the requirement of EIA. The representative explained the purpose and importance of public participation in the planning stage of the project. He also explained the Legal Framework for the project, project alternatives, anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures among other issues affecting the proposed project. Impacts highlighted by stakeholders included the following: **The following were the expressed positive impacts of the project by the stakeholders:** • There will be employment opportunities during the construction phase and operational phase such as technicians and watchmen. • It will create job opportunities during construction and occupational phases this will include but not limited to: attendants, cleaners, maintenance staff and management. • It will ensure optimal land use for the site since land is very scarce in the informal settlements • It will promote local business growth in that it will stimulate nearby businesses	For Information

	• It will ensure safety and order, a well-organized market area and will reduce accidents, theft and vandalism for site users since solar lighting will be installed. • It will lead to reduced traffic congestion since adequate parking reduces illegal or haphazard parking, improving urban mobility. • It will provide ready market for construction materials for local businesses • It will be a source of income to the settlement's occupants at occupational phase. • It will attract other investor in the informal settlements. • The adjacent plots of lands will appreciate in value • It will help in environmental conservation through planting trees onsite • The vulnerable members of the society will have socio economic inclusion through allocation of trading space. The designs presented are also disability friendly. **The following were the expressed negative impacts of the project by the stakeholders:** • There will be noise generation because of metal works and related construction activities • Generation of soil waste that might clog drainage system • Risk of traffic accidents along the access road • Dust generation • Risk of gender-based violence due to increase in family incomes • The site might flood during rainy season • Misallocation of the trading spaces might occur leading to community disaffection **The following were the proposed mitigation measures by stakeholders for the above negative impacts;** • Construction works should be done within daytime working hours • Noisy and vibration causing activities should not be carried out at night • All soil waste shall be reused onsite for landscaping purposes or disposed of responsibly • Provide flagmen when material delivery vehicles are accessing the site. Install speed limit signs onsite to warn drivers to reduce speed • Lorries should have engines switched off when stationary onsite • First Aid Kits should be provided onsite as well as making arrangements with emergency services • Education and training for project beneficiaries on GBV prevention and activation of grievance redress mechanism • Provide design that takes care of flooding potential onsite through raised foundation • Follow strictly the stores allocation criteria that was agreed with the community to prevent exclusion and conflict.	

MIN: 3	PLENARY SESSION The following were deliberations during the plenary session in the meeting conducted by the project Sociologist: **Q: How will the community benefit from the project?** A: The proponent will provide long-term employment for locals as guards, skilled craftsmen, gaining new skills in cabro making and laying among others. **Comment: Local youth members should be provided with employment on a preferential basis as they mostly are suffering from unemployment?** Response: The local community members will be given first priority in employment creation where they are qualified. Where skilled workers are not locally available, they will be sourced from elsewhere. The works will strictly follow Labour Intensive Community Work through use of local labour from the informal settlements. **C: The community accepts the project implementation** A: The proponent is very grateful for community cooperation through the SEC/GRC, administration and elders and looks forward to a long-term beneficial engagement. A stakeholder said that he welcomed the project because of the benefits anticipated, especially employment creation. He also said that he will inform others about the deliberations at the meeting. A community elder reiterated that the project was very important to them because it has provided important information to them. Justin Mangi remarked that it is a privilege for CharowaMae to receive such development projects. He encouraged members of the community to cooperate and embrace projects brought to improve the area. Members expressed support for the project and appreciated the efforts made towards improving sanitation and business activities.	
MIN: 4	STAKEHOLDERS RESOLUTION AND CLOSING REMARKS The project Sociologist assured stakeholders that community interests will be considered in the course of project implementation and that there will be close cooperation throughout the project cycle with the community. The County representative took over and urged the community members to actively participate in the proposed project. He also thanked the consultant for organizing the meeting to collect community views. He said that the local community will be provided with employment and that they will immensely benefit from the project and said that there will be positive and negative impacts that will emanate from the project but the benefits outweigh the negatives and will be addressed as per the NEMA requirements. The stakeholders gave consent for the project to be implemented through a unanimous show of hands.	For Information & Action
MIN: 5	AOB No major additional matters were raised apart from encouraging continued cooperation between the community and project officials during implementation.	For Information
MIN: 6	ADJOURNMENT: With no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 16:00 Hrs following a closing prayer by one of the community members.	

CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES

Confirmed by:

Community Representative

Name: Mzee Mwinyi Baya Position: SEC Chairman Sign:  Date: **20.05.2026**

Mtaani

County Government Representative

Name: Kenneth Rimba Position: Sokoni Ward Sign:  Date: **20.05.2026**

Administrator

KASH (The Consultant's) Representative

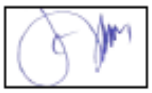
Name: Thomas Abol Position: Team Leader Sign:  Date: **20.05.2026**

Photo Log showing stakeholder meeting in progress











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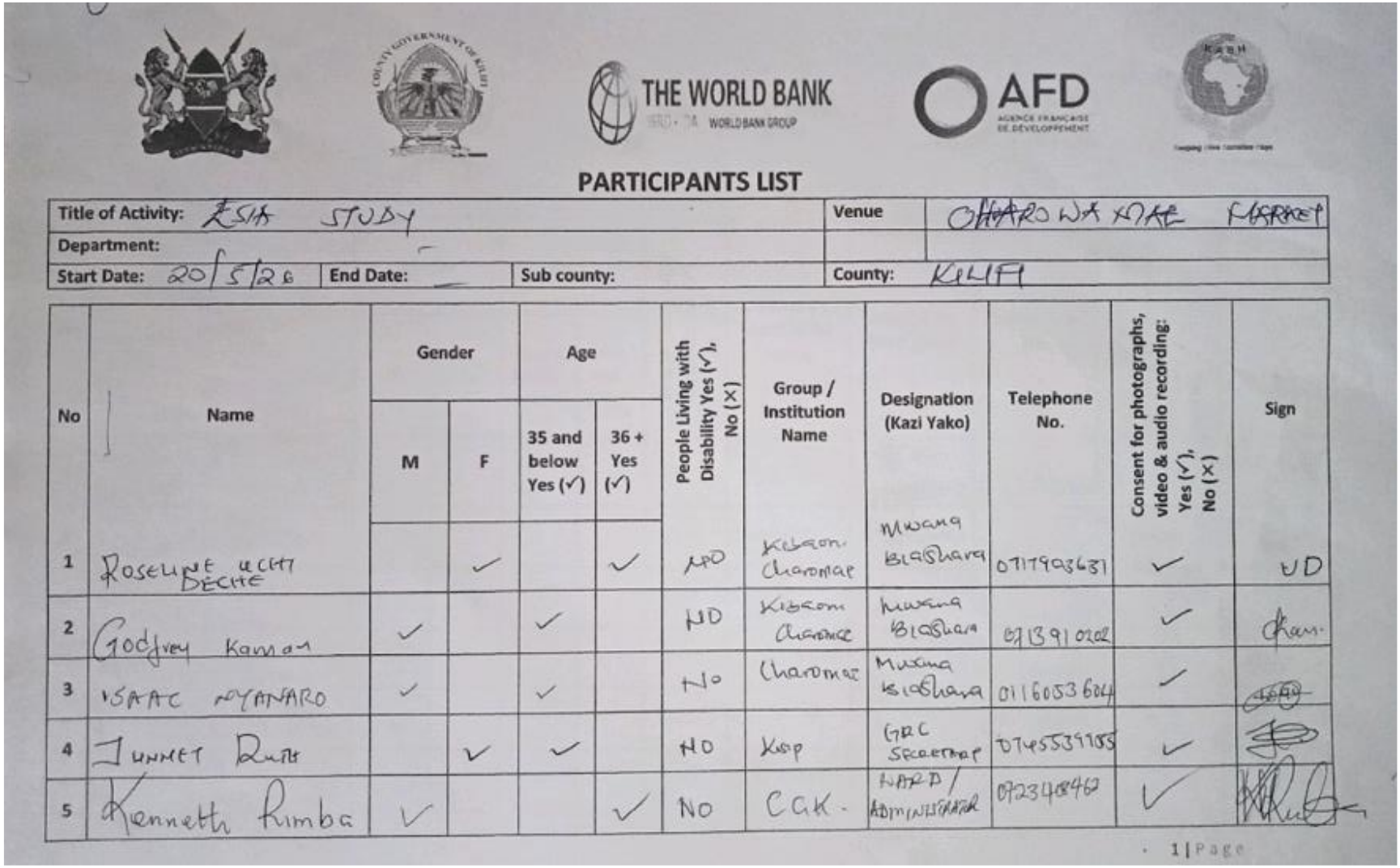
AFD AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Title of Activity: ESIA STUDY		**Venue**	CHARO WA MAE MARKET
Department:			
Start Date: 20/5/26	**End Date:**	**Sub county:**	**County:** KILIFI

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (✗)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (✗)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	Dzombo M. Ronya	✓			✓		CHARO-MAE MKT.	TRADER WELFARE CHAIR	0714014597	yes	
2	VINCENT D MWAKIO	✓			✓		" "	CHAIRMAN	0728395235	YES	
3	NAOMI KENGA THOYA		✓		✓		CHAROMAE	BUSINESS.	0799520577	✓	
4	JULIUS MUYESI	✓			✓		CHAROMAE	KAMATI	0726752408	✓	
5	TIMOTHY ETAMBO N.	✓			✓		CHAROMAE MKT	KAMATI	0707665896	✓	

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (X)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (X)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	MARY TEA JUSTINE	✓		✓		HD	KILIFI COUNTY GOVT TRADE	TRADE OFFICER KILIFI NORTH	0700608593	YES	
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											



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PARTICIPANTS LIST

Title of Activity: ESIA STUDY		Venue	CHARO WA KALE MARKET
Department:			
Start Date: 20/5/26	End Date:	Sub county:	County: KILIFI

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (X)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (X)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	ROSELINE UCHI DECHE		✓		✓	NO	KIBARANI CHAROMAR	MWANA BLASHARA	0717993631	✓	UD
2	Godfrey Kaman	✓		✓		NO	KIBARANI CHAROMAR	MWANA BLASHARA	0713910202	✓	Kam.
3	ISAAC MOYANARO	✓		✓		NO	CHAROMAR	MWANA BLASHARA	0116053604	✓	[illegible]
4	JUNNET RUTH		✓	✓		NO	KWP	GRC SECRETARY	0745539985	✓	[illegible]
5	Kenneth Rumba	✓			✓	NO	CGK.	WARD ADMINISTRATOR	0723408462	✓	[illegible]







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No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (X)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (X)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	MWINYI BAYA	✓			✓	X	KISIP	SEC CHAIRMAN	0726941164	✓	
2	MARTIN ZAKAYO	✓			✓	NO	Chavomal	Business	0720160744	✓	
3	RUTH KIMANI		✓		✓	NO	Chavomac	BUSINESS	0712268224	✓	RUTH
4	AGNESS VUKO		✓	✓		NO	Chavomac	Mwana Bigsha	0719385308	✓	
5	Pantaleo Mwabili	✓				NO	Chavomac	Business	0717107603	✓	
6	Lorce Gilbert Zino		✓	✓		NO	Chavomac	Business	0791231015	✓	

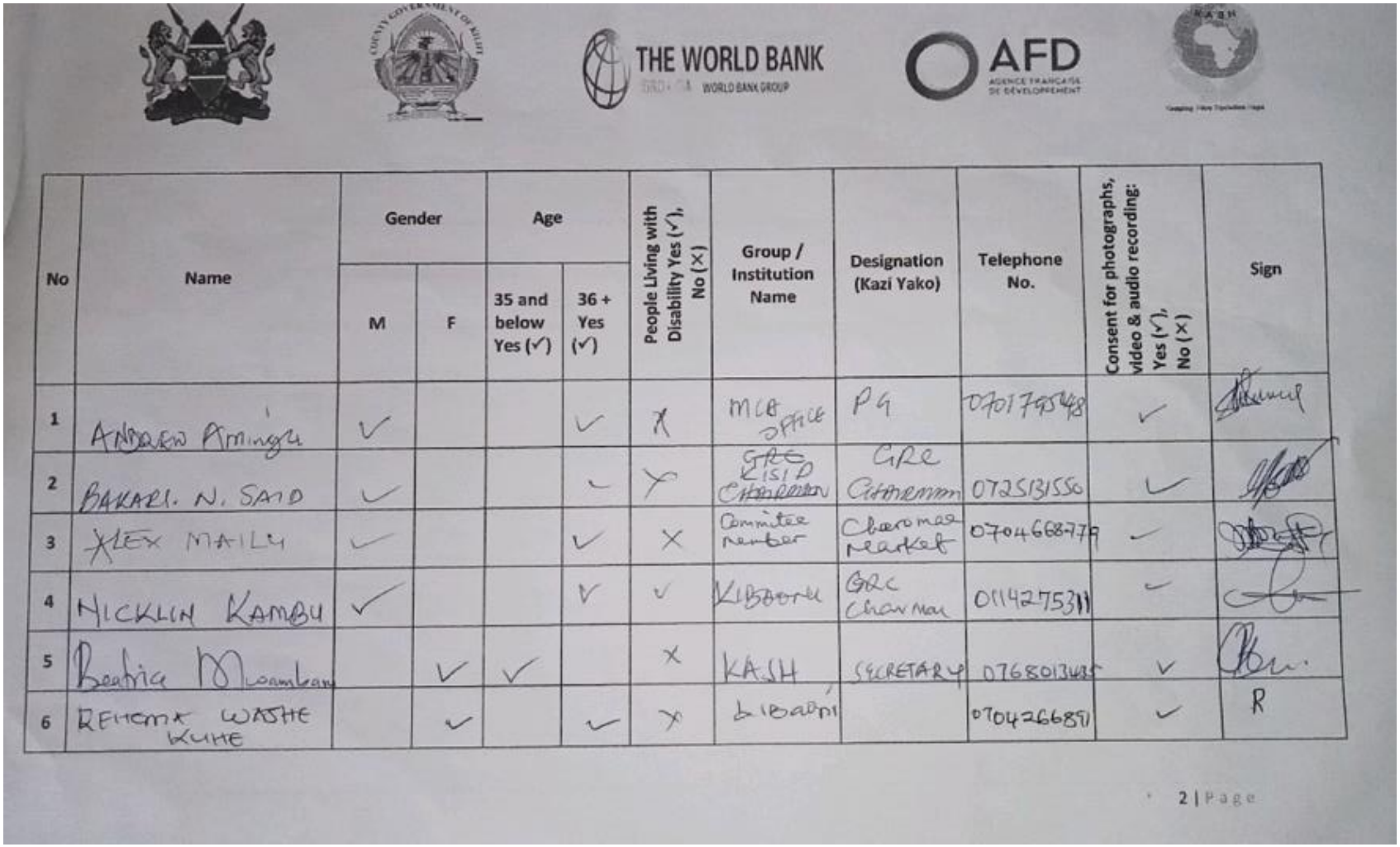
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AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Title of Activity: KHA STUDY		**Venue**	CHAROWAMAE MARKET
Department:			
Start Date: 20/08/26	**End Date:** -	**Sub county:**	**County:** KILIFI

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (×)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (×)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	Pamela Adongo		✓		✓	NO	Charomae Kibaoni	Mwana Biashara	0714832647	✓	
2	SADA KADHENGI KATANA		✓	✓		NO	CHAROMAE KIBAONI	MWANA BIASHARA	0701044162	✓	
3	KARISA MURAMBA	✓			✓	NO	KIBAONI CHAROWAMAE	BUSINESS-	0726335511	✓	
4	PETER MUTHOMI	✓			✓	NO	KIBAONI CHAROMBE	MWANA BIASHARA	0714763542	✓	
5	AGNES MBIMA		✓	✓		NO	CHAROMAE KIBAONI	BUSINESS	0791938008	✓	



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No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (×)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (×)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	ANDREW Aminga	✓			✓	X	MCA OFFICE	PG	0701795948	✓	
2	BAKARI. N. SAID	✓			~	X	GRC KISID Chairman	GRC Chairman	0725131550	✓	
3	ALEX MAILU	✓			✓	×	Committee member	Charomae market	0704688779	~	
4	NICKLIN KAMBU	✓			✓	✓	KIBOORE	GRC Chairman	0114275311	~	
5	Beatrice Mwambaw		✓	✓		×	KASH	SECRETARY	0768013483	✓	
6	REHEMA WASHE KUHE		✓		✓	×	KIBARNI		0704266891	✓	R