**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

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

**State Department for Housing and Urban Development.**

**SECOND KENYA INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (KISIP 2)**

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

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

# ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT FOR KIPKAREN SITE & SERVICE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT – UASIN GISHU COUNTY

**PREPARED BY**

Pamoja Trust

**July 2026**

**LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED SUB-PROJECT**

Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement, Kipkenyo Ward, Kapseret Sub-County, Uasin Gishu County, Kenya

**GPS COORDINATES**
Latitude: **0.5079 N**
Longitude: **35.2573 E**

**ELEVATION**
Approximately **1631 meters above sea level**

**Prepared for**

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

**Under**

Second Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP II)

**Supported by**

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

**Consultant**
Pamoja Trust Consultants

**Lead Environmental and Social Expert**
Joab Okullo

**Period of Assessment**
August 2025 – March 2026

**PROJECT FACT SHEET**

| Item | Description |
|---|---|
| **Project Name** | Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP) II |
| **Assignment Name** | Consultancy Services for Preparation and Implementation of Community Development Plans in Selected Informal Settlements in the Counties of Uasin Gishu, Kiambu and Mombasa |
| **Lead Implementing Agency** | State Department for Housing and Urban Development |
| **Funding Partners** | International Development Association (IDA); Agence Française de Développement (AFD); European Union (EU) |
| **Project Number** | KE-MOTI-390949-CS-QCBS |
| **Settlement** | Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement |
| **Consultant** | Pamoja Trust Consultants |
| **Lead Environmental and Social Expert** | Joab Okullo |
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| **Document Version** | 1 |
| **Date** | 17 March 2026 |

## EXPERT FACT SHEET

| Item | Description |
|---|---|
| Name of Expert | Joab Okullo |
| Role in the Assessment | Environmental and Social Expert responsible for preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report |
| Affiliation | Pamoja Trust Consultants |
| Project | Consultancy Services for Preparation and Implementation of Community Development Plans (CDP) in Selected Informal Settlements |
| Specific Assignment | Summary Project Report for Kipkaren Informal Settlement sub-projects |
| County | Uasin Gishu County |
| Settlement | Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement |
| Date of Assessment | August 2025 – March 2026 |

**Certification by environmental and social expert**

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

The assessment has been conducted in accordance with the applicable environmental and social laws and regulations of the Government of Kenya, including the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, as well as relevant World Bank safeguard policies, including OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources and OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

The findings presented in this report are based on the environmental and social impact assessment exercise, field reconnaissance, stakeholder consultations, and review of relevant project documentation. The assessment reflects the identified environmental and social risks and impacts, including those related to economic and physical displacement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), and outlines appropriate mitigation and management measures.

Prepared by;
**Name:** Joab Okullo
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**Organization:** Pamoja Trust Consultants

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

Report Received by;
**NPCT Representative**

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

**DETAILED SUMMARY OF THE PROPONENT**

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

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

KISIP II is implemented through several components that include integrated settlement upgrading, socio-economic inclusion planning, strengthening institutional capacity for slum upgrading, and project coordination and management. The proposed sub-projects for Kipkaren site and service Informal Settlement in Uasin Gishu County fall under the socio-economic inclusion planning component**,** which focuses on community-driven initiatives identified through Community Development Plans (CDPs).The socio-economic sub-projects that are set to be implemented in Kipkaren site and service include:

- Field renovation to allow accommodation of various outdoor games including 5 aside children football.
- A round perimeter wall abutting lock-up shops (4No.) along the main roads.

**Disclaimer**

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

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

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Summary Project Report has been prepared for the proposed sub-projects in Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement, located in Kipkenyo Ward, Kapseret Sub-County, Uasin Gishu County. The sub-projects were identified through a participatory Community Development Plan (CDP) process and reflect community-prioritized interventions aimed at improving livelihood opportunities and social infrastructure.

The proposed interventions include the construction of lock-up shops (4No.) to support small-scale businesses and the upgrading of an existing playground to enhance recreational space within the settlement. The project site is located on public land (Parcel No. Block 15/360), confirmed by the County Government of Uasin Gishu and the National Land Commission as available and free from encumbrances. The sub-project site is situated within a densely populated informal settlement characterised by mixed land use and proximity to sensitive receptors, including schools, residential dwellings, and community facilities.

Baseline assessments conducted through field reconnaissance, socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultations indicate that the settlement faces challenges related to limited economic opportunities, inadequate infrastructure, poor waste management, and insufficient recreational facilities. The socio-economic survey, involving over 904 households, highlights high reliance on informal livelihoods and significant demand for improved social and economic infrastructure.

Environmental and social screening classified the project as Low Risk as per the EIA Regulations, 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32)**,** indicating that the anticipated impacts are site-specific, temporary, and manageable through appropriate mitigation measures. However, the assessment identified economic and physical displacement of 10 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including 9 business operators and 1 residential occupant within the project site.

The project, therefore, triggers World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, requiring preparation and implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration measures before commencement of construction. Potential environmental impacts during construction include dust emissions, noise and vibration, waste generation, soil disturbance, and disruption of access and services. Social impacts include occupational health and safety risks, labour-related issues, risk of gender-based violence (GBV), and temporary disruption of livelihoods.

Operational impacts are expected to include increased municipal waste generation, potential pressure on existing infrastructure due to increased economic activity, and governance challenges related to management of the facilities. All identified impacts are considered manageable through implementation of

a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which outlines mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, responsibilities, timelines, and costs across all phases of the project.

Stakeholder engagement during the assessment confirmed strong community support for the project and highlighted key concerns related to displacement, employment opportunities, and facility management. These concerns have been integrated into project design and mitigation planning. The project is expected to generate significant positive impacts, including improved livelihood opportunities through structured business spaces, enhanced recreational infrastructure, increased economic activity, and improved environmental conditions within the settlement.

In conclusion, the proposed Kipkaren sub-projects are environmentally and socially viable, provided that the PAP Process Report and associated livelihood restoration measures are prepared and implemented before commencement of construction activities, and that all mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP are fully adhered to. It is therefore recommended that the project be approved for implementation, subject to prior implementation of the PAP Process Report and full compliance with the ESMP and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

## ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| AFD | Agence Française de Développement |
| AIC | African Inland Church |
| ARAP | Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan |
| CBO | Community-Based Organization |
| CDP | Community Development Plan |
| CEA | Child Exploitation and Abuse |
| CEC | County Executive Committee |
| CGUG | County Government of Uasin Gishu |
| CLO | Community Liaison Officer |
| CPCT | County Project Coordination Team |
| CPR | Comprehensive Project Report |
| DOSH | Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health |
| EA | Environmental Audit |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ELDOWAS | Eldoret Water and Sanitation Company |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| EU | European Union |
| FGDs | Focus Group Discussions |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GoK | Government of Kenya |
| GRC | Grievance Redress Committee |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| KISIP | Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project |
| KPLC | Kenya Power and Lighting Company |
| LRP | Livelihood Restoration Plan |
| NCA | National Construction Authority |
| NEMA | National Environment Management Authority |
| NPCT | National Project Coordination Team |
| OP | Operational Policy |
| OSH | Occupational Safety and Health |
| POM | Project Operations Manual |
| PWDs | Persons with Disabilities |

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

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# 1 CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

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

KISIP II builds on the successes and lessons learned from the first phase (KISIP I), incorporating additional interventions and best practices to enhance its overall impact. While the project focuses on informal settlements, it also complements existing urban development initiatives that address infrastructure deficits and socio-economic challenges.

The project is implemented through four main components, namely integrated settlement upgrading, socio-economic inclusion planning, strengthening institutional capacity for slum upgrading, and project coordination and management. The proposed sub-projects for the Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement were identified through a Community Development Plan (CDP) process and fall under the socio-economic inclusion planning component, which focuses on community-driven interventions.

To ensure that the proposed sub-projects are implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, an environmental and social impact assessment was undertaken on 8th March 2026**.** The impact assessment exercise aimed to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed developments and to determine the appropriate level of environmental assessment required.

The impact assessment results indicated that the proposed interventions are associated with moderate environmental and social risks, and therefore require the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, amended 2015), the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (2003 and 2019 amendments, Legal Notices 31 and 32), and World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment.

This ESIA Summary Project Report, therefore, presents an assessment of the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed Kipkaren sub-projects and outlines appropriate mitigation and management measures to ensure their sustainable implementation.

## 1.1 Sub-Project Objective

The objective of the proposed sub-projects in Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement is to enhance socio-economic conditions and improve community infrastructure through interventions identified under the Community Development Plan (CDP) process within the framework of the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II).

The proposed sub-projects aim to:

- Support economic empowerment through the construction of lock-up shops (4No.) to provide organized and secure spaces for small-scale business activities.

- Improve community wellbeing and social cohesion through the levelling and upgrading of a playground to provide a safe and accessible recreational space for children and community members.
- Enhance livelihood opportunities for residents, including youth, women, and persons with disabilities, through both construction and operational phases of the project.
- Promote inclusive and participatory development by ensuring that community-identified priorities are implemented in a manner that reflects local needs and conditions.

These objectives align with the broader goals of KISIP II, which aim to improve access to basic services, strengthen socio-economic inclusion, and enhance the overall quality of life in informal settlements.

**1.2 Sub-Project Justification**

The proposed sub-projects in Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement are justified by the need to address identified socio-economic challenges and infrastructure gaps within the community, as established through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process and socio-economic survey.

The settlement is characterized by high reliance on informal economic activities, with a significant proportion of residents engaged in self-employment and small-scale businesses. However, the lack of organized, secure business spaces limits economic productivity and exposes traders to risks in informal, unregulated trading environments. The proposed construction of lock-up shops is therefore intended to support local economic development by providing structured spaces for business operations and enhancing income-generating opportunities for residents.

In addition, the settlement has limited access to functional recreational facilities, with existing public spaces being poorly maintained and inadequately equipped. The upgrading and levelling of the community playground is therefore intended to provide a safe and accessible space for recreational activities, particularly for children and youth, thereby promoting social interaction, community cohesion, and physical wellbeing.

The project's justification is also reinforced by stakeholder consultations, during which community members emphasized the need for improved economic opportunities, better management of public spaces, and inclusive development interventions. The prioritization of the proposed sub-projects reflects these community needs and ensures alignment with local development priorities.

Furthermore, the project site is located on public land designated for community use, making it suitable for the proposed interventions. However, the presence of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within the site, including business operators and a residential occupant, necessitates appropriate resettlement and livelihood restoration measures in accordance with applicable safeguards.

Overall, the proposed sub-projects are justified because they respond directly to community-identified needs, support economic empowerment, improve social infrastructure, and contribute to the broader objectives of KISIP II to enhance living conditions within informal settlements.

### 1.3 Objectives of the ESIA

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

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

Specifically, the ESIA seeks:

- To identify and predict the adverse environmental and social impacts resulting from the implementation of the proposed project.
- To develop mitigation measures for the identified environmental and social impacts
- To identify and predict the positive environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of the proposed project.
- To establish the environmental baseline conditions for monitoring
- To review and analyze alternatives to the proposed project ;
- To develop an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed development

- To present results of the ESIA in such a way that they can guide informed decision-making

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

### 1.5 Scope of the ESIA Study

The scope of the study included conducting environmental investigations within the current legislative framework. This was done in line with the requirements of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 (Revised 2015) and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit)

Regulations 2003, among other legal and regulatory frameworks. The study also complied with the World Bank's Social and Environmental Policies. The scope of the study included the following:

- The baseline information on the project area.
- Description of the proposed development
- Relevant legal, regulatory, and institutional framework to the proposed project
- Public/community/ and stakeholders consultation.
- Identification of positive and negative impacts of the proposed project on the environment
- Analysis of practicable alternatives to the project.

- Mitigation measures and cost estimation for all negative adverse impacts of the project.
- An Environmental Management Plan and monitoring framework

### 1.6 Assessment Methodology

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

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

- **Environmental and Social Screening**

An Environmental and Social screening was applied during the project's feasibility stage to determine the applicability of both Government of Kenya and World Bank safeguard policies and statutory requirements. The screening exercise aimed to determine the nature and magnitude of potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects and to establish the appropriate level of environmental assessment required.

The screening process identified potential environmental and social risks associated with construction and operation of the proposed lock-up shops, perimeter wall, and playground upgrading works. Key issues identified included dust emissions, noise and vibration, waste generation, occupational health and safety risks, disruption of utilities, and risks relating to economic and physical displacement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The screening established that the project would affect 10 PAPs (9 business PAPs and 1 residential PAP), thereby triggering World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

Based on the screening findings, the proposed sub-projects were classified as Category B (Moderate Risk) under World Bank OP 4.01 due to the site-specific and manageable nature of anticipated impacts. Under the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2019 (Legal Notices No. 31 and 32), the project was classified as a low-risk project requiring preparation of a Summary Project Report (SPR) and site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The screening therefore recommended preparation of a project-level ESIA Summary Project Report to guide implementation of appropriate environmental and social safeguards measures.

- **Secondary Data Review**

A detailed desktop review of relevant documents was undertaken to obtain background information on the project and the environmental and social context of the project area. Applicable national and international

environmental laws, policies, and regulations, as well as project-related documents relevant to the implementation of KISIP II, were also reviewed.

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

- **Field Reconnaissance and Site Observations**

Field reconnaissance was conducted through site visits and transect walks within the settlement to obtain first-hand information on the environmental and social conditions of the project area. The field visits enabled the identification of key environmental features, verification of information obtained through desktop review, and assessment of potential receptors within the project area.

The field activities were conducted in collaboration with community representatives, including members of the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).

- **Socio-Economic Survey**

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

The survey covered 904 households within the settlement using a random sampling approach to ensure representation across different settlement clusters on 16th December 2024. The data collected provided insights into issues such as income sources, access to water and sanitation, energy use, education levels, health services, and waste management practices within the settlement.

- **Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation**

Stakeholder engagement formed an integral part of the assessment process. Focus group discussions were conducted with community members and key stakeholders, including representatives from the Settlement Executive Committee, the Grievance Redress Committee, county officials, and members of the KISIP project team. The consultations were held at Kipkaren Playground on 17th July 2025 at 10.00 am and had 20 participants (12 male, 8 female, No PWDs). Among the participants, 10 were youth.

The consultations provided stakeholders with an opportunity to share their views on the proposed sub-projects, identify potential environmental and social concerns, and contribute to the development of mitigation measures. The consultations also helped ensure that community perspectives were incorporated into the environmental and social assessment process.

- **Data Analysis and Reporting**

Data collected from the various assessment methods were analyzed to identify key environmental and social issues associated with the proposed sub-projects. Quantitative data from the socio-economic survey were analyzed to generate descriptive statistics, while qualitative information from stakeholder consultations and field observations was analyzed through thematic review.

The results of the analysis were used to identify potential environmental and social impacts and to develop mitigation measures presented in the Environmental and Social Management Plan. The findings of the assessment have been compiled into this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report to support environmental decision-making and project planning.

- **Data Collection and Reporting**

The information collected through the environmental and social screening process, including findings from the desktop review, field reconnaissance, socio-economic survey, and stakeholder consultations, was compiled and used to inform the identification of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects.

The screening findings guided the classification of the proposed sub-projects and informed the recommendation to prepare a Summary Project Report (SPR). The results of the assessment have been documented in this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report to support decision-making and guide the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures through the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

### 1.7 ESIA Team

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

### 1.8 Project Implementing Agency / Structure

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

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

At the county level, implementation is undertaken by the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), which serves as the executing agency. The CPCT is responsible for day-to-day project implementation,

including stakeholder engagement, supervision of sub-project activities, and monitoring of environmental and social management measures. The county safeguards team mirrors the national structure and plays a key role in ensuring compliance with environmental and social requirements.

At the community level, local participation is facilitated through the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). These structures provide a link between the project and the community, ensuring that community members are involved in decision-making processes, implementation, and monitoring of sub-project activities. The GRC is specifically responsible for handling grievances raised by community members and other stakeholders during project implementation.

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

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

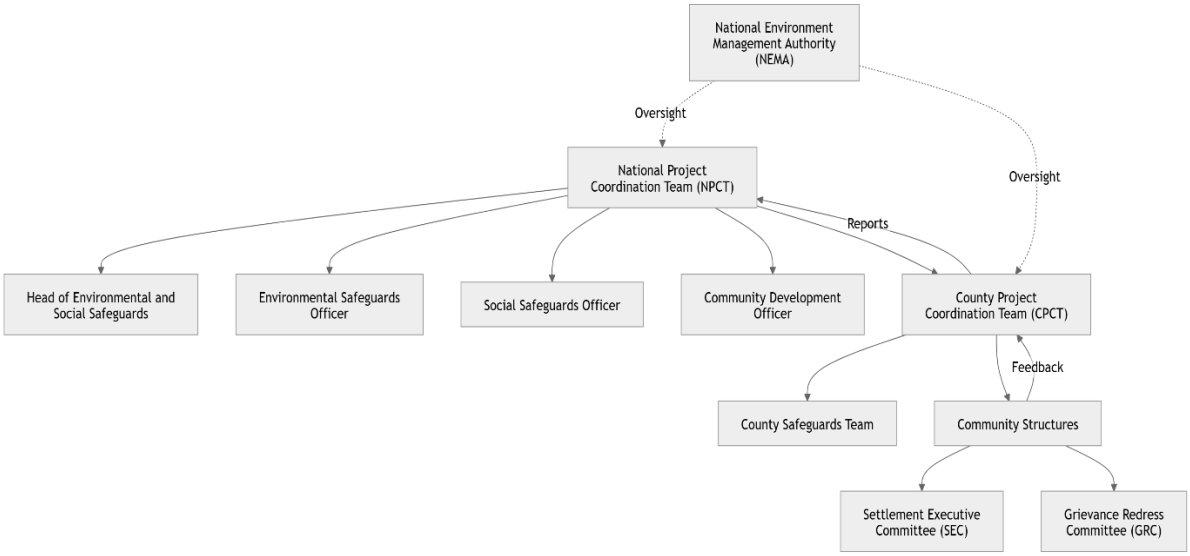



*Figure 1: The KISIP II project's implementation structure*

### 1.9 Structure of the Report

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) is organized into nine chapters covering the key aspects of the proposed Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement sub-projects.

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

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

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

### 1.10 Study Methodology

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

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

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

# 2 CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the proposed sub-projects in Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement, including their location, design, key components, and associated activities. The description is based on the priority interventions identified through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II). The proposed sub-projects are intended to support socio-economic inclusion and improve access to community infrastructure within the settlement. These interventions include renovating an existing field and constructing lock-up shops on the project site.

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

## 2.2 Location of the Project

The proposed project site is in Kipkaren site and service informal settlement, located in Kipkenyo ward, Kapseret Sub-County, in Uasin Gishu County, at GPS coordinates: Latitude 0.5079 N and Longitude 35.2573 E. Kipkaren site . R. Kipkaren boarders the settlement, at an approximate distance of 200m. In addition, the site neighbours other receptors, such as schools, places of worship, water points, and drainage lines. Some of the identified institutions within the site include Kipkaren Primary School (Approx. 100m), Miltone Jones Academy (Approx. 200m), Heritage Secondary School (Approx. 200m), AIC Kipkaren (Approx. 200m), Bridge of God Ministry (Approx. 300m), and residential dwellings along with other small businesses.

*Table 1: Project location details*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Document title** | Confirmation of the availability of public utilities for the implementation of community development projects (KISIP) |
| **Issuer** | County Government of Uasin Gishu (Lands/Physical Planning) |
| **Date** | 3rd March 2025 |
| **Confirmation Reference number** | UGC/LHP/KISIP II/VOL.2/78 (Annex 2) |
| **Confirmation status** | Parcel No. Block 15/360 is confirmed as **Public Land** and available for the proposed development. The site is free of encumbrances and is not subject to private ownership claims and disputes. |

The proposed sub-projects will be implemented on public land that conforms to the previously envisioned land use for the site. The site is a public open space as per the Kipkaren site and service development plan. The proposed site is on a parcel of block No. 15/360. This was evidenced by the National Land Commission (NLC), which confirmed the status of the land as public, as it is the custodian of public land under the National Land Commission Act of 2012; the letter of land confirmation is also attached (Annex 2). The land reference confirmation table is provided above (Table 1). The location of the project site within Kipkaren Informal Settlement is presented in Figure 2 below

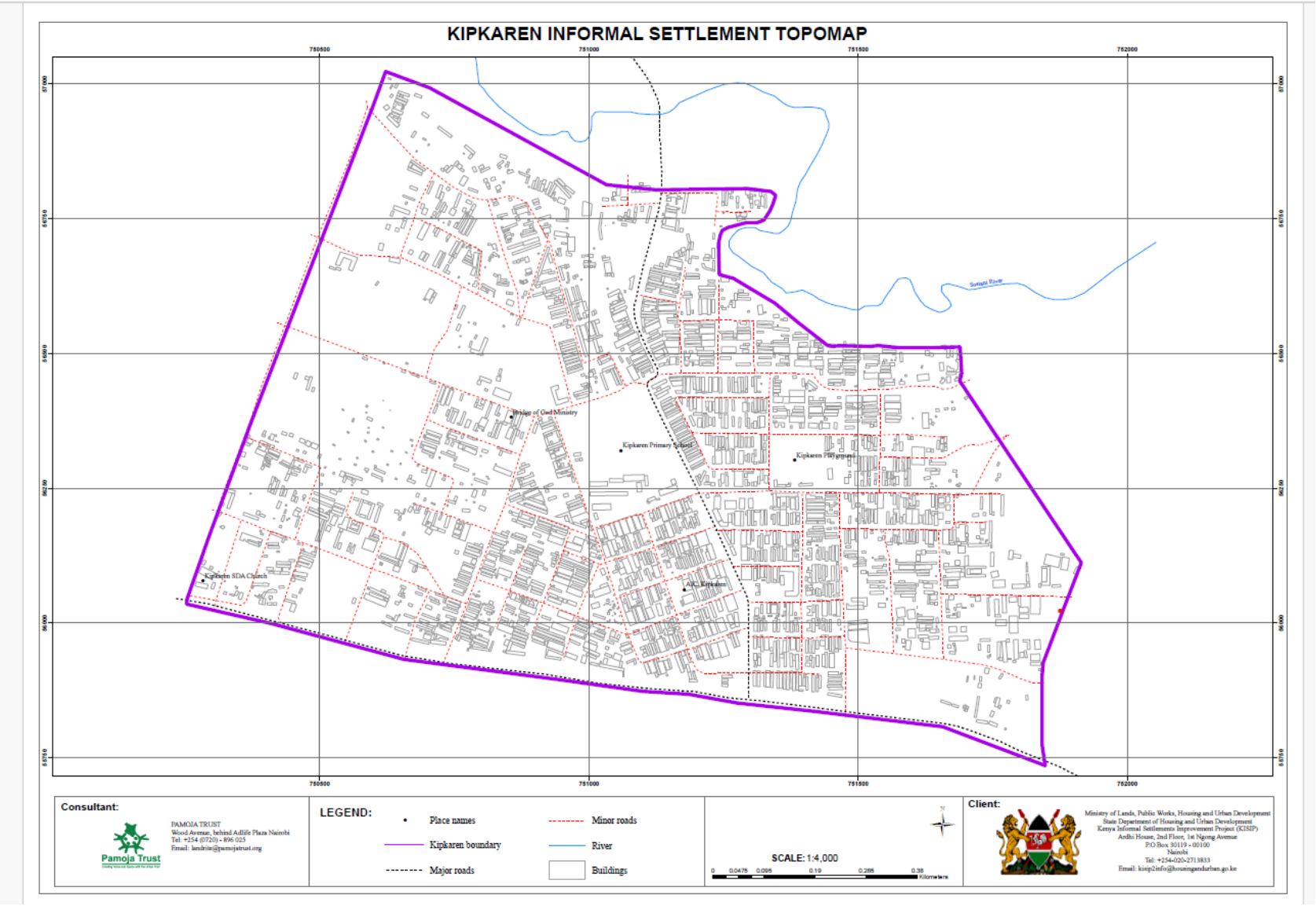



*Figure 2: Kipkaren Site and service informal settlement area base map.(Source Pamoja Trust)*

## 2.3 Design of the Proposed Sub-Projects

During the preparation of the Community Development Plan (CDPs), the community of Kipkaren site and service informal settlement identified sub-projects to be implemented in phases: short-term, medium-term, and long-term. This categorization was also based on the project's financial capability and sustainability. The socio-economic sub-projects that are set to be implemented in Kipkaren site and service include:

- Field renovation to allow accommodation of various outdoor games, including 5-a-side children's football.
- A round perimeter wall abutting lock-up shops (4No.) along the main roads.

Below is a consolidated scope table that integrates the details of the proposed sub-projects, including footprint, key works, duration, workforce, and ancillary works:

*Table 2: Project scope*

| Sub-Project | Footprint | Key Works | Estimated Duration | Workforce | Ancillary Works |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Perimeter Wall (abutting lock-up shops (4No.) along three roads)** | Approx. 300–500 linear meters | - Masonry wall construction<br>- Gate installation<br>- Security lighting<br>- Integration with lock-up shops | 3–4 months | 15–20 workers | - Quarry stone sourcing<br>- Temporary storage of aggregates<br>- Site fencing during works |
| **Playground Levelling & Upgrading (Field Renovation)** | Approx. 1,500–2,000 m² | - Earthworks (levelling, grading)<br>- Turfing/ground cover<br>- Installation of play equipment<br>- Drainage improvements<br>- Marking for outdoor games (including 5-aside children's football) | 2–3 months | 10–15 workers | - Borrow pit/quarry sourcing for fill material<br>- Temporary equipment storage<br>- Access path improvements |

The proposed sub-projects will be implemented on public land, which is consistent with the previously envisioned land use for the site. The site is a public open space as per the Kipkaren site and service development plan. The proposed site is on a parcel of block No. 15/360. This was evidenced by the National Land Commission (NLC), which confirmed the land's status as public, as it is the custodian of public land under the National Land Commission Act of 2012. The letter of land confirmation is also attached (Annex 2). The land reference confirmation table is provided below (Table 2).

### 2.3.1 Construction Activities

The construction activities associated with the proposed sub-projects at the Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement will include site preparation and development works for the construction of lock-up shops and the upgrading of the community playground.

Construction of lock-up shops (4No.) will involve site clearance, foundation excavation, and the installation of prefabricated container units on reinforced concrete bases. These activities will require preparing the ground, installing structural supports, and installing basic utility connections, where applicable.

The playground upgrade will involve earthworks, including levelling, grading, and compaction of the ground surface to create a suitable platform for recreational use. Additional works will include installing drainage improvements, marking play areas, and possibly installing basic recreational infrastructure.

Construction activities will also include transporting materials to and from the site, operating construction machinery, and temporarily storing materials within designated areas. These activities may result in temporary environmental and social disturbances, including dust emissions, noise, waste generation, and disruption of access within the settlement.

Summary of Sub-Project Construction Footprints

*Table 3: Summary of project construction activities*

| Sub-Project | Footprint Description |
|---|---|
| **Lock-Up Shops (4No.)** | Construction of prefabricated lock-up market stalls on concrete foundations, including installation of utilities and associated infrastructure within the project site. |
| **Playground Upgrading** | Levelling and upgrading of an existing open field (approx. 1,500–2,000 m²) to support recreational activities, including grading, drainage improvements, and marking for sports activities. |

### 2.3.2 Materials to be Used in Construction

The construction of the proposed sub-projects will involve the use of materials associated with structural works, prefabricated installations, and site development activities.

Key materials will include cement, aggregates, and reinforcement materials for foundation works associated with lock-up shops. Prefabricated container units will be used to construct market stalls, reducing on-site construction requirements. Additional materials will include paints, metallic components, and plumbing and electrical fittings where required. Construction activities will also require fuels, oils, and lubricants for the operation of machinery and equipment.

Packaging materials associated with construction inputs will also be generated during the construction phase. These materials, if not properly managed, may contribute to waste generation and environmental pollution. The selection and use of construction materials will be guided by environmental and safety considerations, including a preference for locally available materials where feasible to reduce transportation impacts.

### 2.3.3 Project Activities during Operation Phase

During the operational phase, the proposed sub-projects will function as economic and recreational infrastructure within the settlement. The lock-up shops will support small-scale commercial activities by providing structured, secure business spaces for local traders. These facilities are expected to enhance income generation, improve business organization, and increase economic activity within the settlement.

The upgraded playground will provide a designated recreational space for community members, particularly children and youth. The facility will support sports activities, social interaction, and community cohesion. Operational activities associated with these facilities will increase human activity within the project area and generate municipal solid waste from commercial activities. These activities may also lead to increased demand for services such as waste collection and infrastructure maintenance.

### 2.3.4 Wastes to be Generated and Methods of Disposal

The implementation and operation of the proposed sub-projects will generate both solid and liquid waste streams. During the construction phase, waste will include excavated soil from earthworks, cement-related waste, and packaging materials from construction inputs. Additional waste may arise from the maintenance of construction equipment, including materials contaminated with oil and grease. If not properly managed, these waste streams may contribute to soil contamination and environmental degradation. Appropriate waste handling, storage, and disposal practices will therefore be required.

During the operational phase, waste generation will primarily be associated with commercial activities in the lock-up shops, resulting in municipal solid waste. Increased human activity within the project area may also contribute to higher volumes of general waste. Waste management measures will focus on proper collection, segregation, and disposal of waste through appropriate systems and service providers. These measures are further elaborated in the Impact Assessment and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

Operational activities at the lock-up shops will generate sewage from toilet facilities. This waste will be managed exclusively through direct discharge into the municipal sewer line, with no on-site disposal or soakage. This design protects the high water table and the nearby River Kipkaren from fecal contamination and nutrient pollution.

### 2.3.5 Governance and Management of Community Assets

The proposed lock-up shops and upgraded playground will be managed through a community-based governance structure to ensure sustainability, transparency, and equitable access. Allocation of lock-up shops will be undertaken through a transparent process guided by project implementation structures, with priority given to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in line with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and livelihood restoration measures. To prevent elite capture and ensure fairness, allocation criteria and procedures will be developed in consultation with community representatives and made publicly available.

Facility management will be undertaken by a registered Community-Based Organisation (CBO), with oversight from the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) and support from the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC). Clear operational guidelines will be established to govern use of the facilities, including

transparent fee structures, access rules, and maintenance responsibilities. Mechanisms for resolving user conflicts will be incorporated within the grievance redress system. These arrangements are intended to ensure equitable access, accountability, and long-term sustainability of the project benefits.

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

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

# 3 CHAPTER 3: POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

## 3.1 Introduction

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

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process for the proposed sub-projects is anchored in the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and its associated regulations, which require that development projects undergo environmental assessment to identify potential impacts and propose appropriate mitigation measures. In addition, the project is implemented under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II), which is supported by development partners and therefore subject to relevant World Bank environmental and social safeguard policies.

This chapter presents the relevant policy frameworks that guide development planning and environmental management, the applicable legal instruments for the proposed sub-projects, and the institutional structures responsible for project implementation and environmental compliance. It also outlines the World Bank safeguard policies applicable to the project and their implications for environmental and social risk management.

The review of these frameworks ensures that the proposed Kipkaren Site and Service sub-projects are aligned with national development priorities, comply with environmental regulations, and incorporate appropriate measures to manage environmental and social risks throughout the project lifecycle.

## 3.2 Legal Framework

A review of World Bank Operational Policies, Government of Kenya Policies, Laws, Standards, and Regulations, and Best International Environmental and Social Standards helps anchor the impact assessment report to the Law whilst borrowing evidence-based interventions to better manage the proposed sub-project E&S risks and impacts.

**National and County Policy Framework**

*Table 4:National and County Policy Framework*

| Policy | Objective | Application to Comp 2 |
|---|---|---|
| Vision 2030 | The Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a middle-income country by 2030, focusing on the economic, social, and political pillars. Community development plans proposed sub-projects align with this vision by enhancing the standard of living of local communities through initiatives such as education, entrepreneurship, civic engagement, and ICT development. | The proposed sub-projects, prioritized by community members through participatory planning and co-design, will help achieve the three pillars of social, economic, and political development. |

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| | These sub-projects were prepared and will be implemented through a participatory approach, involving stakeholders at national, county, sub-county, and ward levels, to ensure that community needs are effectively addressed. By empowering communities and fostering sustainable socio-economic development, these plans contribute to achieving the social pillar of Vision 2030, which seeks a just, cohesive, and equitable society.<br>Additionally, community development plans and sub-projects support the overall goal of Vision 2030 by promoting economic growth, improving governance, and enhancing human resources development, all of which are foundational to achieving a high-quality life for all citizens. | |
| Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017) | In response to the growing risks, Kenya developed a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy in 2017. The policy's vision is to "build a safe and disaster-resilient nation through the establishment of a robust Disaster Risk Management System that contributes to and protects the achievements of Kenya's national development."<br>The policy seeks to create an integrated, multi-hazard approach to risk management at both the national and county levels. Its primary goal is to reduce the impact of natural and human-induced disasters, thereby safeguarding Kenya's social, economic, and environmental gains. | Investment in prioritized infrastructure, as captured in the community-prioritized sub-projects, will help ensure the inhabitants of informal settlements are resilient to disaster-related risks. The proposed upgrading of the playground through levelling, grading, and drainage improvements—directly contribute to disaster prevention and management by reducing localized flooding and water stagnation, which are recurrent hazards in Kipkaren |
| National Policy on Crime Prevention, 2009 | The Policy provides a comprehensive framework for preventing crime in Kenya. It emphasizes proactive, community-oriented, and multi-sectoral strategies to address the root causes of crime and enhance public safety, and to reduce crime through local initiatives (Nyumba Kumi), youth empowerment, and institutional capacity-building.<br>The policy recognizes that crime often stems from socio-economic factors such as unemployment, poverty, lack of education, and inadequate housing, and that these can be addressed by promoting youth empowerment programs, vocational training, and entrepreneurship to reduce unemployment. | Investment in prioritized infrastructure, as captured in the community-prioritized sub-projects, will create job opportunities for youths, reducing idleness and, in turn, the prevalence of crime and violence in the informal settlements. |

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| Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2016– 2030) | The policy commits the Government of the Republic of Kenya, at both the national and County levels, to pursuing a robust strategy that will not only enable all Kenyans to enjoy their right to the highest attainable standards of sanitation but also to a clean and healthy environment, as guaranteed by the Constitution of Kenya 2010. | Proposed sub-projects align with this policy's agenda in the quest to provide improved sanitation facilities. |
| Gender Policy of 2013 | This policy outlines a gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment approach and clearly states that it is the right of women, men, girls, and boys to participate in and benefit equally from the development process. | Proposed sub-projects will involve women, men, and youths during implementation and operational phases. Consequently, the project prioritizes women in the allocation of the 4 lock-up shops and in construction-related unskilled and semi-skilled employment opportunities, ensuring that the disadvantaged gender (women) receives targeted support to reduce economic inequalities and enhance livelihood security. |
| Uasin Gishu County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027 | Uasin Gishu County CIDP is the county's third strategic blueprint, outlining development priorities and programs for five years. Aligned with Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plan IV (2023–2027), the CIDP aims to enhance the socio-economic well-being of Uasin Gishu residents. The key pillars include Governance, which focuses on strengthening institutional frameworks to ensure transparency, accountability, and effective delivery of services. People: which aims to improve the quality of life through investments in health, education, and social services. Resources: those that seek to optimize the use of natural and financial resources for sustainable development. Competitiveness: which targets economic growth by promoting trade, industrialization, and investment opportunities. Harmony emphasizes social cohesion and environmental conservation to foster a peaceful, sustainable community. The CIDP outlines a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track progress, | Proposed sub-projects to be implemented mirror the projects objectives in the county CIDP, assisting in the attainment of its objectives. The CIDP contributes to the pillar of improving quality of life through social infrastructure, including recreational facilities and promoting economic growth through organized trade and structured business spaces, such as the lock-up shops, to enhance livelihood opportunities within informal settlements. |

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| | assess impact, and ensure accountability in the execution of development sub-projects and programs.[1] | |
| National Museums and Heritage Act, 2006 | The Act provides for the identification, protection, conservation, and transmission of Kenya's cultural and natural heritage. It establishes mechanisms for management and protection of archaeological, historical, and cultural resources and sites. | The proposed sub-projects involve earthworks associated with playground levelling, grading, and construction of lock-up shops. Chance Find Procedures have therefore been incorporated into the project to guide management of any unexpected cultural or archaeological materials encountered during implementation. |
| Kenya National Youth Policy, 2022 | The policy seeks to promote youth empowerment and participation in national development through employment creation, skills development, innovation, leadership, and access to socio-economic opportunities. | The proposed sub-projects are expected to create employment opportunities for youth during construction and operation phases while the upgraded playground and lock-up shops will support youth engagement, recreation, and livelihood opportunities within the settlement. |

**National and County Legislative Framework**

*Table 5: National and County Legislative Frameworks*

| Law/Regulation | Objective | Application to Comp 2 |
|---|---|---|
| Constitution of Kenya 2010 | The Constitution of Kenya 2010 is the supreme law of the land and provides the basis of all other laws that govern the country. Article 10 on the principles of good governance calls for public participation in efforts to promote democracy. Article 69 also outlines measures to enhance environmental protection and governance, including environmental impact assessment and audits. Article 42 also provides the right to a clean and healthy environment for its citizens, with Article 70 calling upon citizens to seek redress in the court of law in | Throughout the sub-project implementation cycle, stakeholder consultations have been imperative and will continue to be. Subsequently, the right to a healthy environment will be our guiding principle throughout the sub-project's execution. |

1 https://Uasin Gishu.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Uasin Gishu_CIDP_2023_2027_compressed-1.pdf

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| | case the right provided for in Article 42 is violated or infringed. | |
| The Environment Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act, 1999, amended 2015 | Section 7 of the Act establishes NEMA as the authority responsible for coordinating all environmental-related activities in Kenya. The Act provides guidelines and recommendations for carrying out environmental assessments. To mitigate and control environmental damage from ongoing projects. | The proposed sub-projects were screened to identify the possible environmental and social risks and impacts. |
| Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006 | These Regulations provide rules for the use and discharge of water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes, make provision for the protection of water resources from pollution, and define water quality standards. | The construction and operational phases of the proposed sub-projects could impact water sources and will thus be guided by these regulations. |
| Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control (Regulations) 2009 | These Regulations aim to ensure the maintenance of a healthy environment for all people in Kenya, the tranquility of their surroundings, and their psychological wellbeing by regulating noise levels and excessive vibration.<br>The Regulations raise people's living standards by prescribing acceptable noise levels for various facilities and activities. Regulations also provide permissible levels of noise from construction sites during the day and at night in decibels (dBA) | These regulations will be followed to the bare minimum during the preconstruction and construction phases to ensure the permissible levels are not violated. |
| Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014 | The objective of the Regulations is to prevent, control, and abate air pollution, ensuring clean, healthy ambient air. It establishes emission standards for various sources, including mobile sources. | During the pre-construction and construction phases, these regulations will be adhered to through the adoption of a hierarchy of controls, i.e., elimination, substitution, administrative, or engineering controls, to ensure equipment meets good standards and is maintained regularly. |
| Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006 | These regulations set out guidelines for the management of all types of waste across different sectors in Kenya. They prohibit the pollution of public places in general and require any person whose activities generate waste to collect, segregate, and dispose or cause to be disposed of such waste in the manner provided for under these Regulations. | Robust waste management mechanisms will be put in place throughout the project implementation period, in accordance with these regulations. |
| Occupational Safety and Health Act, No. 15 of | This Act outlines practices and provisions to ensure workplace safety and health. This includes provisions for personal protective equipment (PPE) | During sub-project implementation, all occupational, health, and safety standards will be |

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| 2007 (Revised 2010) | for workers and any other visitors to the site. It covers a wide range of topics, including general duties of employers and the self-employed, the establishment of safety and health committees, the reporting of accidents and occupational diseases, and the powers of safety and health officers. | adhered to, ensuring the safety and health of all workers and visitors at the sites. All project-related incidents, including near misses, will also be adequately captured. |
| Public Health Act Cap 242 | The Public Health Act lays down regulations and provisions imperative to enhancing food hygiene, protecting public water supplies, preventing and destroying mosquitoes, and abating nuisances, including those arising from sewerage. | During the sub-project, workers' food will only be provided by a licensed food handler. Proper waste management practices, including collection, segregation, and disposal of solid and sanitary waste generated during construction and operation phases, will also be implemented to prevent public health nuisances and environmental pollution. |
| Water Act of 2016 | An Act of Parliament to provide for the regulation, management, and development of water resources, water and sewerage services, and for other connected purposes. It prohibits activities that may pollute water sources for domestic, industrial, agricultural, or recreational use. The Act requires a permit for, among other uses of water from a water resource, the discharge of pollutants into a water resource. | During sub-project implementation, all requisite certificates and permits for water abstraction will be obtained as provided for in the act. |
| Climate Change Act of 2016 amended 2023 | This act provides provisions for integrating low-carbon development pathways and climate-resilient strategies across all sectors of the economy. | All sub-projects will include components of green energy, natural lighting, and other carbon-reduction and carbon-resilience pathways. |
| Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022 | This Act provides for enhancing sustainable waste management, i.e., adopting a circular economic approach, establishing a governance framework involving national and county governments, and implementing extended producer responsibility to reduce waste. The Act also mandates infrastructure development to support proper waste segregation, transportation, and disposal, thereby improving community environments and public health. | This act will be instrumental in ensuring that waste generated during sub-project implementation is handled sustainably. |
| Physical and Land Use Planning Act, | This Act provides for provisions enhancing planning, land use compliance, zoning regulations, and the development of land, and for connected purposes. It also establishes principles, procedures, | Sub-projects to be implemented will comply with the project sites' zoning and land-use regulations. |

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| 2011, amended in 2019 | and standards for the preparation and implementation of physical and land-use development plans at the national, county, urban, rural, and city levels. | Sites will adhere to the earmarked land use purpose. |
| Land Act, 2012 | The Act provides for the management and allocation of public land. It also provides for the acquisition of land for public benefit. The government has the powers under this Act to acquire land for projects which are intended to benefit the public. | As per Project Requirement, the sites earmarked for sub-project implementation are on public land. Land confirmation from Uasin Gishu County is attached (Annex 2) |
| HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act (Revised 2012) | The main objective of this Act on HIV/AIDs prevention and control is to promote public awareness about the causes, modes of transmission, consequences, means of prevention and control of HIV and AIDS. This act also ensures that the general public is well-equipped with knowledge on controlling rising cases of HIV/AIDS. | In case of labour influx as a result of the proposed projects, although not envisioned as a result of the scope of the projects, HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns will be undertaken to curb the menace. |
| The Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 was amended in 2019 | This Act, amended in 2019, provides provisions in the management of cities and urban areas through public participation and adequate stakeholder engagement. In classifying an area as a city, municipality, or town, the Act considers the capacity to provide essential services including water and sanitation, roads and transportation, waste management, fire-fighting and disaster management, education and health services, recreational facilities, and urban planning and development services | Since the sub-projects envisioned are within cities and urban areas, continuous stakeholder engagement will be undertaken to ensure participatory planning. |
| Data Protection Act of, 2019 | This Act highlights key provisions for the regulation of the processing of personal data, providing for the rights of data subjects and obligations of data controllers and processors, and for connected purposes. | During sub-project implementation and operation, the provisions of this Act will be adhered to in the collection, storage, processing, and disclosure of personal information relating to workers, facility users, and participants in digital literacy and ICT-related programmes implemented |
| Sexual Offenses Act 2006 | The provisions of this Act on sexual offenses aim at prevention and the protection of all persons from harm from unlawful sexual acts and for connected purposes. | During sub-project implementation, vulnerable individuals, including children, orphans, youths, and women, will be protected from Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) |

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| | | among other sexually related counts. |
| Labour Relations Act 2012 | This requires employers to promote sound labour relations by protecting and promoting freedom of association. | This act will be applied tothe labour force on-site in addressing disputes related to working conditions. |
| Children Act, 2022 | No person shall subject children-to-child labour, domestic servitude, economic exploitation, or any work or employment which is hazardous, interferes with the child's education, or is likely to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, moral, or social development, where a child is any individual who has not attained the age of eighteen years. | This Act prohibits child labour, sexual harassment, and other vices during construction and all other phases of the project. |
| County Government Act No. 17 of 2012 | This is a cornerstone of Kenyan legislation that operationalizes the devolution framework established by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It provides a legal and institutional framework for the establishment, management, and functions of county governments, ensuring they can deliver services and promote development effectively.<br>It also establishes the framework for the organization of county governments, including the County Executive Committees (CEC), Which Are Responsible for implementing county legislation and coordinating county functions.<br>County Assemblies: Responsible for legislation, oversight, and representing the people at the county level, and County Public Service Boards (CPSB): Oversee human resource management and ensure equitable representation in employment. In part, it establishes decentralized units, i.e., the Office of the sub-county administrator, the Office of the Ward administrator, the Village council, and other structures of decentralization, which are key in ensuring adequate participation and stakeholder engagement. | This act informed the sub-project prioritization process and stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the ESIA study. The act also supports continuous involvement of county government structures, ward-level administration, and community leadership structures during project implementation and operation. Stakeholder engagement including consultations with the relevant departments in the County Government of Uasin Gishu was undertaken as a fulfillment of this act. |

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

*Table 6: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*

| SDG | Objective | Application |
|---|---|---|
| SDG No. 1 No Poverty | This goal seeks to address extreme poverty, implement social protection programs, ensure access to basic services and resources, and build resilience to climate-related disasters and economic shocks. | Implementation of the proposed sub-projects will help reduce poverty levels in the informal settlement by creating job opportunities. |

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| SDG No. 2 Zero Hunger | This goal aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. This goal addresses issues such as malnutrition, limited access to nutritious food, and unsustainable farming practices, while challenges like conflict, climate change, and the recent pandemic exacerbate hunger globally. | The implementation of proposed sub-projects is geared towards increasing the circulation of money in the informal settlement, thereby reducing hunger levels. |
| SDG No. 6 Clean Water and Sanitation | This goal aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030. Key targets include achieving universal access to safe, affordable drinking water; ending open defecation; providing adequate sanitation and hygiene; reducing water pollution; increasing water-use efficiency; and protecting water-related ecosystems through integrated management. Goal 6 is crucial to human health, economic development, and climate change, and requires global cooperation and local action. | The implementation of proposed sub-projects is key to ensuring that the inhabitants of informal settlements have access to clean water and sanitation. These components have been included in many sub-projects envisioned. |
| SDG No. 10 Reduced Inequalities | It aims to address various forms of inequality, including those based on income, age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic status, and other factors, ensuring that no one is left behind. | The implementation of these sub-projects is anchored in the principles of public participation, co-design, and inclusivity, particularly for vulnerable communities. |
| SDG No. 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities | This goal aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. It also recognizes that with more than half the world's population living in urban areas by 2030, cities must provide universal access to basic services, housing, and transportation, while also managing waste, reducing pollution, and protecting natural and cultural heritage. | Implementation of these sub-projects will enhance the adaptive capacity of informal settlements, making cities and communities more resilient and inclusive. |
| SDG No. 13 Climate Action | This goal involves integrating climate change measures into national policies, strengthening resilience to climate-related hazards, and improving education and public awareness on climate change. It also includes fulfilling international commitments, such as those in the Paris Agreement, to limit global warming and support climate action in developing countries. | The proposed sub-projects incorporate climate-responsive measures such as greening and landscaping of public spaces, rehabilitation of the playground/open space to improve surface drainage and reduce localized flooding, and use of locally available construction materials where feasible to minimize transportation-related emissions and support environmental sustainability within the settlement. |

**World Bank Operational Policies**

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

*Table 7: Triggering of World Bank Safeguard Policies*

| Operational Policy | Triggered | Discussion |
|---|---|---|
| OP 4.01: Environmental Assessment | Yes | The project triggers the Environmental Assessment safeguard. Based on the screening results, the proposed Kipkaren Settlement sub-projects under component 2 fall under Category B projects due to the scope of the proposed sub-projects (i.e., Medium risk), which informs the nature, magnitude, and extent of the E&S impacts and risks. Under the amended EIA regulations 2019, the project falls under low risk projects requiring a summary project report to be undertaken for the project. |
| OP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources | Yes | Several culturally significant assets could be found in the project area (levelling of the football pitch) and therefore consistent with OP 4.11, the Physical Cultural Resources is triggered and steps to safeguard this issue are integrated into the ESMF, including a set of chance find procedures (Annex 5) |
| OP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement | Yes | Both integrated planning for tenure security and infrastructure-upgrading interventions have the potential to involve involuntary resettlement. 10 PAPs have been identified from the screening exercise. A standalone document to guide the process of involuntary resettlement and compensation (Resettlement Policy Framework) is prepared and publicly disclosed. Also, at the sub-project level, if displacement impacts are experienced, an asset register will be prepared and annexed to this report. |

### 3.3 Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)

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

- Category A: A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.
- Category B: A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas—including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats—are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These

impacts are site-specific; few, if any, are reversible; and, in most cases, mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects.

- Category C: A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C project.
- Category FI: A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary in subprojects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

### 3.4 Institutional Framework

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

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

The Safeguards team will be composed of:

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

**County level**

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

**Community level**

Communities will form Settlement Executive Committees (SECs) to provide an interface between the communities and the project. This approach has been successful in promoting community participation in KISIP I. The SECs provide an important link and avenue through which the community can participate in safeguards management. Community-level Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will support grievance handling and stakeholder engagement during project implementation. Detailed grievance management

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

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

Given that the project will affect 10 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), comprising 9 business PAPs and 1 residential PAP, a dedicated PAP grievance register shall be maintained as part of the project Grievance Redress Mechanism. The register shall capture and track grievances related to eligibility, asset valuation, compensation payments, livelihood restoration support, relocation assistance, and allocation of lock-up shops. Eligibility disputes shall be reviewed and resolved within fourteen (14) days, compensation valuation disputes shall be referred for independent valuation and resolved within twenty-one (21) days, while payment-related grievances shall be addressed within seven (7) days of reporting. Grievances related to allocation of lock-up shops shall be reviewed and resolved within ten (10) days through a transparent process involving the SEC, GRC, and CPCT representatives.

All PAP-related grievances shall be documented, monitored, and reported as part of RAP implementation monitoring. In addition, confidential and survivor-centred procedures shall continue to apply for grievances related to GBV, SEA, and SH, with referral pathways to appropriate support services. Monitoring of the grievance mechanism shall include monthly review of grievance registers, verification of compensation payments prior to commencement of construction works, livelihood restoration monitoring, beneficiary satisfaction surveys, and periodic audits of RAP implementation.

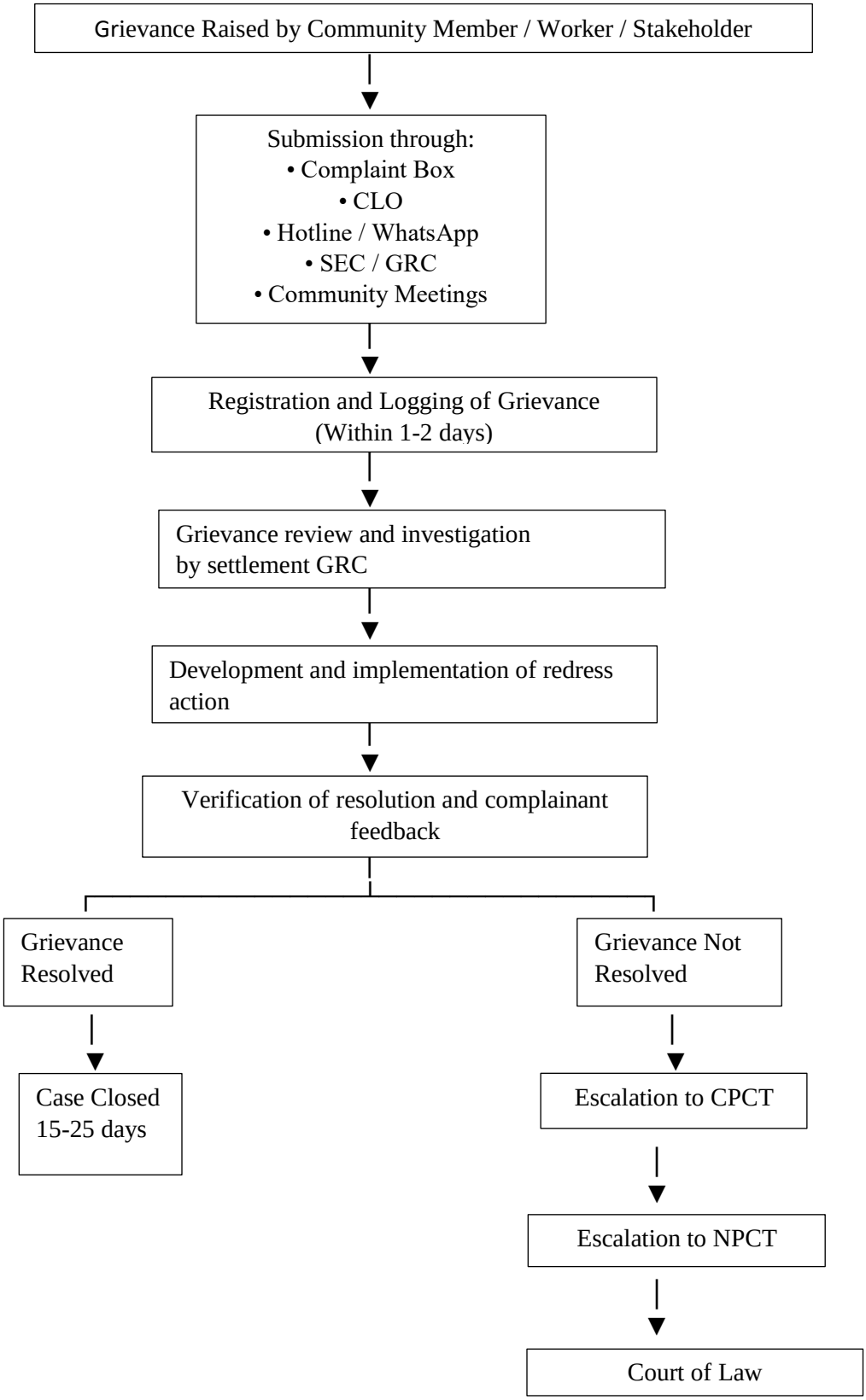

Grievance Raised by Community Member / Worker / Stakeholder
Submission through:
• Complaint Box
• CLO
• Hotline / WhatsApp
• SEC / GRC
• Community Meetings
Registration and Logging of Grievance (Within 1-2 days)
Grievance review and investigation by settlement GRC
Development and implementation of redress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

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

*Table 8: Monitoring and reporting responsibilities*

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

# 4 ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC BASELINE INFORMATION

## 4.1 Environmental Description

### 4.1.1 Physiography

#### i) Climate

Uasin Gishu County, where the Kipkaren site and service is situated, receives high and reliable rainfall, with an average annual rainfall of 624.9-1560.4 mm. The region experiences two rainy seasons: the long rainy season and the short rainy season. The long rainy season occurs between March and September, with distinct peaks in May and August. The areas with relatively higher rainfall are Ainabkoi, Kapseret, and Kesses, whereas Turbo, Moiben, and Soy receive relatively lower rainfall. The short rainy season is from November to February. The annual temperatures range between 7 $^{o}$C and 29 $^{o}$C. The rainfall and temperatures in the county are conducive for both agriculture and farming.

#### ii) Topography

Uasin Gishu County is divided into two topographical regions: the upper and lower highlands, with Eldoret (2,085m) forming the boundary between them. The altitudes fall gently from 2,700 m above sea level at Timboroa in the East to about 1500m above sea level at Kipkaren. The topography is higher in the East and declines towards the western borders. Kipkaren site earmarked for prioritized sub-projects is fairly flat

#### iii) Hydrology

The County is within L. Victoria water catchment area is endowed with several rivers, including R. Moiben, R. Sergoit, Kipkaren, Chepkoilel, and R. Sosiani, which drain into L. Victoria. Near Kipkaren site and service informal settlement is river Kipkaren which serves the settlement and adjacent areas. The river is about 200m from the proposed project site.

#### iv) Soils and Geology

The geology of Uasin Gishu is dominated by tertiary Volcanic rock. These soils represent a wide range of profile characteristics and drainage conditions, delivering an array of soils from high to low agricultural potential. These are the red loam, red clay, brown loam, and brown clay. Some of the characteristics and their distributions include red loam soils found mainly in the northern parts of the county, in Turbo, Moi's Bridge, and lower Moiben; red clay soils that occur around Soy, Upper Moiben, and Nandi Borders; and brown clay soils that occur in the upper areas of Lessos. Kipkaren site and service site earmarked for sub-project implementation is rocky with black cotton soils. The bedrock is rocky in nature.

#### v) Vegetation

The county's landscape is characterized by extensive grassland and savannah. These open grassy areas are home to a variety of grass species and provide important grazing for livestock. The county also has sections of riparian vegetation and Acacia Woodlands. The project site in Kipkaren has short grasses due to its proximity to the residential and commercial areas.

### 4.1.2 Flora

Extensive grassland and savannah ecosystems, with scattered tree cover, including Acacia species, and riparian vegetation along watercourses such as the River Kipkaren, characterize the broader Uasin Gishu County landscape. Within Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement, vegetation has largely been modified due to high population density and ongoing settlement development. The project site and its immediate surroundings are characterized by sparse vegetation, mainly short grasses and a few scattered trees.

The existing vegetation within the project area is highly disturbed and does not constitute ecologically sensitive habitat. No protected or endangered plant species were identified within the project footprint during field reconnaissance. The ecological value of the vegetation within the project site is therefore considered low, and anticipated impacts on flora are expected to be minimal and localized, primarily associated with site clearing during construction.

### 4.1.3 Environmental Challenges

Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement is characterized by several environmental challenges, including high population density, informal settlement development, and limited infrastructure.

Solid waste management remains a significant concern within the settlement. While a majority of households benefit from organized waste collection services, some residents experience irregular or absent collection, leading to disposal practices such as open dumping and burning. These practices contribute to environmental pollution and blockage of drainage systems. Drainage infrastructure within the settlement is inadequate, with most residents reporting poor drainage conditions. This results in frequent water stagnation, particularly in low-lying areas during periods of heavy rainfall. Poorly maintained or blocked drainage channels further exacerbate these conditions and increase the risk of waterborne diseases.

Sanitation conditions are also constrained, with a large proportion of households relying on shared pit latrines, many of which are poorly maintained. Limited access to improved sanitation facilities poses risks to both environmental quality and public health. Access to clean, reliable water remains a challenge, with households reporting issues including high costs, unreliable supply, and water quality concerns. These challenges increase residents' vulnerability and put pressure on available water resources.

Given the proximity of the settlement to River Kipkaren, these environmental challenges, particularly poor waste management and drainage, have the potential to contaminate surface water resources if not effectively managed. These baseline environmental conditions highlight the need to incorporate integrated environmental management measures into the design and implementation of the proposed sub-projects.

## 4.2 Socio-Economic Baseline Information

**Demographic and Population Profile**

The demographic and population characteristics of Kipkaren Informal Settlement were established through a socio-economic survey conducted during the environmental and social impact assessment process. The survey covered a sample of 904 households, providing a representative profile of the settlement population.

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

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

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

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

Overall, the demographic and population profile of Kipkaren Informal Settlement reflects a community characterized by youthful population dynamics, reliance on informal livelihoods, and varying access to essential services, which are key considerations in the design and implementation of the proposed sub-projects.

**Access to water and sanitation**

Access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities is fundamental to public health, quality of life, and sustainable development. The Kenya Housing Survey Basic Report of 2023 indicates that 78.8% of dwelling units in Kenya have an inadequate supply of clean water. The proportion is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. (*2023-24-Kenya-Housing-Survey-Basic-Report1.Pdf*, n.d.)

As per the socio-economic survey conducted in Kipkaren Site & Service informal Settlement, 73.9% of households rely on piped water, but frequent disruptions and high costs hinder consistent access. Additionally, 15.6% use boreholes, 3.6% rely on rivers and streams, 1.8% depend on vendors, and 2.1% use rainwater harvesting. The key challenges reported include high water costs (43%), unreliable supply (23.9%), long distances to water sources (16.9%), and poor water quality (16.2%). Addressing these challenges requires investments in water infrastructure to improve reliability, affordability, and quality.

Additionally, expanding individual water connections and ensuring fair pricing mechanisms will help alleviate households' reliance on communal or vendor-supplied water.

Sanitation infrastructure in the settlement faces significant challenges, with 64.2% of households relying on shared pit latrines, which are often overcrowded and poorly maintained. Only 20.5% have access to flush toilets, while 12.8% use private pit latrines, and 1.3% of households still practice open defecation, posing serious public health risks.

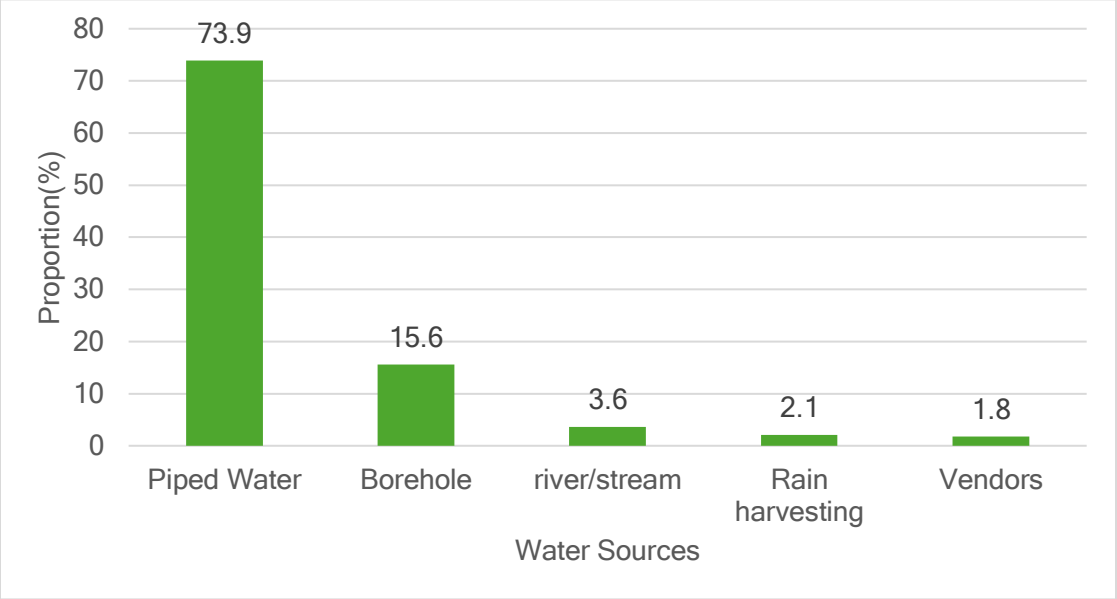



*Figure 3:Sources of Water in Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement*

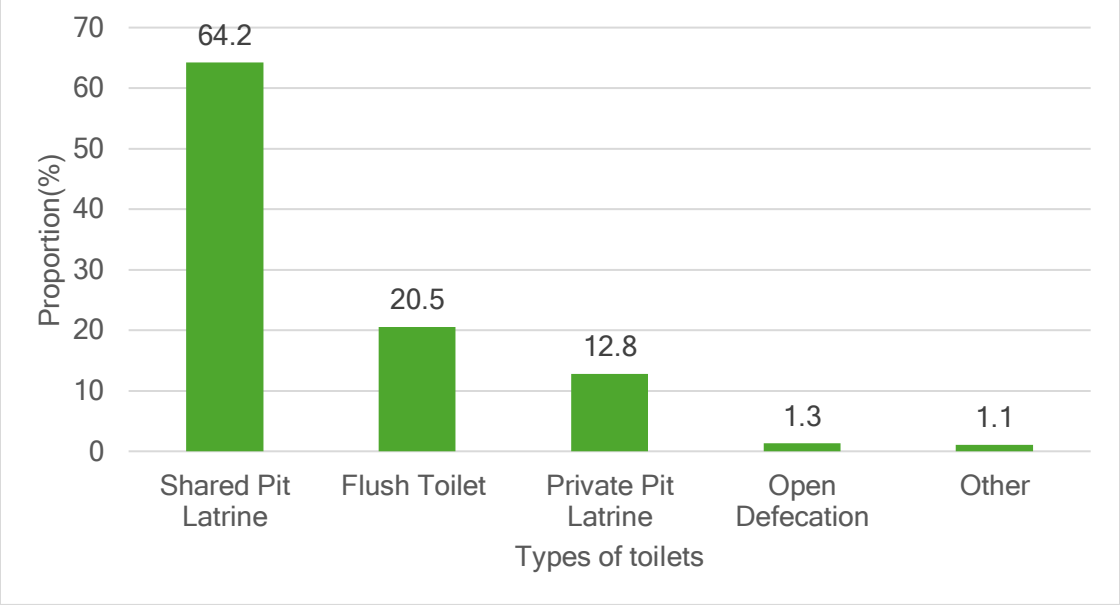



*Figure 4: Sanitation Facilities in Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement*

**Energy**

Energy infrastructure is essential for economic growth, improved quality of life, and sustainable development. In Kipkaren Site & Service informal settlement, access to sources of light and cooking energy shapes residents' daily lives and economic activities. This section provides an analysis of lighting and cooking energy sources based on the survey findings.

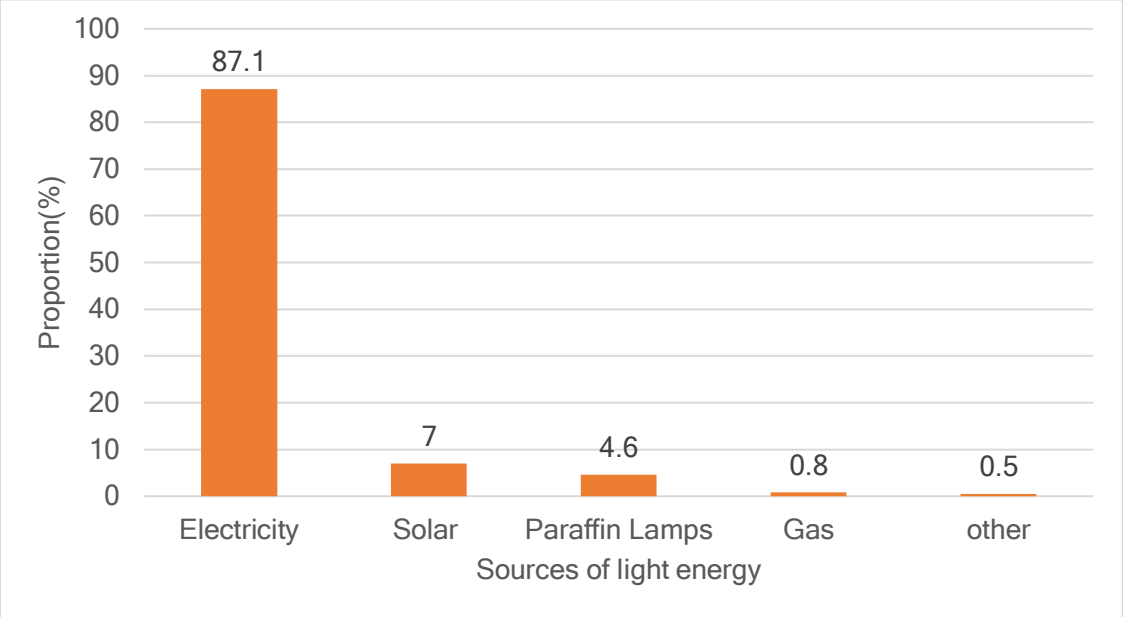



*Figure 5: Sources of Energy in Kipkaren Site and Service informal settlement*

### i) Light energy

The Kenya Housing Survey Basic reports highlight that 95.4% of households nationally use clean energy sources for lighting. The most common source of light energy used by households is electricity from the main grid, supplied by Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC). Within Uasin Gishu County, the major source of clean lighting energy is electricity at 72%, while the main unclean lighting energy source is Kerosene at 0.6%.

Access to electricity has improved significantly in Kipkaren, with 87.16% of households relying on electricity as their primary source of lighting. This high level of access indicates substantial coverage by the national grid. However, reliance on alternative energy sources persists, with 7.0% using solar power, 4.6% using paraffin lamps, and a small fraction (0.8%) using gas lamps, while 0.5% use other sources such as candles. While electricity access is relatively widespread, issues such as irregular supply, high connection costs, and affordability of monthly bills remain barriers for some households.

### ii) Cooking energy

The Kenya Housing Survey Report 2023/2024 reveals that within Uasin Gishu County, 42.3% of the population relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking. This is noted to be above the national average of 34.4% (2023-24-Kenya-Housing-Survey-Basic-Report1.Pdf, n.d.).[2]

The socio-economic survey conducted in Kipkaren reveals a diverse reliance on cooking energy sources. Gas (42.7%) and charcoal (41.8%) dominate as the preferred cooking fuels, followed by firewood (10.9%) and electricity (4.2%). The heavy reliance on charcoal and firewood raises environmental concerns, including deforestation and air pollution, and poses health risks from indoor smoke inhalation. Alternative sources of green energy, such as briquettes, can be utilized to reduce environmental degradation.

**Transport Infrastructure**

Transportation infrastructure remains a significant challenge in Kipkaren. The primary mode of transport is public transport (47.1%), followed by boda bodas (motorcycle taxis) (26.5%), walking (21.3%), and private vehicles (4.5%). Boda bodas play a critical role in bridging transportation gaps where road infrastructure is poor or public transport is unavailable. However, reliance on motorbikes also indicates limited access to affordable, reliable public transportation.

Key challenges affecting transportation include high transport costs (63.8%), poor road conditions (62.9%), and limited availability of transportation options (22.6%). While 66.5% of respondents rated road quality as "fair," 24.1% rated it as "poor," and only 9.4% rated it as "good." Poor road infrastructure hampers mobility, increases transportation costs, and limits access to essential services such as healthcare and education. However, there are ongoing road upgrades under the KISIP 2 infrastructure upgrading components.

**Storm water drainage**

Drainage infrastructure in Kipkaren remains insufficient, posing significant risks during heavy rains. The survey indicates that 62% of respondents consider drainage systems inadequate. Poor drainage leads to water stagnation, and increased risk of waterborne diseases. During heavy rains, low-lying areas of the settlement are particularly vulnerable, with roads becoming impassable and homes prone to water damage. Proper urban drainage planning, including the construction of covered drainage channels and regular maintenance, is essential to mitigate against storm water risks and enhance resilience to extreme weather events. Additionally, community awareness about proper waste disposal practices is necessary to prevent drain blockages caused by solid waste.

[2] 2023-24-Kenya-Housing-Survey-Basic-Report1.pdf



*Photo 1: Stormwater drainage in Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement*

**Recreational facilities**

In the Kipkaren settlement, 58.5% of respondents reported limited access to recreational facilities. However, the settlement has public spaces, including the Kipkaren Playground and the Kipkaren Primary School Playground. Where facilities exist, they are often poorly maintained, inadequately equipped, or inaccessible to the broader community. Recreational spaces are essential for community well-being, providing avenues for physical activity, social cohesion, and youth engagement.

**Education**

Access to quality education opportunities plays a critical role in enhancing human development, reducing inequalities, and improving overall living standards. The survey findings in the Kipkaren Site & Service settlement reveal significant insights into educational attainment and barriers to education.

The survey reveals varying levels of educational attainment among the respondents. A substantial portion of the population has achieved college or university education (42.6%), while 38.9% have completed secondary education. However, 14.4% have only attained primary education, and 3.2% have no formal education. Additionally, a small proportion (0.9%) have participated in adult education programs. These figures suggest that while access to higher education has improved for some, significant gaps persist, particularly among marginalized and lower-income households. Despite these challenges, the presence of schools in the settlement (77.1%) indicates significant infrastructure coverage.

**Health Services**

The survey findings from the Kipkaren Site & Service settlement offer significant insights into healthcare accessibility and related challenges. Access to healthcare services remains a mixed experience for Kipkaren residents. The survey indicates that the closest health facilities for most residents are public dispensaries (40.1%), followed by public hospitals (29.6%) and private clinics or hospitals (28.2%). Smaller proportions rely on faith-based or NGO facilities (0.6%) and

traditional healers (0.6%). While public dispensaries and hospitals play a central role in healthcare provision, they are often overburdened, under-resourced, and plagued by long waiting times.

Key challenges in accessing healthcare include high treatment costs (59%), distance to facilities (46.7%), long waiting times (43.7%), lack of medication (34.2%), discrimination or poor treatment by staff (13.4%), and other challenges (2.1%). These challenges point to systemic weaknesses in healthcare infrastructure, resource allocation, and service delivery.

High treatment costs are particularly concerning, as they force many households to forego medical care or rely on informal and often unreliable healthcare providers. Efforts to address these challenges must include improved funding for healthcare facilities, better staff training, increased availability of essential medications, and community health awareness programs. Additionally, expanding outreach health services, such as mobile clinics, can help bridge the gap for residents in remote or underserved areas.

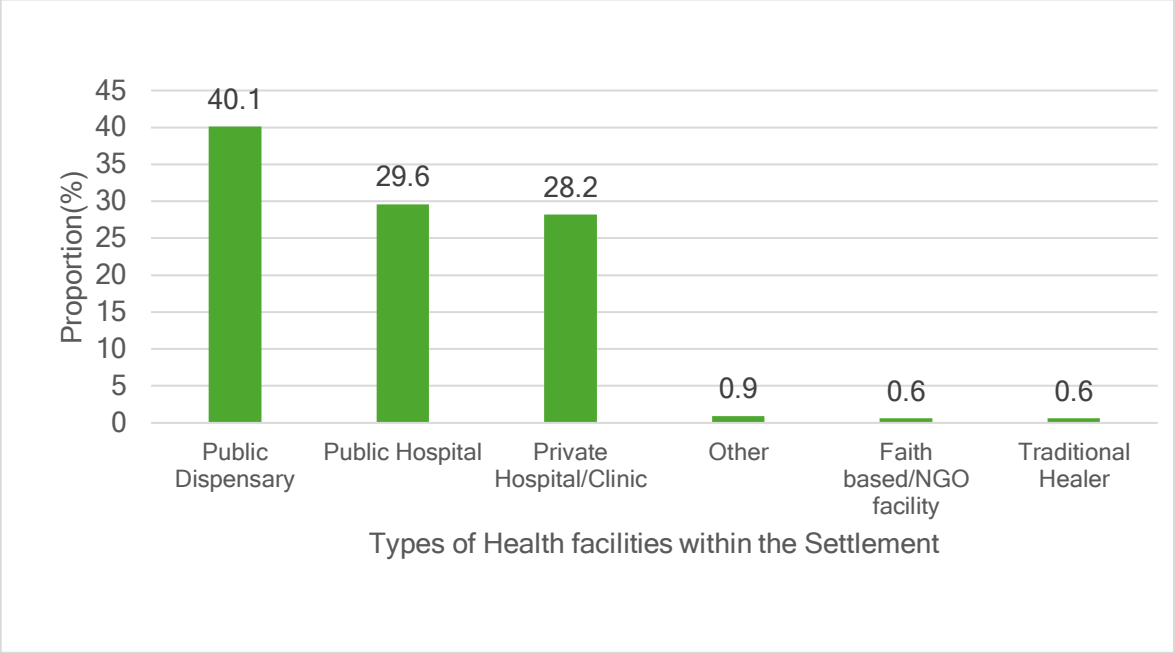



*Figure 6: Health Facilities serving Kipkaren Site and Service*

**Solid Waste Management**

Solid waste management is a critical aspect of environmental management. The Kenya Environmental Performance Index of 2020 highlights that Uasin Gishu county had been in a gradual decline of 3.2% in solid waste management, with 22% of the total solid waste disposed of in dumpsites.[3] Solid waste management in Kipkaren settlement is a pressing issue, similar to that in other informal settlements within the urban area. The map below shows the distribution of solid waste disposal points in Kipkaren.

[3] Table 4-4 (KEPI-2020-final-print.pdf)

According to the Kenya Housing and Basic Survey report, 73.3% of households nationally rely on the weekly collection of solid waste. 19.2% have bi-weekly waste collection, 3.6% rely on daily collection, and 3.8% depend on monthly collection. Within Uasin Gishu County, 65.6% of the communities rely on weekly collection of waste, 31.2% on bi-weekly collection, and 3.2% on monthly collection. (2023-24-Kenya-Housing-Survey-Basic-Report1.Pdf, n.d.)[4].

The survey conducted in Kipkaren reveals that the settlement aligns with the weekly collection of solid waste at 65.2%, which is close to the county standard. This is followed by 11.9% of respondents who rarely have an organized collection of solid waste, 8.6% who rely on daily collection, 7.8% who rely on bi-weekly collection, and 6.4% who do not collect their waste at all.

**Household Income**

The majority, 37.8%, of residents are self-employed, reflected in activities such as businesses, farming, and artisan work, among others. It is therefore reasonable to infer that many residents of Kipkaren informal settlements are self-employed, with a large proportion of the population in the informal sector of the economy.

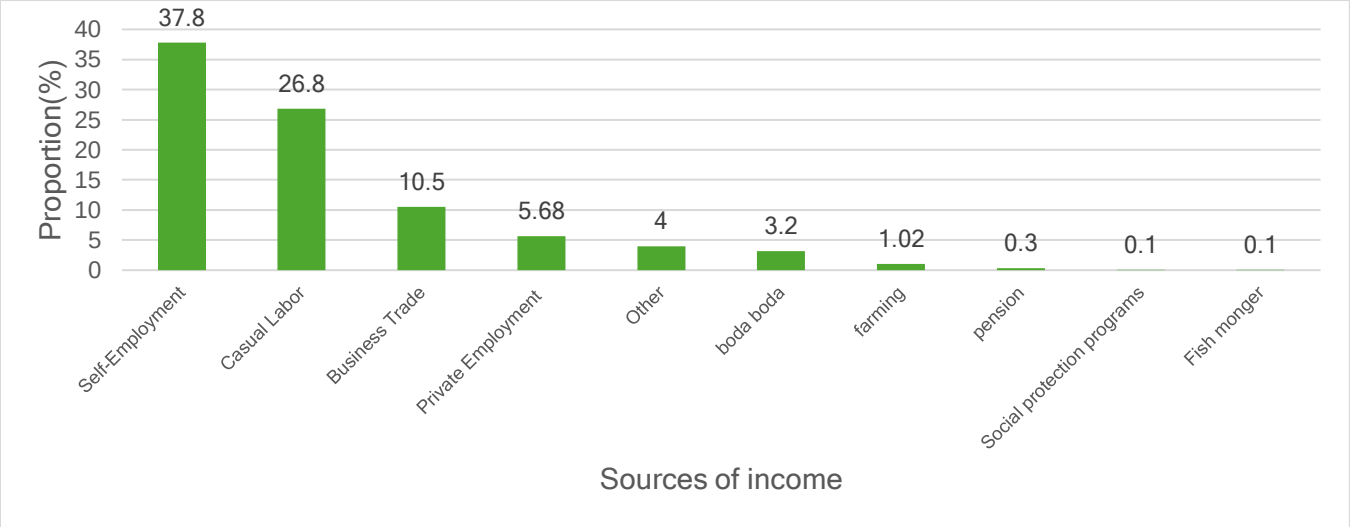
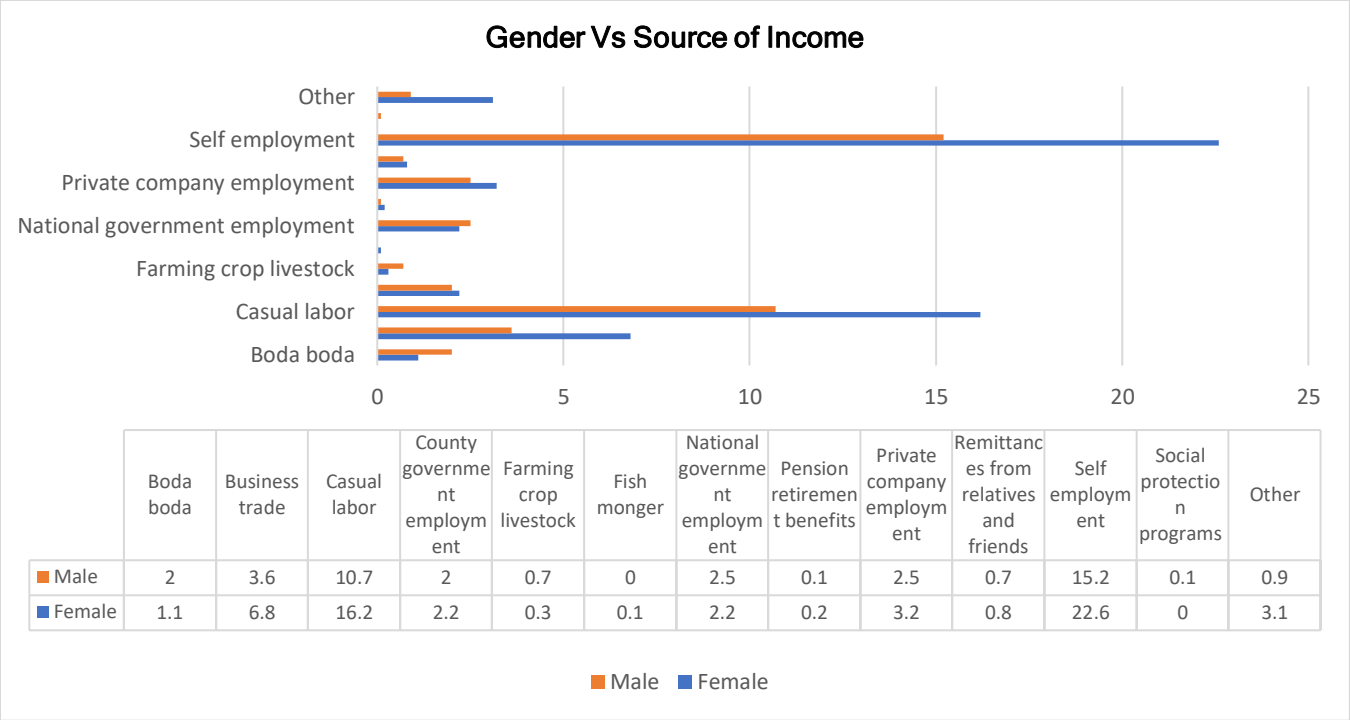



*Figure 7: Sources of income in Kipkaren Site and Service Informal settlement*

Across the board, the majority of women in the settlement are in self-employment (22.6%) and casual employment (16.2%). Community investment approaches should therefore pay more attention to integrating women into self-employment and casual employment to ensure inclusion.

[4] Table 5.39 (2023-24-Kenya-Housing-Survey-Basic-Report1.pdf)




| | Boda boda | Business trade | Casual labor | County government employment | Farming crop livestock | Fish monger | National government employment | Pension retirement benefits | Private company employment | Remittances from relatives and friends | Self employment | Social protection programs | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 2 | 3.6 | 10.7 | 2 | 0.7 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 15.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Female | 1.1 | 6.8 | 16.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 22.6 | 0 | 3.1 |

*Figure 8: Sources of Income Segregated by Gender*

# 5 CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

## 5.1 Public Participation

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

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

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

Stakeholder engagement was conducted through focus group discussions (FGDs) and consultations held within the settlement. These engagements involved a cross-section of the community, including men, women, youth, persons with disabilities, community leaders, and representatives of local governance structures such as the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Stakeholders engaged during the consultation process were categorized into community members (men, women, and youth), vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities (PWDs), Project Affected Persons (PAPs), community leadership structures (SEC and GRC), county government representatives, and project implementing teams. This categorization ensured representation of different interest groups, including those directly affected by the proposed sub-projects.

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

## 5.2 Purpose of Public and Stakeholder Consultation

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

The consultations were undertaken to provide stakeholders with information on the proposed sub-projects and to obtain their views regarding potential environmental and social impacts associated with project

implementation. This process enabled the identification of key issues and concerns from the perspective of community members and other stakeholders.

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

The consultation process also aimed to promote transparency and accountability, strengthen community ownership of the project, and ensure that implementation is carried out in a socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable manner. The stakeholder engagement process included mapping of key stakeholder groups, including PAPs, vulnerable groups, community leadership structures, and government institutions, to ensure inclusive and representative participation.

### 5.3 Public Consultation Process

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

As a result of compliance with the existing policies, laws, and standards on public participation in planning, the team of consultants undertook focus group discussions (FGDs) with Kipkaren site and service informal settlement so that the community members could assist in identifying the E&S risks that could emanate from the proposed sub-projects and be part and parcel of managing the anticipated impacts.

The Focus group discussions (FGDs) for ESIA were conducted at the Kipkaren playground with a representation from different walks of the community (*attendance sheets annexed-Annex 3*). The meeting had 12 men, 8 women, and no people with disabilities. The meeting, held on 17th July, 2025, The meeting was conducted in English and Kiswahili, with county members translating into vernacular languages where emphasis was needed and to ensure inclusivity and effective participation.

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

In addition to the FGDs, the consultation process was supported by socio-economic surveys and ongoing engagement with community representatives, ensuring that the assessment incorporated both quantitative and qualitative data. Participants for the focus group discussions were identified through coordination with community leadership structures, including the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), to ensure representation of different social groups within the settlement, including PAPs and vulnerable groups. In addition to FGDs, the consultation process was supported by a socio-economic household survey covering over 904 households, and transect walks undertaken within the settlement to validate site conditions and environmental and social features. Project Affected Persons

(PAPs) were considered a distinct stakeholder group due to their direct exposure to project impacts, and their concerns were captured through the consultation process and further informed safeguards planning.

Notices for the consultation meetings were communicated through community leadership structures and local mobilization channels to inform residents and encourage participation. A key limitation of the consultation process was the limited timeframe for engagement, which may have constrained participation by some stakeholders.

The consultation process ensured broad stakeholder participation and helped identify key environmental and social issues, which were subsequently considered in assessing impacts and developing mitigation measures.

### 5.4 Issues Raised During the Consultation

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

*Table 9: Issues raised by community members*

| Issues raised | How it was responded to |
|---|---|
| Is this project the same as the one doing roads, drainage, and ablution blocks | Yes, the project is done under KISIP, but under different components. KISIP has four components, and the one doing roads is infrastructure upgrading, and the one doing the CDP projects is socio-economic inclusion |
| The business structures in the project area, and what will happen to people doing business during construction. Will they be given back their structures? | Yes, the project has World Bank guidelines on resettlement and livelihood restoration. Engagement shall be done to ensure they are not affected during the sub-projects execution. |
| Who will manage these facilities? Is it the county or the community members? | The project has guidelines that shall ensure community members, through their certified and registered CBOs, run the sub-projects, thereby enhancing community ownership. |

Overall, the community's issues were vital, as they informed the designs by introducing rainwater-harvesting systems to control storm water runoff. Their issues regarding PAP and their business structures also emphasized the need for adequate, timely, and meaningful stakeholder engagement. The consultation process identified concerns related to potential impacts on existing businesses and livelihoods within the project site, particularly among individuals occupying the site who are considered Project Affected Persons (PAPs). These concerns included potential loss of business income, displacement, and continuity of economic activities. These issues informed the project design and safeguards planning, including prioritizing PAPs in the allocation of lock-up shops, preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and including livelihood restoration measures. In contrast, concerns about facility management informed the

adoption of a community-based management model under registered Community-Based Organizations (CBOs).

The issues raised by the community were vital, as they informed the mitigation measures by ensuring community and worker safety was a priority during the pre-construction, construction, operational, and decommissioning phases. These questions also highlighted the need for adequate, timely, and meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the project life cycle. Vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, were represented during the consultation process. Their inclusion ensured that diverse perspectives were considered in project planning. The project has incorporated inclusive design considerations and safeguard measures within the ESMP to promote equitable access to project benefits. Ongoing engagement and disclosure during implementation shall be conducted through notice boards, community barazas, and grievance channels, each with clear timing and documentation requirements. Notice boards at strategic community points shall provide regular updates on project information, permits, and grievance contacts. Barazas shall be held before construction, mid-implementation, and after completion to ensure inclusive participation, with minutes and attendance documented.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to provide an accessible and transparent process for addressing concerns raised by community members, workers, and other stakeholders. Grievances may be submitted through multiple entry points, including the SEC, GRC, designated project focal persons, suggestion boxes, and communication platforms. All grievances shall be recorded within 24 hours, acknowledged within 48 hours, investigated within 7 days, and resolved within 14 days. Unresolved cases shall be escalated to the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) and subsequently to the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT). Sensitive grievances, including those related to GBV/SEA/SH, shall be handled confidentially and through survivor-centered procedures.

The ESIA findings and project information shall be disclosed to stakeholders through community barazas, public notice boards, and local communication channels. Continuous stakeholder engagement shall be maintained throughout the project lifecycle, including pre-construction, construction, and operational phases. Regular updates, consultation meetings, and grievance reporting mechanisms shall be used to ensure transparency, accountability, and continued community participation.Table 10 presents the consultation summary.

*Table 10: Consultation summary table*

| **Date** | **Venue** | **Stakeholder Categories** | **Participant Breakdown** | **Key Issues Raised** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27th January, 2025 | Kipkaren Grounds (at Kipkaren Evangelical Biblical Church) | - Community Members<br>- Settlement Executive Committee (SEC)<br>- Grievance Redress | Men: 10<br>Women: 12<br>Persons with Disabilities (PWDs): 4<br>**Total: 26** | 1. **Clarification on Project Scope:** Community members sought to differentiate this project from the ongoing KISIP infrastructure works (roads, drainage). The team clarified that this is under a different KISIP component (socio-economic |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Committee (GRC)<br>- County Officials (Uasin Gishu)<br>- Safeguards Specialists (Pamoja Trust / NPCT)<br>- Project Engineer (Pamoja Trust) | | inclusion).<br>2. **Impact on Businesses:** Concerns were raised about the fate of 9 business structures on the project site. The team explained the World Bank's resettlement and livelihood restoration guidelines, assuring them that engagement would continue.<br>3. **Management of Facilities:** Questions were raised about who would manage the new facilities after they were completed. The team responded that the project guidelines would ensure management by certified Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to enhance community ownership. |



*Photo 2: Stakeholders' engagement at Kipkaren informal settlement*

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

# 6 CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

## 6.1 Introduction

This section presents an analysis of the alternatives considered for the proposed sub-projects at the Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement. The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate feasible options and their environmental and social implications in order to support informed decision-making.

The alternatives considered include the "No Project" option, alternative site or investment options, alternative design and technology approaches, and the current project option. The analysis takes into account the project's community-driven nature, the availability of public land, and the presence of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) identified during the environmental and social screening process.

## 6.2 No Project Alternative

The "No Project" alternative implies that the proposed sub-projects would not be implemented, and the current conditions within Kipkaren Informal Settlement would remain unchanged.

Under this scenario, the settlement would continue to face challenges related to limited access to organized economic spaces and inadequate recreational infrastructure. Informal business operators would continue operating in unstructured environments, exposing them to risks associated with insecurity, lack of sanitation, and poor working conditions. Similarly, the existing playground would remain underdeveloped, limiting its functionality and accessibility for community use.

In addition, opportunities for improving environmental conditions, including organized land use, landscaping, and drainage management within the project site, would not be realized.

**Advantages**

- Avoidance of short-term environmental and social impacts associated with construction
- No requirement for resettlement or livelihood restoration of PAPs
- No capital investment required

**Disadvantages**

- Continued lack of organized business infrastructure and livelihood opportunities
- Persistence of poor conditions in recreational spaces
- Missed opportunity to improve environmental and social conditions within the settlement
- Failure to address community-prioritized needs identified through the CDP process
- Failure to meet the objectives of KISIP II in enhancing socio-economic inclusion

## 6.3 Alternative Location

The option of relocating the proposed sub-projects to an alternative site is constrained by the community-driven nature of the project and the availability of suitable land.

The selected site has been confirmed as public land (Block No. 15/360**)** and is designated for community use. However, the environmental and social screening identified 9 business PAPs and 1 residential PAP within the project footprint. While this introduces social safeguards considerations, the site remains suitable due to its central location and accessibility to the community.

Relocating the project to an alternative site within the settlement is not considered feasible because:

- Alternative public land of similar suitability is limited
- The selected site aligns with community priorities identified through the CDP process
- The project is designed as a localized intervention within an existing community space

Alternative investment options were considered during the CDP process. Still, the community prioritized the selected sub-projects: lock-up shops and playground upgrading as the most relevant interventions for addressing livelihood and social needs.

### 6.4 Alternative Design and Technology Option

Alternative design and technology options were considered in planning the proposed sub-projects to identify solutions that are cost-effective, environmentally appropriate, and suitable to the local context.

The proposed design incorporates:

- Use of prefabricated lock-up shops to minimize construction footprint and reduce environmental disturbance
- Levelling and upgrading of the playground using appropriate earthworks and drainage considerations
- Integration of landscaping and greening elements to improve environmental quality

Alternative construction materials were also considered based on durability, environmental performance, cost, local availability, and ease of installation. Prefabricated container units were selected for the lock-up shops because they minimize on-site construction activities, reduce material wastage, shorten construction timelines, and reduce disturbance within the densely populated settlement. Conventional masonry and reinforced concrete materials will however be used for foundations and perimeter wall construction to ensure structural stability and durability. Where feasible, locally available materials shall be prioritized to reduce transportation-related environmental impacts and support local economic activities.

The selection of materials and construction methods shall be guided by applicable national standards and industry best practices, with emphasis on durability, safety, and environmental sustainability. The design also considers minimizing displacement impacts, ensuring the layout allows for structured relocation and, prioritization of PAPs in allocation of lock-up shops and access to employment opportunities during project implementation and operation phases.

**Sanitation System (High Water Table Adaptation)**

The proposed design explicitly rejects on-site sewage systems (septic tanks, soak pits) as an alternative technology. While cheaper to install initially, such systems would pose a severe and unacceptable pollution

risk to the shallow groundwater aquifer and River Kipkaren. The selected and only environmentally viable alternative is direct connection to the municipal sewer line, which eliminates the risk of leachate contamination.

### 6.5 Current Project Option

The current project option involves implementing the community-prioritized sub-projects in Kipkaren Informal Settlement, as identified through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process.

This option has been selected as the most appropriate because it directly addresses key challenges identified within the settlement, including a lack of organized business spaces and inadequate recreational facilities. The project is expected to enhance livelihood opportunities, improve social infrastructure, and improve environmental conditions within the settlement.

While the project involves economic and physical displacement of PAPs, these impacts are manageable through the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration measures. The integration of PAPs into the project design, including prioritizing the allocation of lock-up shops and creation of unskilled job opportunities during constructionfurther supports mitigating displacement impacts.

**Advantages**

- Direct response to community-prioritized needs
- Improved livelihood opportunities through structured business spaces
- Enhanced social infrastructure through improved recreational facilities
- Improved environmental conditions within the project site
- Alignment with KISIP II objectives

**Disadvantages**

- Short-term environmental and social impacts during construction
- Requirement for resettlement and livelihood restoration for PAPs
- Need for financial investment and safeguards implementation

**Summary**

The analysis of alternatives indicates that the current project option is the most feasible and appropriate from environmental, social, and economic perspectives.

While the “No Project” option would avoid short-term impacts, it would not address the settlement's existing challenges. Alternative site options are limited by land availability and community priorities, while design alternatives have been incorporated into the selected project approach to enhance sustainability and minimize impacts. Although the project involves displacement impacts, these are manageable and mitigable through the implementation of appropriate safeguard measures, including RAP and livelihood restoration. The current project option is therefore considered the most suitable, as it maximizes socio-economic benefits while ensuring that environmental and social risks are adequately managed.

# 7 CHAPTER 7: ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

## 7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects at Kipkaren site and service Informal Settlement, along with the corresponding mitigation measures required to manage these impacts.

The assessment of impacts is based on the project activities described in Chapter 2 and the baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions outlined in Chapter 4. The analysis considers the interactions between project activities and the surrounding environment, including potential effects on the physical environment, community health and safety, and socio-economic conditions within the settlement.

The identified impacts are categorized into the project lifecycle phases: pre-construction, construction, operation, and decommissioning. The construction phase is expected to generate the most significant environmental and social impacts, including site preparation, excavation, material transportation, and infrastructure development. Operational-phase impacts are associated with the use of completed facilities, while decommissioning impacts relate to activities that may occur at the end of the project lifecycle.

Both positive and negative impacts have been identified as discussed below;

## 7.2 Positive impacts of the proposed sub-projects

- The sub-project construction phase will create job opportunities for the youths, women, persons with disabilities (PWD), and other community members.
- Local sourcing of materials within the settlement will increase cash circulation enhancing purchasing power.
- Rehabilitation of the field will enhance physical development due to the provision of social space for children.
- Rehabilitation of the field will enhance social co-existence among community members.
- Construction of lock-up stalls will boost business within the informal settlement, enhancing economic growth and improved living standards.
- Landscaping and beautification of open public space will increase the aesthetic of the settlement, also providing avenues for greenhouse gas sequestration.

## 7.3 Negative impacts of the proposed sub-projects

### i) Pre-construction phase

The project site is currently occupied by Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including nine business operators and one residential occupant. The anticipated impacts include economic displacement arising from the loss of business income and trading spaces, as well as physical displacement of residential occupants within the project footprint. In addition, the project site currently serves as an open space used informally by community members for recreation and social interaction. Construction activities may therefore result in temporary restrictions on access for these informal users. The identification of PAPs and affected users was undertaken through field reconnaissance, socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultations. These impacts will be addressed through defined entitlement measures, including compensation for affected

assets, livelihood restoration support, and transitional assistance during relocation. PAPs will be prioritized in the allocation of lock-up shops to support livelihood restoration. Displacement-related grievances will be managed through the project grievance redress mechanism to ensure the timely resolution of PAP-specific concerns.

Table 11: Pre-Construction Phase

| Anticipated Negative Impact | Impact Description | Severity Before Mitigation | Proposed Mitigation Measures | Residual Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Late acquisition of Pertinent certificates, permits, and licenses, i.e., NEMA License, NCA, WIBA licenses | Late acquisition of Pertinent certificates, permits, and licenses, i.e., NEMA License, NCA, and WIBA licenses, could hinder the timely implementation of the sub-projects. | Moderate | Ensure all requisite permits, approvals, and licenses are acquired before commencement of works and maintain coordination with relevant regulatory authorities. | Low |
| Soil erosion and Biodiversity loss | Clearing of the site for earthworks associated with construction of lock-up shops, perimeter wall works, and levelling of the playground/open public space may result in localized soil erosion and disturbance of existing vegetation. | Low to Moderate | Restrict site clearing to designated work areas and implement proper site management and revegetation measures where applicable. | Low |
| Disruption of businesses for the PAPs, resulting in loss of livelihood and income | The 10 PAPs (9 business and 1 residential) within the proposed project area may experience disruption of livelihoods and displacement during site clearing and earthworks. The residential PAP will be affected by physical displacement, necessitating implementation of a Livelihood Restoration process including census and asset inventory, eligibility and cut-off date, compensation/assistance, and livelihood restoration measures before commencement of works. | High | Implement the Livelihood Restoration measures prior to commencement of works, ensure compensation and transitional support are provided, and prioritize PAPs in allocation of lock-up shops and employment opportunities where applicable. | Moderate to Low |
| Inadequate risk assessment at | Inadequate risk assessment at the site before commencement of | Moderate | Conduct detailed site investigations and | Low |

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| the site, i.e., power cables at the site, and underground water infrastructure | works may result in disruption or relocation of overhead and underground infrastructure. | | utility mapping and engage relevant service providers prior to commencement of works. | |

As mentioned above, the proposed Kipkaren sub-projects will affect 10 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) ie. 9 business operators facing economic displacement (loss of informal kiosks and trading income) and 1 residential occupant facing physical displacement (loss of dwelling). Entitlements under World Bank OP 4.12 include: for business PAPs, cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures, priority allocation of lock-up shops (4 available, with remaining 5 receiving enhanced compensation or alternative trading spaces), and a transitional allowance equivalent to 3 months' lost income; for the residential PAP – cash compensation for the dwelling at full replacement cost, relocation assistance (moving expenses plus 3 months' rental support), and assistance identifying alternative housing. Livelihood restoration measures include business skills training, priority employment during construction, financial literacy support, and income restoration monitoring at 6, 12, and 24 months. Transitional support (paid before displacement) includes a one-off cash allowance and moving assistance, plus temporary alternative trading space for business PAPs if lock-up shops are not immediately available.

A dedicated PAP grievance register addresses eligibility disputes (resolution within 14 days), compensation valuation disputes (independent valuation within 21 days), payment delays (expedited payment within 7 days), and lock-up allocation disputes (review within 10 days), with confidential GBV reporting channels. Monitoring includes pre-displacement census verification, payment verification before construction, income restoration surveys, allocation satisfaction surveys, monthly grievance register reviews, and an external mid-term audit of RAP/LRP implementation. A separate PAP process report has been prepared for the handling of the 9 business PAPs and 1 residential PAP as a result of the proposed investments.

**ii) Construction phase**

The construction phase of the proposed Kipkaren Informal Settlement sub-projects is expected to generate several environmental and social impacts, including site clearing, excavation, material transportation, infrastructure installation, and renovation works. These impacts are largely temporary and site-specific, but require appropriate management to minimize adverse environmental and community impacts.

*Table 12: Construction Phase Impacts*

| Anticipated Negative Impact | Impact Description | Severity Before Mitigation | Proposed Mitigation Measures | Residual Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Pollution from dust | Emissions to the air during construction can affect sensitive receptors (residents) in the immediate vicinity and the sub-project area of | Moderate | Implement dust suppression measures including water spraying, covering transport vehicles, | Low |

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| | influence. Construction activities such as excavation, foundation works, and levelling activities will result in dust and particulate matter emissions, which winds and dry weather may exacerbate. Dust emissions can cause temporary negative effects, particularly on community members, workers, and sensitive receptors near construction sites and compounds. | | controlled excavation, and proper housekeeping practices. | |
| Noise and vibration | Noise and vibration can be sources of disturbance for sensitive receptors. Given the urban context of the proposed project, sensitive noise and vibration receptors include buildings (residential, places of worship, and educational dwellings) and road users in the immediate vicinity of the existing settlements. | Moderate | Restrict construction activities to daytime hours, maintain equipment properly, and provide advance notice to the community before commencement of works. | Low |
| Traffic disruptions | Trucks and other machinery transporting materials to the site and working on the site may disrupt motorized and non-motorized traffic within the project area. | Moderate | Implement traffic management measures, signage, and controlled movement of construction vehicles during material delivery and spoil hauling. | Low |
| Water Quality | Construction activities such as levelling and landscaping of the playground/open space and construction of perimeter wall and lock-up shops may create pathways for pollutants to enter drainage systems and indirectly affect water quality. Soil compaction during | Moderate | Implement erosion control measures, proper drainage management, and controlled disposal of excavated materials and wastewater. | Low |

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| | construction may increase the rate of surface water runoff. | | | |
| Disruption of water supply, sewer, and power lines | Levelling and landscaping activities may result in disruption of water, sewer, and power lines. | Moderate | Conduct utility mapping and coordinate with relevant service providers before commencement of works. | Low |
| Incidence of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) | Migration of people from different regions through the construction workforce may increase the risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. | Moderate | Conduct awareness and sensitization programmes, provide IEC materials, and prioritize local labour where feasible. | Low |
| Soil loss and soil pollution | Construction activities will require ground excavation. Construction activities may create pathways between contaminants from the existing ground and the local environment and groundwater resources. In addition, construction activities may generate and remove materials and solid waste. | Moderate | Implement spoil management measures, erosion control, and spill prevention procedures. | Low |
| Solid waste generation | Solid waste will mainly emanate from construction activities and will include excavated soil, cement storage bags, packaging materials, oil and grease residues, waste from repair and maintenance of construction equipment, and demolition waste among others. | Moderate | Implement sustainable waste management measures and engage licensed waste handlers. | Low |
| Visual impacts | Temporary structures, construction debris, and equipment may create visual eyesores during construction, while dust generated from construction activities may reduce visibility and affect the surrounding environment. | Low to Moderate | Maintain proper housekeeping and implement dust management measures throughout the construction phase. | Low |

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| Potential impact on traffic/ obstruction of temporary access | Construction activities may affect people's day-to-day movement and temporarily obstruct access routes within the settlement. | Moderate | Implement traffic management plans and maintain controlled and safe access around construction areas. | Low |
| Accidental spills & leakages | Accidental spills from construction vehicles and equipment could occur during ground levelling and landscaping activities, resulting in soil, surface water, and subsurface water pollution. | Moderate | Maintain construction equipment properly and implement spill prevention and emergency response measures. | Low |
| Occupational Health and Safety Risks | During construction, workers would be exposed to various occupational health and safety risks requiring implementation of appropriate control measures. | High | Provide PPE, implement OHS management plans, conduct worker training, maintain emergency response procedures, and enforce safe work practices. | Moderate to Low |
| Instances of inadequate stakeholders' engagement | Failure to involve SEC and GRC members among other stakeholders during construction phase may result in slow implementation of the project. | Moderate | Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement and operation of the grievance redress mechanism throughout implementation. | Low |
| Increased sub-project-related grievances | Failure to adequately involve community members in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs may result in grievances which could negatively affect project implementation. | Moderate | Implement transparent recruitment processes and maintain grievance management procedures. | Low |
| Non-compliance with Labour laws | Failure to properly remunerate project workers in accordance with existing labour laws and standards may negatively impact project execution. | Moderate | Implement labour management procedures and ensure compliance with applicable | Low |

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| | | | labour laws and standards. | |
| GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities by project workers and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst employees | Cases of sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse may occur among workers and community members engaged during project implementation. | Moderate | Implement Codes of Conduct, confidential grievance channels, awareness programmes, safeguarding procedures, and referral pathways. | Low |
| Increased carbon footprint | Sourcing building materials away from the project site could lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions, resource depletion, and air pollution. | Low to Moderate | Prioritize locally available materials and maintain construction equipment properly. | Low |
| Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups e.g., VMGs, PWDs, elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single-women, OVC etc. | Cases of traditionally underserved groups being denied employment opportunities may arise if adequate measures are not put in place. | Moderate | Promote inclusive participation and prioritize involvement of vulnerable and underserved groups in project activities. | Low |
| Child Exploitation and Abuse | The project could result in engagement of underaged individuals during construction phase of the sub-projects. | Moderate | Verify worker identification documents and implement child protection and safeguarding measures. | Low |

### iii) Operational phase

During the operational phase, the proposed facilities within Kipkaren Informal Settlement are expected to generate a range of environmental and social impacts associated with their use and management. These impacts arise from increased human activity, facility operations, and service provision within the project site.

*Table 13: Operational Phase Impacts*

| Anticipated Negative Impact | Impact Description | Severity Before Mitigation | Proposed Mitigation Measures | Residual Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Pollution | Increased human activity and vehicle movement around the lock-up shops may contribute to localized air pollution within the project area. | Low | Promote proper waste management and maintain cleanliness within the project area during operation. | Low |
| Possible vandalism, misuse, and theft of accessories | The installed lock-up shops, perimeter wall, and playground infrastructure may be vulnerable to vandalism, misuse, and theft during operation. | Moderate | Strengthen community ownership, operational management structures, and security measures for the facilities. | Low |
| Increased municipal waste generation | Operation of the lock-up shops and increased activity around the playground/open space may result in increased municipal solid waste generation. | Moderate | Implement sustainable waste management measures including waste segregation, collection, and disposal through approved waste management systems. | Low |
| Increased pressure on community infrastructure and services | Increased activity associated with operation of the facilities may place additional pressure on waste management and maintenance services within the settlement. | Moderate | Maintain proper facility management systems and coordinate with relevant county departments during operation. | Low |
| Grievances | Grievances may arise regarding use, allocation, management, and access to the constructed facilities by different user groups and community CBOs. | Moderate | Maintain operational procedures, stakeholder engagement, and grievance redress mechanisms throughout facility operation. | Low |

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| Incidence of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) | Increased social interaction associated with operation of the lock-up shops and playground facilities may contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. | Moderate | Conduct awareness and sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases and provide IEC materials where necessary. | Low |
| GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst facility users and operators | Risks of GBV, SEA, and SH may arise during operation and management of the facilities. | Moderate | Implement Codes of Conduct, confidential grievance channels, awareness programmes, safeguarding procedures, and referral pathways. | Low |
| Child Exploitation and Abuse | The project could result in engagement of underage individuals in activities associated with operation of the facilities if adequate safeguards are not implemented. | Moderate | Implement child protection and safeguarding measures and enforce compliance with applicable labour and child protection laws. | Low |
| Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, e.g., VMGs, PWDs, the elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single women, OVC, etc. | Possible cases of unequal access to employment opportunities and use of facilities among vulnerable and traditionally underserved groups may arise if adequate measures are not implemented. | Moderate | Promote inclusive participation and equitable access to project opportunities and facility management structures. | Low |
| Inadequate stakeholder engagement | Weak stakeholder engagement during operation may result in grievances relating to ownership, management, and operation of the lock-up shops and playground facilities. | Moderate | Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement and operation of the grievance redress mechanism during facility operation. | Low |
| Wastewater and drainage pollution risks | Poor management of wastewater from toilet facilities and drainage systems may result in localized pollution of soil | Moderate | Ensure proper connection and maintenance of sanitation facilities and implement | Low |

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| | and nearby drainage channels. | | appropriate wastewater management measures. | |

i) **Decommissioning phase**

The decommissioning phase of the proposed sub-projects in Kipkaren Informal Settlement is expected to have limited environmental impacts, as it involves the removal or dismantling of project structures and associated facilities at the end of their useful life.

*Table 14: Decommissioning phase impacts*

| Anticipated Negative Impact | Impact Description | Severity Before Mitigation | Proposed Mitigation Measures | Residual Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Noise pollution | Demolition and dismantling of the lock-up shops, perimeter wall, and associated infrastructure may generate noise affecting nearby residents and surrounding community activities. | Moderate | Restrict demolition activities to daytime hours and implement controlled dismantling practices. | Low |
| Dust emissions | Demolition and dismantling activities may generate dust and particulate matter affecting nearby residents and workers within the project area. | Moderate | Implement dust suppression measures including water spraying and controlled handling of demolition debris. | Low |
| Water and soil pollution | Improper handling of demolition waste, fuels, oils, paints, and other construction-related materials during dismantling activities may result in contamination of soil and nearby drainage systems. | Moderate | Ensure proper handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of demolition waste materials and hazardous substances. | Low |
| Solid waste generation | Decommissioning activities may generate demolition debris, scrap materials, packaging waste, and other waste materials requiring proper collection, handling, and disposal. | Moderate | Implement waste management measures and engage licensed waste handlers for disposal of demolition waste. | Low |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupational Health and Safety Risks | Workers involved in dismantling and removal of structures may be exposed to injuries, falling materials, sharp objects, and other demolition-related hazards. | High | Provide PPE, implement OHS procedures, supervise demolition works, and restrict unauthorized access to demolition areas. | Moderate to Low |
| Temporary disruption of community activities and access | Decommissioning activities may temporarily disrupt movement and use of the playground/open space and surrounding community areas. | Low to Moderate | Provide advance notice to the community and maintain controlled access around demolition areas. | Low |

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

## 8.1 Introduction and ESMP Approach

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

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

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

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

## 8.2 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity

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

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

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

Community-level structures, particularly the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), will support implementation by facilitating community participation,

monitoring local issues, and ensuring that grievances are addressed effectively. These structures are critical in ensuring that the project remains responsive to community needs.

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

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

### 8.3 Monitoring, Reporting and Grievance Redress

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

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

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

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to provide an accessible and transparent process for addressing concerns raised by community members, and other stakeholders. Complaints may be submitted through multiple channels, including the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), community meetings, designated project contact persons, telephone calls, text messages, WhatsApp, email, and other project communication platforms. The project will utilize the KISIP II Grievance Redress Mechanism, which provides a tiered grievance resolution process at the community, county, and national levels. Grievances will initially be addressed through the community-level structures comprising the SEC and GRC. Where issues cannot be resolved at the community level, they will be escalated to the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) and subsequently to the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT), where necessary. Complainants who remain dissatisfied following exhaustion of the project grievance process will retain the right to seek redress through existing administrative and judicial mechanisms established under the laws of Kenya.

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

### 8.4 Environmental and Social Management Table

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

#### 8.4.1 Pre-Construction Phase

*Table 15:Pre-Construction Phase ESMP*

| Anticipated Impacts | Mitigation Measures | Monitoring indicators | Responsibility | Frequency | Cost in KSH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Late acquisition of Pertinent certificates, permits and licenses i.e. NEMA License, NCA, water abstraction license, WIBA licenses | - Ensure all requisite certificates, permits and licenses are acquired in time before works commencement i.e. NEMA license, allotment letter, NCA approvals, Workplace registration from DOSH | - No of Permits acquired.<br>- No of NEMA License | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>NEMA<br>NCA<br>DOSH | Before commencement | 200,000 |
| Soil erosion and Biodiversity loss | - Ensure site clearing is constrained to the proposed pegged sub-project sites.<br>- Revegetating the area after decommissioning of the site | - Revegetation plan in place<br>- No. of trees planted | Pamoja Trust | After sub-project decommissioning | 50,000 |
| Disruption of businesses for the PAPs resulting to loss of livelihood and income | - Prepare a robust livelihood restoration strategy (LRS) to ensure PAPs livelihood is not affected.<br>- Integrating the PAPs in the onsite prepared lock-up stalls.<br>- Giving priority to the PAPs for the lock-up stalls constructed. | - No. of Livelihood restoration strategies prepared. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight | Before commencement | 50,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | - Boda boda shed to be integrated in the lock-up stalls to be constructed (Boda boda shed part of the PAPs) | | | | |
| Inadequate risk assessment at the site i.e. power cables at the site, underground water infrastructure | - Ensure detailed risk assessment both for overhead and underground infrastructure is done and proper mitigation measures are provided.<br>- Adequately involve the stakeholders to map out any underground infrastructure abutting the proposed sites. | - No. of detailed risk assessments conducted<br>- No. of stakeholders' engagement meeting held to map out the underground infrastructure. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight | Before commencement | 50,000 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | 300,000 |

### 8.4.2 Construction phase

*Table 16: Construction phase ESMP*

| Anticipated Impacts | Mitigation Measures | Monitoring indicators | Responsibility | Frequency | Cost in KSH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Pollution from dust | – Prepare and implement water sprinkling programme during earthworks, levelling, and excavation activities to reduce dust emissions.<br>– Undertake excavation and levelling activities during less windy conditions where feasible.<br>– Ensure transport vehicles carrying materials are covered where applicable. | – Dust suppression frequency.<br>– No. of dust-related complaints reported. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 50,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | – Ensure compliance with Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014. | | | | |
| Noise and vibration | – Adhere to the provisions of Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control Regulations, 2009.<br>– Notify community members prior to commencement of noisy works.<br>– Restrict construction activities to daytime hours as per NEMA licensing conditions. | – No. of notices issued prior to commencement of works.<br>– No. of noise-related complaints reported. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 50,000 |
| Traffic disruptions | – Prepare and implement traffic management measures to manage both motorized and non-motorized traffic.<br>– Engage traffic marshals where necessary during material transportation and spoil hauling. | – No. of traffic management measures implemented.<br>– No. of traffic marshals engaged. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 20,000 |
| Water Quality | – Adhere to Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006.<br>– Implement appropriate drainage and wastewater management measures during construction activities. | – No. of wastewater/drainage management measures implemented.<br>– No. of pollution incidents reported. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 70,000 |
| Disruption of water supply, sewer and power lines | – Conduct underground infrastructure mapping to identify utilities within the proposed project site.<br>– Engage relevant utility providers before commencement of works. | – No. of stakeholder engagement meetings held regarding utility mapping. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC<br>KPLC<br>ELDOWAS | Before commencement of works | 200,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | – No. of utility disruption incidents reported. | | | |
| Incidence of HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmission diseases (STD) | – Conduct awareness and sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS and STDs.<br>– Provide IEC materials where applicable.<br>– Prioritize engagement of local labour where feasible. | – No. of sensitization sessions conducted.<br>– No. of IEC materials distributed. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 50,000 |
| Soil loss and soil pollution | – Prepare and implement soil management measures.<br>– Re-use excavated spoil material where feasible and dispose surplus materials appropriately. | – No. of soil management measures implemented. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 70,000 |
| Solid waste generation | – Prepare and implement sustainable solid waste management measures.<br>– Engage licensed waste service providers to manage generated waste. | – Quantity of waste generated and disposed.<br>– No. of licensed waste service providers engaged. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC<br>Waste service providers<br>NEMA | Throughout the project construction phase | 70,000 |
| Visual impacts | – Maintain proper housekeeping practices throughout the construction phase. – Implement dust management measures and confine works to designated construction areas. | – General cleanliness of construction site maintained. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 20,000 |
| Potential impact on traffic/ obstruction of temporary access | – Implement traffic management measures and maintain safe temporary access routes around construction areas. | – No. of traffic/access complaints reported. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 50,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accidental spills & leakages | – Prepare and implement emergency response procedures.<br>– Ensure construction equipment is properly maintained to minimize leakages and spills. | – No. of spill incidents reported.<br>– Availability of spill response materials on site. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 50,000 |
| Occupational Health and Safety Risks | – Adhere to Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 and WIBA provisions.<br>– Prepare and implement Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan.<br>– Provide adequate and risk-specific PPE to workers.<br>– Conduct regular toolbox meetings and worker safety training. | –No. of incidents/accidents reported.<br>– No. of toolbox meetings conducted.<br>– PPE provision records maintained. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC<br>DOSH | Throughout the project construction phase | 150,000 |
| Instances of inadequate stakeholders' engagement | – Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement throughout project implementation. | – No. of stakeholder engagement meetings conducted. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 50,000 |
| Increased sub-project related grievances | – Sensitize SEC and GRC members on grievance logging and management.<br>– Maintain project grievance redress mechanism throughout implementation. | – No. of grievances reported and resolved. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 30,000 |
| Non-compliance with Labour laws | – Prepare and implement labour management procedures.<br>– Maintain workers grievance redress mechanisms. | – No. of labour-related grievances reported.<br>– Availability of workers grievance channels. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 30,000 |
| GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities by | – Prepare and implement GBV-SEA/SH risk management plan.<br>– Ensure Codes of Conduct are signed and enforced. | – No. of GBV/SEA/SH trainings conducted. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 50,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| project workers and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst employees | – Conduct GBV/SEA/SH awareness training. – Establish confidential reporting channels and referral pathways. | – No. of grievances reported and resolved.<br>– % of workers signing Codes of Conduct. | | | |
| Increased carbon footprint | – Prioritize locally available construction materials where feasible. | – Quantity of locally sourced materials utilized. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 30,000 |
| Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups e.g., VMGs, PWDs, elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single-women, OVC etc. | – Promote inclusive participation of vulnerable and traditionally underserved groups during project implementation. | – No. of vulnerable and traditionally underserved groups engaged in project activities. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 30,000 |
| Child Exploitation and Abuse | – Implement child safeguarding and protection measures.<br>– Ensure proof of age documentation is provided for all workers engaged. | – No. of child safeguarding incidents reported. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight<br>SEC<br>GRC | Throughout the project construction phase | 30,000 |
| Inadequate accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) | – Ensure accessibility measures are integrated into the project design and implementation. | – No. of accessibility complaints reported. | Pamoja Trust<br>CPCT Oversight | Throughout the project construction phase | 30,000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 1,120,000 |

### 8.4.3 Operational phase

*Table 17: Operational phase ESMP*

| Anticipated Impacts | Mitigation Measures | Monitoring indicators | Responsibility | Frequency | Cost in KSH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Pollution | – Maintain cleanliness of the lock-up shop areas and surrounding public spaces to minimize dust and litter accumulation during operation. | – General cleanliness of facility and surrounding areas maintained. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project operation phase | 30,000 |
| Increased municipal waste generation | – Prepare, disclose, and implement sustainable waste management measures.<br>– Promote waste segregation, collection, and proper disposal through approved waste management systems. | – Quantity of different waste streams generated and properly disposed.<br>– No. of waste collection arrangements in place. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project operation phase | 50,000 |
| Wastewater and drainage pollution risks | – Ensure toilet facilities are properly connected to the municipal sewer line where applicable.<br>– Maintain sanitation and drainage systems properly during operation. | – Sewer connection records maintained.<br>– No. of wastewater/drainage complaints reported. | CPCT (Uasin Gishu) County Government of Uasin Gishu ELDOWAS | Throughout the project operation phase | 120,000 |
| Increased pressure on community infrastructure and services | – Ensure proper operation and maintenance of community facilities and coordinate with relevant county departments where necessary. | – No. of maintenance activities conducted. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project operation phase | 30,000 |
| Possible vandalism and theft of accessories | – Sensitize community members against vandalism of constructed facilities.<br>– Promote community ownership and participation in management of the facilities. | – No. of sensitization meetings held regarding vandalism and facility ownership. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project operation phase | 50,000 |
| Grievances | – Ensure the lock-up shops and playground facilities are properly managed by the designated CBOs. | – No. of grievances reported. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project | 50,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | – Maintain grievance redress mechanisms and community sensitization on operational procedures. | – No. of grievances resolved. | | operation phase | |
| Incidence of HIV/AIDS and sexual transmission diseases (STDs) | – Conduct sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS and STD prevention.<br>– Provide IEC materials where applicable. | – No. of sensitization exercises conducted on STDs. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project operation phase | 50,000 |
| GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst facility users and operators | – Prepare and implement GBV-SEA/SH risk management measures.<br>– Maintain confidential reporting channels and referral pathways. | – No. of GBV-SEA/SH related grievances reported and resolved. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project operation phase | 50,000 |
| Child Exploitation and Abuse | – Implement child safeguarding and protection measures during operation of the facilities. | – No. of child safeguarding incidents reported. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project operation phase | 30,000 |
| Representation of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups e.g., VMGs, PWDs, elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single- | – Ensure vulnerable and traditionally underserved groups are included in management and use of the project facilities. | – No. of vulnerable and traditionally underserved groups involved in facility management and use. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project operation phase | 30,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| women, OVC etc. | | | | | |
| Inadequate stakeholder engagement | – Ensure continuous stakeholder engagement during operation of the sub-projects. | – No. of community engagement meetings held. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project operation phase | 50,000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 540,000 |

### 8.4.4 Decommissioning phase

*Table 18: Decommissioning phase ESMP*

| Anticipated Impacts | Mitigation Measures | Monitoring indicators | Responsibility | Frequency | Cost in KSH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Noise pollution | – Restrict demolition and dismantling activities to daytime hours.<br>– Adhere to the provisions of the Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control Regulations, 2009. | – No. of noise-related complaints reported. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project decommissioning phase | 150,000 |
| Dust emissions | – Implement dust suppression measures including water spraying during demolition and debris handling activities. | – No. of dust suppression activities undertaken. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project decommissioning phase | 80,000 |
| Water and soil pollution | – Ensure proper handling and disposal of demolition waste, fuels, oils, paints, and other waste materials to prevent contamination of nearby drainage systems and soils. | – Waste management records maintained.<br>– No. of pollution incidents reported. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project decommissioning phase | 100,000 |
| Solid waste generation | – Collect, segregate, and dispose demolition waste through approved waste management procedures and licensed waste handlers. | – Quantity of demolition waste collected and properly disposed. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project decommissioning phase | 100,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupational Health and Safety Risks | – Provide PPE to workers involved in dismantling and demolition activities.<br>– Restrict unauthorized access to demolition areas and implement OHS procedures during decommissioning works. | – No. of incidents/accidents reported.<br>– Availability and use of PPE by workers. | County Government of Uasin Gishu | Throughout the project decommissioning phase | 120,000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 550,000 |

## 8.5 Summary of ESMP

*Table 19: Summary of ESMP Responsibility Matrix*

| Stakeholder | Summary of Core Responsibility |
|---|---|
| **Pamoja Trust (Consultant)** | Preparation of safeguards reports, integrates mitigation into designs, trains stakeholders, and supervises the operator's ESMP implementation. |
| **Operator** | Implementation of all on-site mitigation measures, manages the workforce (OSH, Codes of Conduct), and ensures compliance with all laws and plans. |
| **CPCT (County - Uasin Gishu)** | Execution of the project at the county level, leads the resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), secures permits, and manages community engagement. |
| **SEC (Community)** | Serves as the community liaison, assists in mobilizing residents, and participates in local monitoring. |
| **GRC (Community)** | Management of the grievance redress mechanism at the local level. |
| **NPCT (National)** | Overall project oversight, ensures compliance with World Bank standards, and approves key safeguards reports. |
| **NEMA** | Issuance of statutory environmental licenses and ensures compliance with national laws. |
| **Utility Providers (KPLC, ELDOWAS)** | Assist in mapping underground infrastructure to prevent service disruptions during construction. |
| **County Government (Operational)** | Ensuring long-term sustainability by managing the completed facilities (shops, playground) after project closure. |

## 8.6 ESMP Implementation Costs

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

## 8.7 Summary

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

# 9 CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 9.1 Conclusions

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Summary Project Report has assessed the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects in Kipkaren Site and Service Informal Settlement. The assessment confirms that the proposed interventions comprising construction of lock-up shops (4No.) and upgrading of the community playground, are as they directly respond to community-identified needs.

According to EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32), the Kipkaren project is classified under low risk projects, with impacts that are site-specific, temporary, and manageable through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. However, the assessment identifies notable social risks, particularly related to economic and physical displacement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). These impacts are significant but manageable through the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration measures in line with World Bank OP 4.12 and national legal requirements.

Environmental impacts associated with construction including dust, noise, waste generation, and occupational risks are predictable and can be effectively managed through the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The project is expected to generate substantial positive impacts, including improved livelihood opportunities, enhanced economic activity, and improved social infrastructure within the settlement. Overall, the project is considered environmentally and socially viable, provided that safeguards measures are effectively implemented

## 9.2 Recommendations

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

1. **Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Measures**

A PAP process report should be prepared and fully implemented prior to commencement of construction activities. This should include:

- Identification and verification of all Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- Compensation for affected assets in accordance with applicable legal and World Bank requirements
- Provision of livelihood restoration support, including prioritization of PAPs in allocation of lock-up shops
- Continuous engagement with affected persons to ensure transparency and acceptance

2. **Full Implementation of the ESMP**

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) should be implemented as the primary instrument for managing environmental and social risks. All mitigation measures should be integrated into operator obligations and monitored throughout the project lifecycle.

3. **Strengthening Institutional Coordination and Oversight**

Effective coordination between NPCT, CPCT, operators, and community structures should be maintained to ensure consistent implementation of environmental and social safeguards. This includes clear delineation of roles, regular supervision, and accountability mechanisms.

4. **Continuous Stakeholder Engagement**

Stakeholder engagement should be maintained throughout the project lifecycle, with particular focus on:

- PAPs and affected households
- Vulnerable and marginalized groups
- Local community structures (SEC and GRC)
- Engagement should ensure timely communication, feedback, and resolution of concerns.

5. **Operationalization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

The GRM should be fully operational, accessible, and responsive to all stakeholders. Special provisions should be maintained for handling sensitive cases, including GBV/SEA-related grievances.

6. **Occupational Health and Safety Management**

Strict adherence to occupational health and safety standards should be ensured throughout construction. Operators should implement site-specific safety plans, provide PPE, and enforce compliance with safety procedures.

7. **Environmental Management during Construction**

Construction activities should be managed to minimize environmental impacts through effective control of dust, noise, waste, and potential pollution pathways, in accordance with the ESMP.

8. **Sustainable Operation and Facility Management**

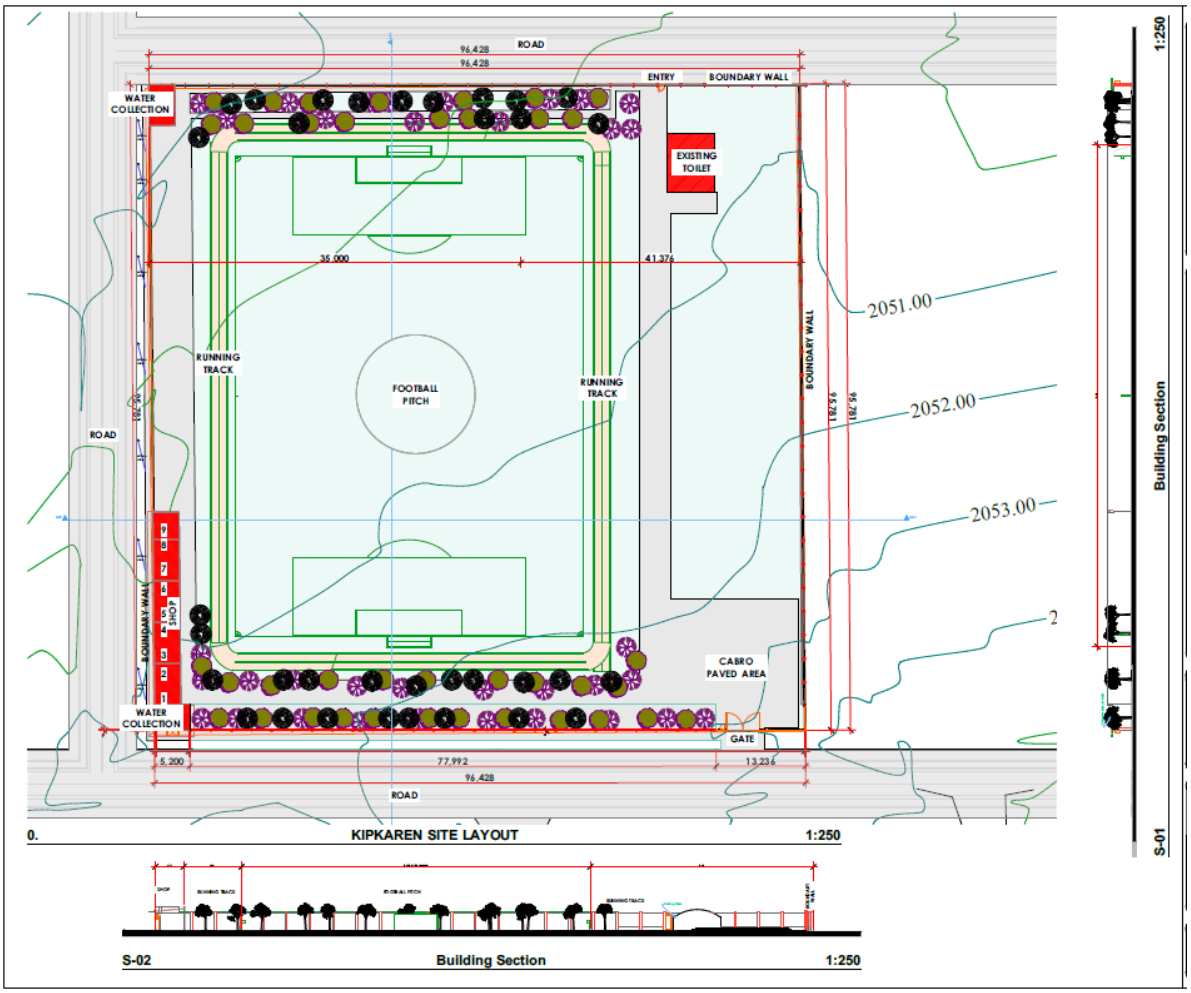
Clear governance and operational structures should be established to ensure sustainability of the facilities. This includes community-based management, maintenance planning, and equitable access to facilities.

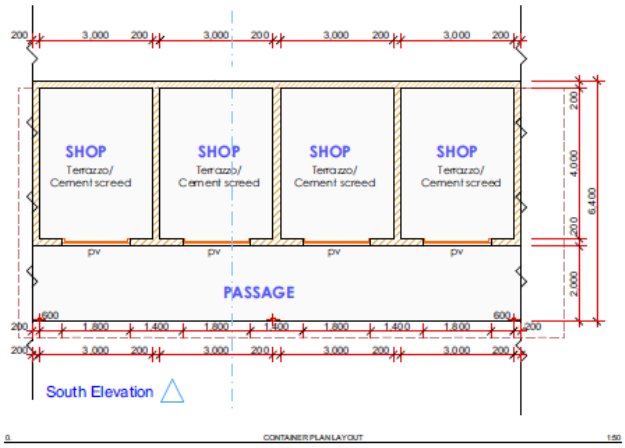
9. **Monitoring, Reporting, and Adaptive Management**

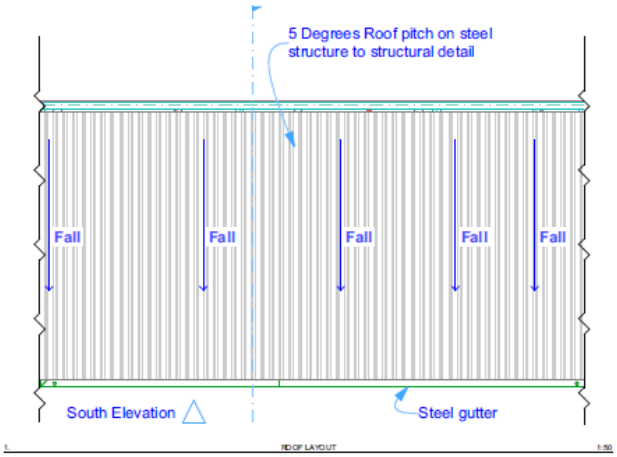
Regular monitoring and reporting should be undertaken to track implementation of mitigation measures. Monitoring outcomes should be used to inform corrective actions and improve project performance over time.

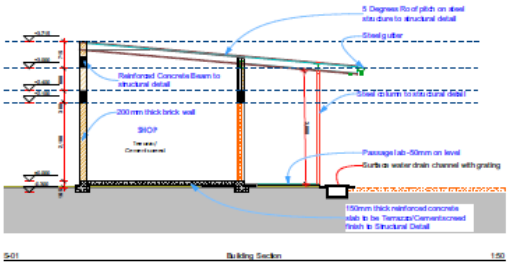
# 10 ANNEXES

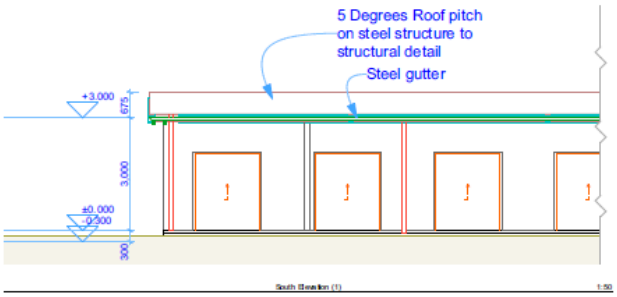
## 10.1 Annex 1: Architectural Drawings



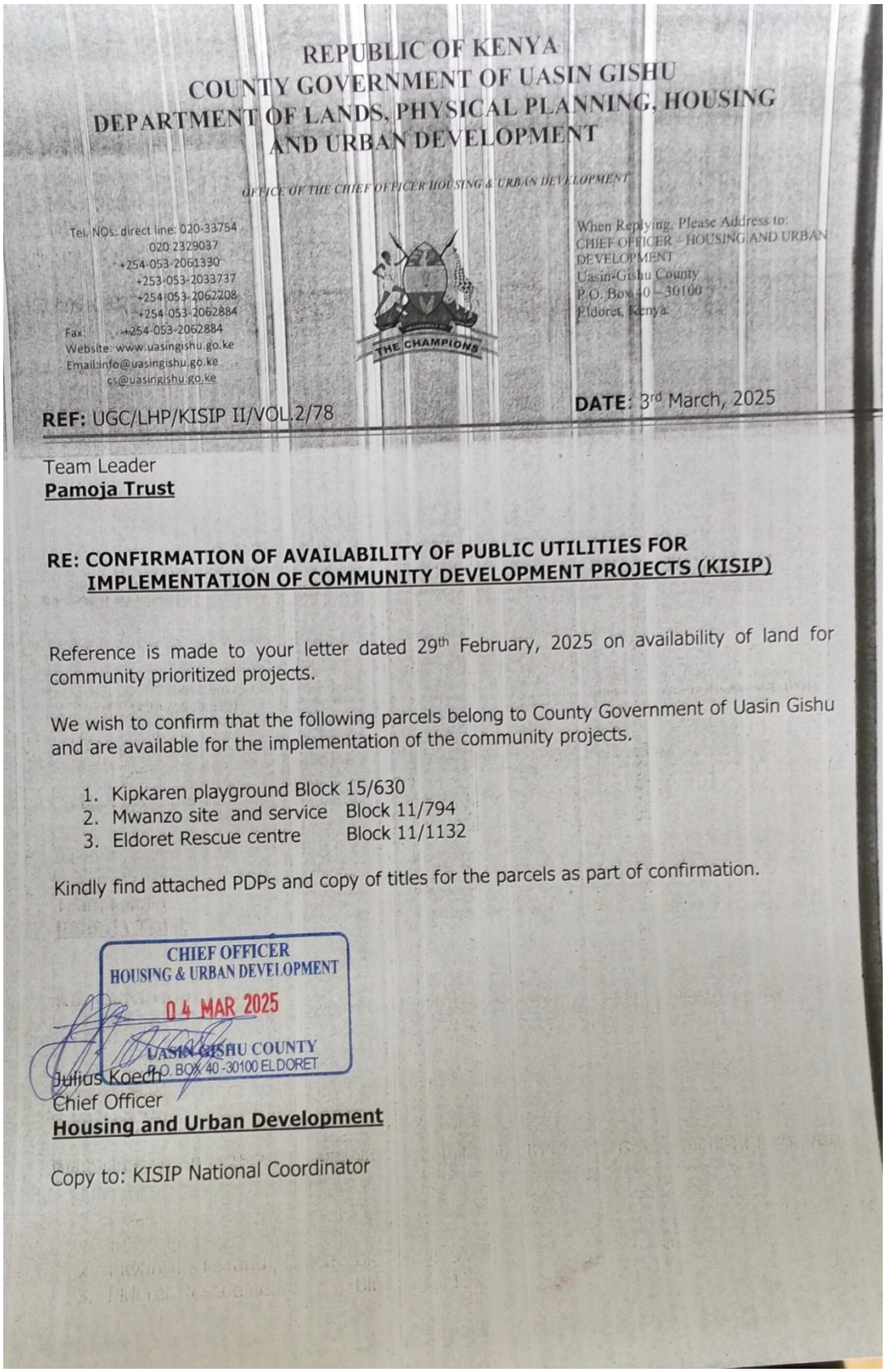

SHOP
Terrazzo/
Cement screed
SHOP
Terrazzo/
Cement screed
SHOP
Terrazzo/
Cement screed
SHOP
Terrazzo/
Cement screed
PASSAGE
South Elevation
CONTAINER PLAN LAYOUT


5 Degrees Roof pitch on steel structure to structural detail
Fall
Fall
Fall
Fall
Fall
South Elevation
Steel gutter
ROOF LAYOUT


Reinforced Concrete Beam to structural detail
200 mm thick brick wall
SHOP
Passage lab -50mm on level
Surface water drain channel with grating
Building Section


5 Degrees Roof pitch on steel structure to structural detail
Steel gutter
+3,000
675
3,000
±0.000
-0.300
300
South Elevation (1)

## 10.2 Annex 2: Land ownership confirmation



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF UASIN GISHU
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

*OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OFFICER HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT*

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+254-053-2061330
+253-053-2033737
+254-053-2062208
+254-053-2062884
Fax: +254-053-2062884
Website: www.uasingishu.go.ke
Email:info@uasingishu.go.ke
cs@uasingishu.go.ke

THE CHAMPIONS

When Replying, Please Address to:
CHIEF OFFICER – HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Uasin-Gishu County
P.O. Box 40 – 30100
Eldoret, Kenya

**REF:** UGC/LHP/KISIP II/VOL.2/78

**DATE:** 3rd March, 2025

Team Leader
**Pamoja Trust**

**RE: CONFIRMATION OF AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (KISIP)**

Reference is made to your letter dated 29th February, 2025 on availability of land for community prioritized projects.

We wish to confirm that the following parcels belong to County Government of Uasin Gishu and are available for the implementation of the community projects.

1. Kipkaren playground Block 15/630
2. Mwanzo site and service Block 11/794
3. Eldoret Rescue centre Block 11/1132

Kindly find attached PDPs and copy of titles for the parcels as part of confirmation.

CHIEF OFFICER
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT
04 MAR 2025
UASIN GISHU COUNTY
P.O. BOX 40 -30100 ELDORET

Julius Koech
Chief Officer
**Housing and Urban Development**

Copy to: KISIP National Coordinator

## 10.3 Annex 3: Minutes of public consultation meeting



**MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**State Department for Housing and Urban Development**

**Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP 2)**

**MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY ENDORSEMENT OF THE KIPKAREN SITE &SERVICE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS (CDP) AND ASSESMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE PRIORITISED PROJECTS HELD ON 17TH JULY 2025 AT THE KIPKAREN PLAYGROUND**

| **1** | **Name** | **Position** | **Organization** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Zenah Kurui | Head component 2 | KISIP2, National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) |
| 3 | Thomas Nyamwaro | Component 2 | National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) |
| 4 | Maurice Asamwa | Environmental safeguards | National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) |
| 5 | Jerotich Nelly | CPCT Coordinator | County Government of Uasin Gishu. |
| 6 | Beatrice Menjo | CPCT-Component 2 Head | National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) |
| 7 | Isaac Sang | CPCT-Social safeguards | County Government of Uasin Gishu. |
| 8 | Eng Benjamin Kirongo | CPCT- Sub component 1.2 | County Government of Uasin Gishu |
| 9 | Sally Sang | CPCT- Social Safeguards | County Government of Uasin Gishu |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Fredrick Nyabando | CPCT-Social safeguards | County Government of Uasin Gishu |
| 11 | Caroline Chepkoech | CPCT-Social safeguards | County Government of Uasin Gishu |
| 11 | Fredrick Aera | CPCT-Social safeguards | County Government of Uasin Gishu |
| 12 | Olando Samuel | Team leader | Pamoja Trust |
| 13 | Veronica Koech | Sociologist/ Community Development /Gender Expert | Pamoja Trust |
| 14 | Eng John Otiato | Civil Eng | Pamoja Trust |
| 15 | Steve Gome | Architect | Pamoja Trust |
| 16 | John Wandaka | Environmental Expert | Pamoja Trust |
| 17 | Gerald Wafula | Support | Pamoja Trust |
| 18 | Julius Kering | Secretary | SEC |
| 19 | Benard Kwako | Chairperson | GRC |
| 20 | | | |

Community participants as per the annex list:

**Agenda**

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

| MINUTE NO. | DESCRIPTION | ACTION/RESPONSIBILITY |
|---|---|---|
| 1/16/07/2025 | **Introduction and opening remarks**<br><br>**Preliminaries: Remarks from the chairperson.**<br><br>The meeting was officially opened with welcome remarks by the Uasin Gishu CECM Lands Housing and Urban Development who invited the Participants to introduce, and the purpose of the session outlined. | Information |
| 2/16/07/2025 | **Overview of KISIP II Component 2 and objective of the Assignment**<br><br>NPCT head of component Zenah Kurui highlighted KISIP's objectives through component 2, and aspects of CDP implementation.<br><br>**Formulation of Settlement of the Community Development Plans (CDPs)**<br><br>• The (NPCT) and (CPCT) were acknowledged for their technical support in guiding the CDP process.<br><br>• Pamoja Trust, as the operator/consultant, facilitated community engagements, conducted situational analyses, and led the development of the CDPs.<br><br>• Settlement Executive Committees (SECs) and Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) played central roles in: Mobilizing community members and participating in data collection and validation workshops.<br><br>It was said that community was put in the heart in the CDP formulation and Prioritizing interventions based on community needs.<br><br>The head of components informed the stakeholders that with the endorsed CDP, the plan now moves to implementation. | NPCT |

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| | The plan covering period 2025-2032 contains a long list of interventions, and various actors based on mandates and responsibilities.<br><br>The NPCT were requested to take lead in coordinating the implementation of plan. The plan provides for joint implementation by Government departments, non-governmental actors and community.<br><br>It was emphasized that for the investments to proceed to implementation through Component 2 will be selected based on technical, financial, and land due diligence noting that all the investments will be put on the land owned by the County Government for public/Community use.<br><br>• Implementation will adopt Labour intensive model- community being involved in construction works, and workers will be selected through a competitive process guided by LICW manual- with transparency and fairness as core principles. Unskilled workers will also benefit from on-the-job training through an experienced person- master craftsmen.<br>• On Operation, Maintenance and sustainability, Community will partner with County in operating and maintaining the facilities will require some form of framework to be entered between the community and County Government to enter into an agreement.<br>• CBO to run the facility on behalf of community will be identified, vetted and selected through a rigorous exercise.<br>• Women, youth, PWD be encouraged to participate in the selection, designing and operation of sub projects. | |

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| | • The plans propose the Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to be identified to manage implementation of prioritized projects, including social, environmental, and economic investments.<br>• **Safeguards specialists** (environmental, social, gender) were tasked with ensuring the CDP aligns with applicable safeguard policies (e.g., ESMF, VMGF, SEF).<br>**2. Community's Ownership**<br>She called upon the community leadership ( SEC/GRC) to reaffirm its commitment push and lobby for adoption and integration of CDPs into the County planning and budgeting plans through the development of the CIDPs and ADPs through the Departments of Physical Planning, Housing, Environment, sports, Social Services, Water, public, disaster and Public Health ought to participate in the review of proposed interventions as they are the ones to oversee the implementation and interpretation<br>The stakeholders were urged to ensure County Government to:<br>✓ Support in land regularization and issue no-objection letters to the identified sites for the implementation of the CDP.<br>✓ Allocate technical staff to support designs and investment implementation.<br>✓ Collaborate on feasibility review, including alignment to county priorities.<br>She reiterated that the endorsement of the CDPs by the county government and community was a demonstration of ownership and political goodwill towards improving | |

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| | the lives of the residents of informal settlements in Uasin Gishu. | |
| 3/16/07/2025 | **Presentation of CDPs and Preliminary designs**<br>Pamoja Trust presented the proposed projects as per the Implementation Schedule and key prioritised projects for Mwanzo and Kipkaren including designs:<br>**Mwanzo:**<br>i. Multipurpose Community Hall with ICT Hub & Daycare.<br>ii. Open Park.<br>iii. Community Water Projects (Water Kiosks).<br>iv. Youth ICT & Art Initiatives<br>v. Financial Literacy & SACCO Linkages.<br>**Kipkaren:**<br>i. Multipurpose Community Centre with Daycare & ICT Hub.<br>ii. Playground Improvement/upgrading of the playground<br>iii. Community water projects (Water Points).<br>iv. Urban Agriculture & Poultry Training.<br>v. SACCO Formation & linkages for Credit Access.<br>vi. Crime Prevention Mentorship Programs.<br>vii. Disaster Preparedness Training and Programs.<br>viii. Establishment and installation of waste collection points.<br>**Sustainability**<br>Veronica social Expert from Pamoja Trust presented a Guide for Selection of Community Groups to Manage Community Facilities" | Pamoja Trust |

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| | She outlines the criteria for identifying and selecting community CBOs/ groups to oversee facilities developed under Component 2.<br><br>The goal is to ensure that selected groups are legitimate, inclusive, capable, financially and technically sustainable, and aligned with KISIP2's socio-economic objectives.<br><br>**Key CBO selection criteria include:**<br><br>Demonstrated experience, community representation, financial and technical capacity, legal compliance, innovation, sustainability, accountability, and effective monitoring and reporting.<br><br>The guide emphasizes participatory engagement and the social impact of selected groups.<br><br>**Recruitment of community workers**<br><br>Eng Otiato a civil Eng. from Pamoja Trust described the process of the recruitment of Community Workers LICW Manual follows a transparent and participatory process aimed at ensuring inclusivity, merit, and community ownership as follows:<br><br>i. Sensitization of the community on the roles and expectations of the Community Workers, followed by the issuance of clear selection criteria emphasizing minimum education, residency within the settlement, | |

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| | knowledge of local dynamics, and commitment to community development.<br>ii. Interested workers are nominated or applied through community structures such as the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), CPCT and operator and are vetted in public forums to promote accountability.<br>iii. Final selection is done in consultation with project implementers including SEC/GRC, ensuring that the process aligns with World Bank safeguards on fairness, non-discrimination, and social inclusion.<br>iv. A register of the workers shall be generated and approved by the operator<br>v. The selected workers shall be paid in two weeks via MPESA.<br>This presentation resulted in generation of the list of workers and suppliers to be used to access the capacity gaps.<br><br>**Response to the presentation**<br><br>The CGU, through the KISIP coordinator , commended Pamoja Trust and the KISIP teams (CPCT and NPCT) for the detailed and participatory process undertaken in preparing the Community Development Plans (CDPs) for Mwanzo and Kipkaren informal settlements.<br><br>i. The County appreciated the comprehensive presentation of prioritized interventions, the clarity on the design concepts, and the emphasis on sustainability, community ownership, and gender and social inclusion. The officials noted that the plans aligned well with the County's strategic development goals and reiterated their | |

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| | willingness to support implementation through the following actions:<br>ii. Integration of the endorsed CDPs into the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and Annual Development Plans (ADPs).<br>iii. Facilitating technical support through relevant County departments (e.g., Housing, Social Services, Water, Public Health) to guide implementation and monitoring.<br>iv. Providing letters of allotment for Eldoret Municipality 11/794 by NLC has been initiated for support towards land regularization and space utilization for the proposed investments.<br>v. Collaborating on CBO validation and capacity building to ensure proper facility management and service delivery.<br>vi. Championing resource mobilization both internally and with partners to finance prioritized projects.<br>**Comments**<br>**County inquired how Laborers will be recruited?**<br>NPCT stated that recruitment should be guided by the LICW Manual to ensure fairness, transparency, and community participation. The process will be inclusive, merit-based, and aligned with World Bank guidelines to avoid bias or discrimination**.** The manual was shared for reference.<br>**Design Review and Implementation Coordination Needs Strengthening** | |

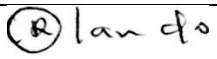
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | The call for ongoing consultations during design, and implementation with the relevant stakeholders and department to ensure ownership.<br><br>The NPCT emphasized that the projects to be implemented ought not to be major projects that are seen to be duplicating the projects scheduled for implementation by other departments in the state departments of housing.<br><br>Designs<br><br>**Designs and Programs Presented in the CDPs**<br><br>The designs and programs proposed in the CDPs are notably responsive to the unique spatial and socio-economic realities of informal settlements. The focus on basic infrastructures such as water and sanitation projects, access to credits, disaster response, waste management and multipurpose community centers is well aligned with both community priorities and the County's development Plans.<br><br>Integration of gender-responsive elements, inclusive public spaces, and environmental resilience measures enhance the transformative potential of the interventions.<br><br>**Sustainability and Ownership**<br><br>PT in collaboration with the CPCT to Put in place concrete mechanisms such as O&M models, user training, or revenue collection frameworks to be outlined to ensure long-term functionality of proposed interventions.<br><br>Pamoja Trust to review and offer further detailing of programmatic linkages inform of integration with county service delivery frameworks), cost-efficiency measures, | |

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| | and operation and maintenance models to ensure long-term sustainability and effective community ownership. | |
| **4/16/07/2025** | **Assessment of the Environmental and Social Considerations of the Prioritized Projects**<br><br>The Environmental and Social Team from Pamoja Trust led a discussion with stakeholders on the anticipated environmental and social issues that should be considered during planning and implementation of the proposed projects. Community members were encouraged to identify potential concerns associated with the proposed investments before commencement of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).The meeting identified the following key issues for consideration during the ESIA process:<br><br>• Temporary disruption of businesses located within the proposed project area and possible impacts on livelihoods.<br>• Temporary dust emissions, noise and vibration during construction activities.<br>• Generation of construction waste and the need for proper waste management.<br>• Occupational health and safety risks to workers and community safety risks to nearby residents, particularly children.<br>• Temporary disruption of access during construction activities.<br>• Potential damage to existing utilities during excavation and construction works.<br>• Need for effective stakeholder engagement and a grievance redress mechanism throughout project implementation. | Pamoja Trust |

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| | • Need to ensure inclusion of women, youth, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in employment opportunities and project benefits.<br>• Need to prevent Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), child labour and child exploitation during project implementation.<br>Stakeholders recommended that these concerns be comprehensively assessed during preparation of the ESIA Summary Project Report and that appropriate mitigation measures be incorporated into the project design and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). | |
| 5/16/07/2025 | **Closing remarks**<br>The CECM and Chief Officer committed to support CDP implementation and integration into county plans through resource allocation.<br>The NPCT commended the participatory and inclusive approach undertaken throughout the CDP process, which has demonstrated a strong commitment to community-driven development. She recognized the clarity and quality of the proposed interventions, and the alignment of these plans with the goals of KISIP2 in improving living conditions in informal settlements through infrastructure upgrading and enhanced service delivery. | County Government |
| 7/16/07/2025 | **Presentation and handover presentation and handing over of Endorsed CDPs**<br>The endorsed CDPs for Kipkaren and Mwanzo were officially handed over to CECM Lands, Housing and Urban Development Marking the beginning of its implementation. | Pamoja Trust |

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| | It was agreed that co-designing will commence in the respective settlements.<br><br>CPCT county coordinator will inform other key departments so that they also participate in co-designing stage. | |
| 8/16/07/2025 | **CLOSING REMARKS**<br>The session concluded at 12:00 pm with a word of prayer by Dr Beatrice Menjo. | Information |

**Minutes Confirmed By:**

| **Name** | **Position** | **Sign** | **Date** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zenah Kurui | NPCT – Component Head |  | **25th July 2025** |
| Beatrice Menjo | CPCT – Coordinator |  | **20th July 2025** |
| Olando Samuel | Pamoja Trust – Team Leader |  | **20th July 2025** |

Pamoja Trust

PRESENTATION OF KIPKAREN SITE & SERVICE CDP & EBIA

| No. | Name | Organization/ Settlement/ Department | Email | Telephone No. | Gender | | Age | | PWD | Sign |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | M | F | Under 35 | Over 35 | | |
| 1. | Caroline Jemeli | Kipkaren | | 0795021641 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 2. | Caroline Kilayumb | Kipkaren | | 0700604344 | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 3. | Irene Chemtai | Kipkaren | | 0768078633 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | | |
| 4. | Patrick Ibsang | Kipkaren | | 0725384944 | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 5. | Susan Kogem | Kipkaren | | 0724853470 2570543 | | ✓ | | | | |
| 6. | Okeno. Kelvin | Kipkaren | | 0112189470 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| 7. | LILIAN CHEPK | KIPKAREN | | 0708961 | ✓ | | | | | |
| 8. | WILSON ATOR | KIPKAREN | | N/A | ✓ | | | | | |
| 9. | Zerah Kurui | NPCT KISIP | Zerah Kurui@yaho | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 10. | Isaac Sang | UEC | isaacsang56@gmail | 0721212482 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |

| | Name | Sign | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Checked By; | Vanessa Koech | | 15/7/25 |

Pamoja Trust

| No. | Name | Organization/ Settlement/ Department | Email | Telephone No. | Gender | | Age | | PWD | Sign |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | M | F | Under 35 | Over 35 | | |
| 1. | Chemyogk Phillip | NGAO | philpchemyogk70@gmail | 0720429695 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| 2. | Hamud Lelo | MCA | Doulelodima | 0722312896 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| 3. | Cleophas Kipsoo | NGAO. | Cleopharkipsoo@gmail.com | 0712298184 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| 4. | Caroline Chepkoech | KISIIP/community | Caroline@gmail.com | 0723644403 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 5. | Thomas Nyamwaro | KISIP-MKT | Thomasnyamwaro@gmail.com | 0723447471 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| 6. | Maurice Aramwa | KISIP-RPCT | aramwamaurice@gmail.com | 0706021454 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| 7. | Steve Gone | KISIP | gmail.com | 0720897507 | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| 8. | SAMWEL BOB | YA | Samboom | 0722178936 | L | | L | | | |
| 9. | CHARLES LOLEM | | | 0720749457 | L | | L | | | |
| 10. | Risper | Kipcaren | Risperchris@gmail | 0799498218 | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |

| | Name | Sign | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Checked By; | Veronica Koech | | 13/7/25 |

## 10.4 Annex 4: Chance find procedure

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

**Introduction**

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

*The Chance Find Procedure has been developed in alignment with international good practice, including the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (notably ESS8), Operational Policies and also complies with Government of Kenya requirements.*

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

*Cultural heritage is defined as resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. Cultural heritage encompasses tangible and intangible heritage, which may be recognised and valued at a local, regional, national or global level, as follows[5]:*

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

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

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

*For this Project, the small-scale construction and/or renovation activities involving 4No. lock-up shops construction and greening and levelling of the playground.*

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

**Purpose of the Chance Find Procedure**

*A Chance Find Procedure is a project-specific procedure which is to be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. The Chance Find Procedure sets out how chance finds associated with the project will be managed. The procedure includes a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to fence off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of WB ESS8 and national law; and to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures*[6].

*The Chance Find Procedure aims to:*

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

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

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

**Procedure**

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

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

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

*in which disclosure may compromise the safety or integrity of the cultural heritage in question and/or endanger the sources of information.*

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

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

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

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

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

## 10.5 Annex 5: Socio-economic Questionnaire

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

**Socio-Economic Survey Tool**

**Household Questionnaire**

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

---

**Section 1: General Information**

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

---

**Section 2: Demographics**

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

**Respondent Information**

1. Full Name of Respondent: _____
2. Gender:
    - ☐ Male
    - ☐ Female
    - ☐ Prefer not to say

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

---

## 2.2 Household Composition

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

- ☐ Three or more (extended family)

---

**Marital Status**

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

---

**Disability Status**

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

---

**Migration and Residential History**

10. Length of Residence in Settlement: _____years

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

---

**Section 3: Housing and Living Conditions**

1. Tenure Type:
    - ☐ Owner
    - ☐ Tenant
    - ☐ Sub-letting
    - ☐ Other: _____
2. If rented who is the owner
    - ☐ National government
    - ☐ County government
    - ☐ Individual
    - ☐ Faith based organization
    - ☐ Other(specify)_____
3. If rented How much is the rent _____(Prefer not to say)
    - ☐ 0-1000
    - ☐ 1001-2500
    - ☐ 2501-3000
    - ☐ 3001-5000

- o ☐ >5000

4. Dwelling Type:
   - o ☐ Detached House
   - o ☐ Flats
   - o ☐ Huts
   - o ☐ Other: _____
5. Building Materials:
   - o Roof: [ ] Iron Sheets [ ] Tiles [ ] Concrete [ ] Grass [ ] Other: _____
   - o Walls: [ ] Stone [ ] Brick/block [ ], Mud/cement [ ] Mud/Wood [ ] Tin [ ] Other: _____
   - o Floor: [ ] Mud [ ] Cement [ ] Tiles [ ] Other: _____
6. Housing Risks:
   - o ☐ None
   - o ☐ Landslide
   - o ☐ Flooding
   - o ☐ Fire
   - o ☐ Other: _____
7. Household Amenities:
   - o Television: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - o Refrigerator: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - o Mobile Phone: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - o Motorcycle/Bicycle: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - o Radio [ ]Yes [ ] No
   - o WIFI [ ] Yes [ ] No
8. How many habitable rooms does your house have
   - o ☐
   - o ☐ 1
   - o ☐ 2
   - o 3
   - o ☐ 4
   - o ☐ 5
9. What is the general condition of the dwelling unit
   - o ☐ Excellent
   - o ☐ Good
   - o ☐ Fair
   - o ☐ Bad

---

**Section 4: Socio-Economic Information**

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

---

**Income and Livelihood**

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

- ☐ Tourism and Hospitality
- ☐ Other: _____

4. **Are there household members who are currently unemployed and seeking work?**
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No
   - If yes, how many? _____

---

**Income Levels**

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

---

**Expenditure Patterns**

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

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

8. **What are the main challenges your household faces in meeting its expenses?**

- ☐ High cost of living
- ☐ Unstable income
- ☐ Unexpected expenses (e.g., medical emergencies)
- ☐ Other: _____

---

**Savings and Investments**

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

---

**Debt and Financial Assistance**

12. **Household Debt:**
    - Does any member of your household currently have a loan?
      - ☐ Yes
      - ☐ No
13. **Sources of Loans:**
    - If yes, where was the loan obtained?
      - ☐ Bank
      - ☐ SACCO
      - ☐ Mobile Money Loans (e.g., M-Shwari, Fuliza)

- ☐ Informal Lenders (e.g., friends, moneylenders)
- ☐ Other: _____

14. **Purpose of Loan:**
    - What was the primary purpose of the loan?
        - ☐ Starting or expanding a business
        - ☐ Paying school fees
        - ☐ Medical expenses
        - ☐ Buying land or property
        - ☐ Other: _____
15. **Repayment Challenges:**
    - Are you facing challenges in repaying loans?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
    - If yes, specify the challenges: _____

---

**Livelihood Challenges**

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

---

**Social Protection and Assistance**

18. **Government or NGO Support:**
    - Is your household receiving support from any government or NGO program?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

19. **Program Details:**
    - If yes, specify the program:
    - ☐ Older Persons Cash Transfer (OCTP)
    - ☐ Cash Transfer To Orphans and Vulnerable Persons (CT-OVP)
    - ☐ Persons With Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PWSD-CT)
    - ☐ Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP)
    - ☐ Inua Jamii Program
    - ☐ School Meals Program
    - ☐ Refugee Assistance Programs
    - ☐ Other(Specify)
        - If yes specify type of assistance received:
            - ☐ Cash transfers
            - ☐ Food aid
            - ☐ Training or education support
            - ☐ Other: _____

---

**Section 5: Physical and Social Infrastructure**

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

---

**Water and Sanitation**

1. **Water Source:**
    - What is your household's main source of water? (Select one):
        - ☐ Borehole
        - ☐ Piped Water
        - ☐ River/Stream
        - ☐ Water Vendors
        - ☐ Rainwater Harvesting
        - ☐ Other: _____
2. **Water Quality:**
    - How would you rate the quality of your water supply?
        - ☐ Good (safe for drinking without treatment)

- ☐ Fair (requires treatment but usable)
- ☐ Poor (unsafe)

3. **Water Accessibility:**
   - How is water provided to your household?
     - ☐ Individual household connection
     - ☐ Communal tap
     - ☐ Vendor delivery
   - If communal, how far is the water source? _____km
4. **Water Challenges:**
   - What challenges does your household face in accessing water? (Select all that apply):
     - ☐ Long distance to source
     - ☐ Unreliable supply
     - ☐ High cost
     - ☐ Poor quality
     - ☐ Other: _____
5. **Sanitation Facilities:**
   - What type of toilet facility does your household use?
     - ☐ Private Pit Latrine
     - ☐ Shared Pit Latrine
     - ☐ Flush Toilet
     - ☐ Open Defecation
     - ☐ Other: _____
6. **Waste Disposal:**
   - How does your household dispose of solid waste?
     - ☐ Organized collection (e.g., private or county services)
     - ☐ Composting
     - ☐ Burning
     - ☐ Indiscriminate dumping
     - ☐ Other: _____
7. **Sanitation Challenges:**
   - What are the major challenges your household faces regarding sanitation?
     - ☐ Lack of toilets
     - ☐ Poor drainage or wastewater management
     - ☐ Insufficient waste collection services
     - ☐ High cost of services
     - ☐ Other: _____
8. **Recommendations:**
   - What improvements would you suggest for water and sanitation services?

**Energy**

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

**Transportation**

14. **Transportation Modes:**
    - What is the main mode of transport for your household? (Select one)
        - ☐ Public Vehicles (Matatus/Buses)

- ☐ Private Vehicle
- ☐ Boda Boda
- ☐ Walking
- ☐ Other: _____

15. **Transport Destinations:**

**Destination Mode of Transport Travel Time (mins)**

Place of Work _____

School _____

Market _____

Health Facility _____

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

---

**Physical Infrastructure**

18. **Road Conditions:**
    - How would you describe the current state of the roads in your area?
        - ☐ Good
        - ☐ Fair
        - ☐ Poor
19. **Drainage Systems:**
    - Are there adequate drainage systems in your area?
        - ☐ Yes

- ☐ No
- If no, what are the major issues?
  - _____

20. **Street Lighting:**
    - Does your area have adequate street lighting?
      - ☐ Yes
      - ☐ No
21. **Recommendations:**
    - What improvements would you suggest for physical infrastructure in your area?
      - _____

**Social Amenities**

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

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

- ☐ Community hall
- ☐ Police post or station
- ☐ Fire station
- ☐ Postal services
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

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

31. **Are there recreational facilities available in your settlement?**
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
32. **If yes, which of the following recreational facilities are available? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Public Park
    - ☐ Playground
    - ☐ Sports field or stadium
    - ☐ Community center for cultural events
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
33. **How often do you or your household members use recreational facilities?**
    - ☐ Daily

- ☐ Weekly
- ☐ Monthly
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Never

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

    _____

**Solid Waste Management and Disposal**

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

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

    _____

**Section 6: Education and Health**

**Education**

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

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

---

**Health**

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

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

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

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

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

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

*(Open-ended)*

---

**Section 7: Governance and Public Participation**

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

**Section 8: Settlement Challenges and Priorities**

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

**Key Challenges**

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

**Prioritization of Needs**

4. Community Priorities:
    - Rank the following needs in order of priority for improvement (1 = highest priority, 5 = lowest priority):
5. Need Priority Rank (1–5)

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

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

---

**Community Involvement**

8. **Participation in Development Planning:**
    - Have you participated in any settlement development planning or discussions?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
9. **Barriers to Participation:**
    - If no, what prevents you from participating? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Lack of information about meetings
        - ☐ Time constraints
        - ☐ Lack of trust in decision-makers
        - ☐ Other: _____
10. **Preferred Engagement Methods:**
    - How would you prefer to be engaged in community development efforts? (Select all that

apply):

- ☐ Regular community meetings
- ☐ Online platforms (e.g., social media, WhatsApp groups)
- ☐ Door-to-door consultations
- ☐ Other: _____

---

**Recommendations**

11. **Immediate Actions:**
    - What immediate actions would you suggest to address the settlement's most urgent challenges?
      - _____
12. **Long-Term Solutions:**
    - What long-term solutions would you propose to ensure sustainable development?
      - _____
13. **Role of Stakeholders:**
    - Which stakeholders should be involved in addressing these challenges? (Select all that apply):
      - ☐ Local government
      - ☐ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
      - ☐ Community-based organizations
      - ☐ Private sector
      - ☐ Other: _____

---

**Monitoring and Feedback**

14. **Progress Monitoring:**
    - How should progress on community development initiatives be monitored?
      - ☐ Community-led monitoring committees
      - ☐ Regular public meetings and updates
      - ☐ Surveys and feedback mechanisms
      - ☐ Other: _____
15. **Feedback Channels:**
    - How would you like to provide feedback on settlement development projects?

- ☐ Suggestion boxes
- ☐ Online feedback forms
- ☐ Direct communication with leaders
- ☐ Other: _____

---

**Section 9: Crime and Conflict Resolution**

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

---

**Crime Incidence**

1. **Common Types of Crime:**
   - What types of crimes are most common in your area? (Select all that apply):
     - ☐ Theft (e.g., burglary, pickpocketing)
     - ☐ Robbery with violence
     - ☐ Domestic violence
     - ☐ Drug-related crimes
     - ☐ Sexual assault
     - ☐ Fraud (e.g., mobile money scams)
     - ☐ Other: _____
2. **Frequency of Crime:**
   - How often do crimes occur in your area?
     - ☐ Daily
     - ☐ Weekly
     - ☐ Monthly
     - ☐ Rarely
3. **Crime Hotspots:**
   - Are there specific areas in your settlement where crimes are more frequent?
     - ☐ Yes
     - ☐ No
   - If yes, specify the locations: _____
4. **Impact of Crime:**
   - How has crime affected your household? (Select all that apply):
     - ☐ Loss of property
     - ☐ Physical harm
     - ☐ Fear and insecurity

- ☐ Other: _____

---

**Reporting and Law Enforcement**

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

---

**Safety Perceptions**

8. **Sense of Safety:**
   - How safe do you feel in your settlement?
     - ☐ Very safe
     - ☐ Moderately safe
     - ☐ Unsafe
     - ☐ Very unsafe
9. **Times of Insecurity:**
   - When do you feel least safe in your settlement?

- ☐ Daytime
- ☐ Nighttime
- ☐ During specific events (e.g., market days)
- ☐ Other: _____

---

**Conflict Resolution**

10. **Common Causes of Conflict:**
    - What are the most common causes of conflict in your area? (Select all that apply):
      - ☐ Land disputes
      - ☐ Family disputes
      - ☐ Political disagreements
      - ☐ Resource disputes (e.g., water, grazing land)
      - ☐ Other: _____
11. **Conflict Resolution Mechanisms:**
    - How are conflicts resolved in your area? (Select all that apply):
      - ☐ Mediation by elders or community leaders
      - ☐ Police intervention
      - ☐ Legal action through courts
      - ☐ Traditional or cultural practices
      - ☐ Other: _____
12. **Effectiveness of Conflict Resolution:**
    - How effective are the conflict resolution mechanisms in your area?
      - ☐ Very effective
      - ☐ Moderately effective
      - ☐ Not effective
13. **Barriers to Conflict Resolution:**
    - What challenges hinder effective conflict resolution? (Select all that apply):
      - ☐ Lack of trust in mediators
      - ☐ Delayed processes
      - ☐ Bias or favoritism
      - ☐ Other: _____

---

**Recommendations**

14. **Improving Safety and Security:**
    - What measures would you suggest improving safety in your settlement?

- ☐ Increased police patrols
- ☐ Community policing initiatives
- ☐ Improved street lighting
- ☐ Other: _____

15. **Improving Conflict Resolution:**
    - What measures would you suggest enhancing conflict resolution?
        - ☐ Training for mediators
        - ☐ Establishing community courts
        - ☐ Strengthening traditional dispute mechanisms
        - ☐ Other: _____

---

**Section 10: Disaster Management**

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

---

**Types of Disasters**

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

| Disaster Type | Rank (1–5 or N/A) |
|---|---|
| Flooding | |
| Drought | |

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

3. **Frequency of Disasters:**
    1. How often do disasters occur in your settlement?
        - ☐ Annually
        - ☐ Seasonally
        - ☐ Rarely
4. **Seasonal Disasters:**
    1. Are certain disasters more common during specific seasons?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
    2. If yes, specify the season and disaster type: _____

---

**Impact of Disasters**

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

**Preparedness and Early Warning**

4. **Disaster Preparedness:**
    - Is your household prepared to handle disasters?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
5. **Preparedness Measures Taken:**
    - If yes, what measures has your household taken? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Built disaster-resistant structures
        - ☐ Created emergency plans
        - ☐ Stored emergency supplies (e.g., food, water, first aid)
        - ☐ Other: _____
6. **Early Warning Systems:**
    - Are there early warning systems in place for disasters in your area?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
    - If yes, how are warnings communicated?
        - ☐ Radio
        - ☐ SMS alerts
        - ☐ Community meetings
        - ☐ Other: _____
7. **Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems:**
    - How effective are the early warning systems?
        - ☐ Very effective
        - ☐ Moderately effective
        - ☐ Not effective

---

**Disaster Response**

8. **Immediate Response:**
    - Who typically responds to disasters in your settlement? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Local community groups

- ☐ County or national government agencies
- ☐ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- ☐ Other: _____

9. **Adequacy of Response:**
    - How adequate are the disaster response efforts in your area?
        - ☐ Very adequate
        - ☐ Moderately adequate
        - ☐ Not adequate
10. **Access to Emergency Services:**
    - Does your household have access to the following during disasters? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Emergency shelters
        - ☐ Medical assistance
        - ☐ Food aid
        - ☐ Other: _____

---

**Recovery and Long-term Planning**

11. **Community Recovery:**
    - How long does it take for your community to recover after a disaster?
        - ☐ Less than a month
        - ☐ 1–3 months
        - ☐ More than 3 months
12. **Household Recovery:**
    - How long does it take for your household to recover after a disaster?
        - ☐ Less than a month
        - ☐ 1–3 months
        - ☐ More than 3 months
13. **Assistance for Recovery:**
    - What type of assistance does your household receive during recovery?
        - ☐ Financial aid
        - ☐ Rebuilding materials
        - ☐ Food and basic supplies
        - ☐ Other: _____

14. **Barriers to Recovery:**
    - What challenges hinder recovery after disasters? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Lack of financial resources
        - ☐ Limited government support
        - ☐ Loss of income opportunities
        - ☐ Other: _____

---

**Recommendations**

15. **Improving Disaster Preparedness:**
    - What measures would you suggest improving disaster preparedness in your settlement?
        - ☐ Establish community disaster response teams
        - ☐ Build or improve early warning systems
        - ☐ Train residents in disaster management
        - ☐ Other: _____
16. **Improving Disaster Response:**
    - What measures would you suggest improving disaster response in your settlement?
        - ☐ Increase government involvement
        - ☐ Provide more resources for response teams
        - ☐ Establish emergency shelters
        - ☐ Other: _____
17. **Improving Long-term Recovery:**
    - What measures would you suggest improving disaster recovery in your settlement?
        - ☐ Provide financial aid for rebuilding
        - ☐ Support livelihood restoration programs
        - ☐ Improve infrastructure resilience (e.g., flood-resistant roads)
        - ☐ Other: _____

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**Thank You for Your Cooperation!**

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## Annex 6: Kipkaren PAPs Process Report

**MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**State Department for Housing and Urban Development**

**Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP 2)**

CONSULTING SERVICES FOR AN OPERATOR TO UNDERTAKE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SETTLEMENT LEVEL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS (CDPS) IN 8 NO. SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN MOMBASA, KIAMBU AND UASIN GISHU COUNTIES (PHASE 2 CDPS) Contract No: KE-MOTI-390949-CS-QCBS

**KIPKAREN SITE & SERVICE PLAYGROUND PAPS PROCESS REPORT**

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## 11 Executive Summary

The Kipkaren Site and Service Playground Improvement Project is a community-prioritised investment being implemented under Component 2 (Socio-Economic Inclusion) of the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II). The investment aims to upgrade the existing playground into a modern community sports and recreation facility that will improve access to safe recreational spaces, promote youth development, strengthen social cohesion and support local economic opportunities.

This Process Report documents the identification, verification and consultation process undertaken for Project Affected Persons (PAPs), together with the agreed livelihood restoration measures required prior to commencement of construction. The report has been prepared in accordance with the KISIP II Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, and the applicable national legal framework.

Verification undertaken jointly by the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), community representatives and Pamoja Trust confirmed that the proposed development affects a limited number of temporary structures within the playground reserve, comprising business premises, one residential structure and a boda boda shade. The verification process included asset inventory, socio-economic profiling, field verification and community validation, providing the basis for determining eligibility and implementing agreed support measures.

Extensive stakeholder engagement was undertaken through community meetings, household visits, disclosure sessions and individual consultations. During the entitlement disclosure meeting held at Maranatha Church, Kipkaren, stakeholders reviewed the proposed design, validated the PAP register, discussed relocation arrangements and agreed on the livelihood restoration measures. The consultations demonstrated broad community support for the project while highlighting the importance of transparent communication, timely implementation and accessible grievance management.

To minimise disruption, business operators will continue operating from their current locations until replacement lockable stalls are completed, after which verified traders will receive priority allocation based on agreed criteria. The residential PAP has voluntarily agreed to relocate, and the County Government has commenced implementation of the agreed relocation assistance package, including housing support, livelihood restoration and transitional assistance. Site verification, relocation planning and monitoring continue jointly between the County Government and Pamoja Trust in response to recommendations made during the Safeguards Project Review (SPR).

A functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to receive, investigate and resolve complaints through the Settlement Executive Committee, Grievance Redress Committee, County Project Coordination Team and National Project Coordination Team, ensuring that grievances are addressed promptly throughout implementation.

Overall, the anticipated social impacts are localized, temporary and manageable. The verification process, stakeholder consultations, agreed livelihood restoration measures and institutional implementation arrangements provide adequate assurance that affected persons will be supported throughout relocation and livelihood restoration. The report therefore confirms that the project has met the applicable social safeguard requirements and is ready to proceed with implementation of the agreed mitigation measures.

12 **1.0 Background**

The Kipkaren Site and Service Playground Improvement Project is one of the socio-economic investments identified and prioritised by residents through the participatory Community Development Planning (CDP) process under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II). Implemented by the State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD) in collaboration with County Governments and supported by the World Bank, KISIP II seeks to improve living conditions in informal settlements through integrated interventions in tenure security, infrastructure development, environmental management and community-driven socio-economic development.

Under Component 2: Socio-Economic Inclusion, communities identify investments that respond to locally defined development priorities while promoting inclusion, resilience and sustainable livelihoods. In Kipkaren Site and Service Settlement, consultations involving community members, the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), the Uasin Gishu County Government and Pamoja Trust resulted in the prioritisation of upgrading the existing playground into a modern sports and recreation facility.

The proposed development comprises an improved football pitch, athletics track, spectator seating, controlled access points, landscaping, circulation pathways, sanitation facilities, a boda boda shade and lockable business stalls for eligible traders. The completed facility is expected to enhance recreational opportunities for children and youth, strengthen community cohesion, improve public safety, support informal enterprises and contribute to broader socio-economic development within the settlement.

Before project implementation, sections of the playground had been occupied by temporary business structures, informal trading activities, one temporary residential structure and a boda boda shade established within the public utility reserve. Although these activities provide important livelihood opportunities, they

are incompatible with the approved development layout and therefore require carefully planned relocation before construction commences.

This Process Report was therefore prepared to guide the management of these impacts by documenting the identification and verification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), stakeholder engagement undertaken, agreed livelihood restoration measures, grievance management arrangements and implementation procedures that will facilitate relocation in a transparent, participatory and socially responsible manner.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Land Act, the National Land Commission Act, the Community Land Act, the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), the Data Protection Act, the KISIP II Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly ESS5 and ESS10, which guide land acquisition, livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

### 1.1 Investment Objectives

The Kipkaren Site and Service Playground Improvement Investment seek to achieve the following objectives:

- Improve access to safe, inclusive and well-maintained recreational facilities for children, youth and the wider community.
- Enhance community cohesion by providing a shared public space that promotes sports, recreation and social interaction.
- Support sustainable livelihoods through provision of organized trading spaces for eligible business operators affected by the project.
- Improve environmental quality, public health and safety through planned infrastructure, sanitation facilities and improved site management.
- Promote transparent implementation of livelihood restoration measures in accordance with the KISIP II safeguards framework and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.

### 1.2 Purpose of this Process Report (Enhanced)

The purpose of this Process Report is to document the procedures followed in identifying, consulting and supporting the Project Affected Persons who will be affected by implementation of the Kipkaren Site and Service Playground Improvement Project. Specifically, the report:

- Documents the verified PAP register and affected assets;
- Describes the stakeholder engagement process undertaken during the preparation;
- Records the concerns and recommendations raised by PAPs and other stakeholders;
- Outlines the agreed livelihood restoration and relocation support measures;
- Describes the institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and grievance management;
- Provides evidence of compliance with the KISIP II Resettlement Policy Framework and applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards; and
- Responds to the recommendations arising from the SPR review by strengthening documentation of implementation progress, consultation records and safeguard commitments.

13 # 2.0 PAPs Consultation

## 2.1 PAP's Identification Process

As part of the investment preparation process, a comprehensive identification and verification exercise was undertaken to establish the project Affected Persons (PAPs) who would be directly affected by implementation of the Kipkaren Site and Service Playground Improvement Project. The exercise sought to ensure that all affected persons were identified through a transparent, participatory and verifiable process before commencement of civil works, thereby safeguarding the rights of legitimate PAPs and preventing the inclusion of ineligible claims.

The identification process was undertaken jointly by the County Coordination Team (CPCT), Pamoja Trust, the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), local administration and community representatives. The exercise combined field verification, household visits, socio-economic interviews, asset inventory, ownership confirmation and community validation to establish the final register of eligible PAPs. This collaborative approach enhanced transparency while strengthening community confidence in the verification process.

Consistent with the KISIP II Resettlement Policy Framework and World Bank ESS5, only people whose residential structures, business premises or livelihood activities were established within the approved investment footprint before the agreed cut-off date were considered eligible for assistance under the project. Information collected during the verification exercise was subjected to review and validation before preparation of the final PAP register.

The verification confirmed that the proposed playground improvement will primarily affect temporary structures established within the public utility reserve. These comprise small-scale commercial enterprises, one residential structure and a bodaboda shade occupying sections of the proposed development area. As most structures are temporary in nature, the agreed mitigation measures focus on relocation assistance, restoration of livelihoods and priority access to replacement facilities rather than permanent displacement.

**2.2 PAP Verification Methodology *(New Sub-section)***

**a) Preliminary Asset Inventory**

An initial inventory was undertaken to identify all structures, businesses and community facilities located within the approved investment footprint. Each affected asset was assigned a unique reference number and photographed for verification purposes.

**b) Socio-economic Profiling**

Household and business interviews were undertaken to document ownership, occupancy status, sources of livelihood, household composition and any vulnerabilities requiring additional support during implementation.

**c) Ownership Verification**

Ownership and occupancy information was verified through physical inspection, interviews with neighboring property users, review of available documentation and confirmation by community leadership structures.

**d) Community Validation**

The preliminary PAP register was presented during stakeholder consultation meetings where community members, SEC representatives, GRC members and County officials reviewed the list to confirm the eligibility of affected persons and identify any inconsistencies requiring further investigation.

**e) Joint Field Verification**

Where questions arose regarding ownership or eligibility, joint field verification visits were undertaken by the CPCT, SEC, GRC and Pamoja Trust before inclusion in the final register. This process ensured that duplicate claims and ineligible entries were identified and removed before implementation.

**f) Final PAP Register**

The verified register forms the official basis for implementation of the agreed livelihood restoration measures and will continue to guide monitoring throughout investment implementation. Any claims

submitted after the agreed cut-off date will be addressed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism and considered in accordance with the provisions of the KISIP II Resettlement Policy Framework. This enhanced verification process directly addresses the recommendations made during the SPR review concerning the need for clearer documentation of eligibility determination and validation procedures.

### 2.3 Categories of Investment Affected Persons

The verification exercise identified three broad categories of affected persons and facilities:

| Category | Description | Anticipated Impact | Proposed Mitigation |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Business PAPs** | Owners of temporary commercial enterprises operating within the investment footprint. | Temporary loss of trading space during construction. | Continued operation until relocation, priority allocation of new lockable stalls, relocation notice, business continuity support and GRM access. |
| **Residential PAP** | Occupant of a temporary residential structure located within the proposed development area. | Relocation from the investment site. | Voluntary relocation support, transport assistance, livelihood restoration package, monitoring and post-relocation follow-up. |
| **Community Facility** | Existing bodaboda shade is located within the investment footprint. | Temporary disruption during construction. | Construction of an improved replacement facility within the upgraded playground. |

### 2.4 Vulnerability Assessment

As part of the socio-economic assessment, the investment team evaluated whether any of the identified PAPs required additional assistance based on vulnerability criteria established under the KISIP II safeguards framework. The assessment considered factors including age, disability, chronic illness, female-headed households, child-headed households, extreme poverty and other social circumstances that could affect a person's ability to restore their livelihood following relocation.

The assessment established that although the affected households have varying livelihood capacities, no PAP met the criteria requiring enhanced vulnerability assistance at the time of verification. Nevertheless, implementation monitoring will continue throughout the relocation process to identify any emerging vulnerabilities requiring additional support. Should circumstances change before implementation, the County Government, in collaboration with Pamoja Trust and the CPCT, will review the affected

household's situation and provide appropriate assistance in accordance with the investment safeguards framework.

### 2.5 Verification Outcomes

The verification exercise achieved the following outcomes:

i. Established a transparent and validated register of eligible Investment Affected Persons.

ii. Confirmed ownership and occupancy of affected structures through community validation and field verification.

iii. Reduced the risk of fraudulent or duplicate claims through joint verification by community and stakeholders.

iv. Enhanced community confidence in the relocation process through participatory processes.

v. Established a documented basis for implementation of the agreed livelihood restoration measures.

vi. Strengthening accountability by ensuring that future implementation activities are guided by an officially validated PAP register.

# 14 3. Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Process

## 3.1 Overview of Stakeholder Engagement

Meaningful stakeholder engagement formed a fundamental component of the planning and preparation of the Kipkaren Site and Service Playground Improvement Project. Consistent with the principles of the KISIP II Stakeholder Engagement Framework and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10), consultations were undertaken throughout preparation to ensure that affected persons, community institutions and government agencies participated effectively in planning and decision-making.

The engagement process sought to promote transparency, strengthen community ownership of the proposed investment and ensure that the project Affected Persons (PAPs) understood the anticipated investment impacts, available livelihood restoration measures and grievance management procedures before implementation. Information generated during consultations informed refinement of the investment design, restoration measures and implementation arrangements documented in this report.

The consultation programme was implemented jointly by the County Investment Coordination Team (CPCT), Pamoja Trust, the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), the Office of the Area Chief, Ward leadership and other community stakeholders. This collaborative approach ensured that technical information was shared openly while providing affected people with adequate opportunities to seek clarification, raise concerns and contribute to decisions affecting their livelihoods.

## 3.2 Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

The stakeholder engagement process was undertaken to:

- Inform stakeholders about the proposed playground improvement investment and anticipated implementation arrangements.
- Explain the expected impacts on residential and commercial structures located within the footprint.
- Verify the identity and eligibility of project Affected Persons.
- Disclose the proposed livelihood restoration measures and entitlement arrangements.
- Receive comments and recommendations from PAPs and the wider community.
- Build consensus on relocation procedures and implementation timelines.

- Strengthen community understanding of the Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- Promote transparency, accountability and continued stakeholder participation throughout implementation.

### 3.3 Stakeholder Identification

The engagement process involved representatives drawn from both government institutions and community leadership structures to ensure broad representation of affected interests.

Stakeholders consulted included:

| Stakeholder | Role during Consultation |
|---|---|
| County Coordination Team (CPCT) | Explained investment scope, safeguards requirements and implementation arrangements. |
| Pamoja Trust | Facilitated consultations, PAP verification, disclosure of information and documentation of stakeholder views. |
| Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) | Mobilized community members and supported verification of PAPs. |
| Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) | Explained grievance procedures and supported dispute resolution. |
| Area Chief and Local Administration | Verified local information and strengthened community confidence in the process. |
| Office of the MCA | Represented local leadership and supported stakeholder coordination. |
| Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) | Participated in consultation and community mobilization. |
| Religious Leaders | Promoted inclusive participation and community awareness. |
| Village Elders | Assisted in verification of historical occupancy and ownership. |
| Youth Representatives | Presented youth perspectives on the proposed playground improvement. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Sports Coaches | Provided technical views on playground utilization. |
| Schools Representatives | Discussed anticipated community benefits for children and youth. |
| Project Affected Persons (Residential and Business) | Shared concerns, confirmed eligibility and participated in developing livelihood restoration measures. |

This broad representation strengthened the credibility of the consultation process and ensured that decisions reflected both technical considerations and community priorities.

### 3.4 Consultation Activities Undertaken

Stakeholder engagement was undertaken through a combination of consultation approaches designed to ensure effective participation by all affected groups.

These included:

- Community sensitization meetings.
- Investment planning and co-design sessions.
- PAP verification visits.
- Household interviews.
- Socio-economic surveys.
- Asset inventory.
- Entitlement disclosure meeting.
- One-on-one consultations with affected households.
- Joint field verification.
- Follow-up discussions with County Government and community leadership.

Each engagement activity generated information that informed subsequent investment planning and refinement of the agreed restoration measures.

### 3.5 Disclosure of Investment Information

Throughout investment preparation, stakeholders were provided with information regarding:

- Investment objectives;
- proposed playground design;
- Anticipated investment impacts;
- PAP eligibility criteria;
- Verification procedures;
- Livelihood restoration measures;
- Relocation arrangements;
- grievance redress procedures;
- Implementation schedule;
- institutional responsibilities.

Information was presented using simple language during community meetings, allowing participants to seek clarification and provide recommendations before implementation decisions were finalized.

**3.6 Consultation Meeting of 18 February 2026**

A formal entitlement disclosure and consultation meeting was held on 18 February 2026 at Maranatha Church, Kipkaren Settlement. The meeting brought together representatives from the County Government, Pamoja Trust, SEC, GRC, community leadership structures, Investment Affected Persons and other stakeholders to review the proposed investment design and discuss implementation arrangements.

During the meeting:

- The County Government explained the overall implementation process under KISIP II.
- Pamoja Trust presented the approved playground design and expected implementation schedule.
- PAPS informed us of the possible social and Environmental Impacts of the investment.
- Stakeholders reviewed the verified PAP'S register.
- Proposed livelihood restoration measures were also discussed.
- grievance management procedures were explained.

- participants sought clarification on investment implementation, PAP eligibility, business continuity and relocation arrangements.

The meeting provided an important platform for confirming community support for the investment while strengthening stakeholder confidence in the safeguards process. Signed minutes of the meeting are attached as an annex to this report.

### 3.7 Key Issues Raised During Consultation

| Issue Raised | Response Provided |
|---|---|
| Verification of genuine PAPs | Joint verification involving the County Government, SEC, GRC and Pamoja Trust was confirmed before implementation. |
| Possibility of fraudulent claims | Community validation, asset inventory and field verification would prevent inclusion of ineligible claimants. |
| Continuity of businesses during construction | Business operators would continue operating until replacement stalls are completed and ready for occupation. |
| Allocation of new stalls | Verified PAPs will receive priority allocation through a transparent allocation process. |
| Livelihood restoration | Agreed restoration measures will be implemented before relocation commences. |
| Grievance management | Complaints will be addressed through the established Grievance Redress Mechanism. |
| Community participation | Continuous engagement will continue throughout implementation. |

### 3.8 Outcomes of the Consultation Process

The consultation process resulted in several important outcomes:

- Community support for implementation of the proposed playground improvement.
- Agreement on the need for transparent PAP verification before relocation.

- Consensus that business operators should continue trading until replacement stalls become available.
- Confirmation that verified PAPs will receive priority allocation of replacement business stalls.
- Agreement that relocation should only commence after adequate notice has been issued.
- Strengthening of stakeholder understanding of grievance management procedures.
- Increased confidence in the implementation process through regular disclosure and engagement.

The consultations also reinforced the importance of continued communication throughout implementation to ensure that emerging issues are addressed promptly and transparently.

# 4. Livelihood Restoration, Relocation Planning and Implementation Arrangements

## 4.1 Overview

The proposed improvement of the Kipkaren Site and Service Playground will require the relocation of a limited number of temporary commercial structures, one residential structure and a bodaboda shade located within the project Affected footprint. Although the project Affected will result in temporary disruption to existing livelihood activities, the impacts are considered localized and manageable. Appropriate livelihood restoration measures have therefore been developed through consultation with Affected Persons (PAPs), the County Government, community leadership structures and Pamoja Trust to ensure that affected persons are adequately supported before, during and after relocation.

The restoration approach adopted under the project seeks to minimise economic disruption while ensuring that eligible PAPs can restore their livelihoods and living conditions within the shortest practical period. The agreed measures reflect the commitments reached during the consultation and entitlement disclosure meetings and are consistent with the principles of the KISIP II Resettlement Policy Framework and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5).

## 4.2 Principles Guiding Livelihood Restoration

Implementation of the restoration programme shall be guided by the following principles:

- Avoid or minimise displacement wherever practicable.
- Ensure that relocation is undertaken only after adequate consultation and disclosure.
- Verify the eligibility of all PAPs before implementation.
- Restore livelihoods to at least pre-project affected levels.
- Provide sufficient relocation notice before commencement of civil works.
- Ensure transparency in allocation of replacement facilities.
- Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement throughout implementation.
- Provide accessible grievance management mechanisms during the relocation process.
- Monitor restoration outcomes until agreed commitments have been fulfilled.

## 4.3 Restoration Measures for Business PAPs *(Enhanced)*

The majority of Project Affected Persons operate small-scale businesses within the project affected footprint. During consultations, business operators expressed concern regarding continuity of income

during construction and requested assurance that their livelihoods would not be adversely affected by the proposed development.

Following discussions between the County Government, Pamoja Trust and the affected businesses, the following restoration measures were agreed:

**Business Continuity**

Business PAPs will continue operating from their existing locations until construction of the replacement lockable stalls reaches a stage that allows safe relocation. This phased approach will minimise disruption to daily business operations while reducing potential loss of income.

**Priority Allocation of Replacement Stalls**

Verified Business PAPs will receive first priority during allocation of the newly constructed lockable business stalls. Allocation will be undertaken through a transparent process involving the County Government, Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and Pamoja Trust to ensure fairness and accountability.

**Relocation Notice**

Written relocation notices will be issued before commencement of civil works to provide sufficient time for business owners to relocate stock, dismantle temporary structures and salvage reusable materials.

**Temporary Storage**

Where necessary, temporary storage arrangements will be facilitated for businesses requiring additional time to relocate equipment or merchandise.

**Continued Stakeholder Engagement**

Regular meetings will be held throughout implementation to update PAPs on construction progress, relocation schedules and stall allocation procedures.

### 4.4 Restoration Measures for the Residential PAP

The project affected affects one temporary residential structure located within the proposed playground development area. During individual consultations, the household confirmed ownership of an alternative residence and voluntarily agreed to relocate following implementation of the agreed restoration measures.

To facilitate a smooth transition, the following assistance will be provided:

- adequate relocation notice;
- transport assistance where required;
- livelihood restoration support agreed through consultation;
- continuous access to the project affected Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- post-relocation monitoring by the County Government and Pamoja Trust.

The County Government has initiated implementation of the agreed relocation arrangements, including planning for housing support and livelihood restoration. Progress will continue to be monitored jointly by the County Project affected Coordination Team (CPCT), Pamoja Trust and community leadership structures to ensure that agreed commitments are fully implemented before commencement of civil works. This enhancement reflects the recommendations made during the SPR review requesting clearer documentation of current implementation progress.

### 4.5 Institutional Responsibilities

| **Responsibility** |
|---|
| Overall oversight of safeguard implementation and compliance. |
| Coordinate relocation activities, supervise implementation and monitor restoration measures. |
| Facilitate stakeholder engagement, monitoring, documentation and safeguard compliance. |
| Community mobilization and support during implementation. |
| Receive and resolve grievances arising from relocation. |
| Support community coordination and verification activities. |
| Participate in agreed relocation activities and comply with implementation schedules. |

### 4.6 Implementation Sequence

The agreed implementation sequence will be as follows:

| **Activity** | **Responsible Institution** |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| Final verification of PAP register | CPCT, SEC, GRC, Pamoja Trust |
| Disclosure of final entitlements | County Government |
| Construction of replacement business stalls | Operator |
| Continuous operation of existing businesses | Business PAPs |
| Issuance of relocation notices | County Government |
| Relocation of businesses | PAPs with County support |
| Relocation of residential PAP | County Government & PAP |
| Demolition of temporary structures | Contractor after relocation |
| Commencement of civil works | Contractor |
| Monitoring of livelihood restoration | CPCT & Pamoja Trust |

This phased implementation approach minimise disruption while ensuring that livelihood restoration commitments are implemented before affected persons vacate the project Affected site.

**4. 7. Current Implementation Status**

At the time of preparation of this report, implementation of the agreed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) measures had reached an advanced stage. Progress against the agreed commitments is summarized below:

- The County Government has completed the verification and confirmation of all eligible Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in accordance with the approved eligibility criteria.
- Consultations and disclosure meetings have been undertaken with both the residential and business PAPs to communicate entitlements, relocation arrangements, implementation timelines, and grievance redress procedures.
- Relocation planning is ongoing through continuous engagement between the County Government, Pamoja Trust and the affected household to facilitate an orderly and voluntary transition to the replacement site.
- Business PAPs continue to operate from their existing locations as an interim measure pending completion and allocation of the agreed replacement business stalls and bodaboda operators' shade, thereby minimizing livelihood disruption.

- Implementation of the agreed residential relocation assistance has commenced in accordance with the negotiated entitlement package and approved implementation plan.
- Joint monitoring and implementation support continue to be undertaken by the County Government and Pamoja Trust to ensure compliance with the approved RAP, timely delivery of entitlements, and effective resolution of any implementation challenges through the established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

**Residential Relocation Assistance**

The agreed relocation assistance package for the residential PAP is valued at approximately KES 4,000,000. The package has been designed to ensure that the affected household is not disadvantaged by project implementation and that its living conditions and livelihood opportunities are restored in accordance with the principles of ESS5.

| **ESS5 Requirement** | **Agreed Entitlement** | **Implementation Objective** |
|---|---|---|
| Replacement Housing | Construction of a permanent two-bedroom residential house | To provide adequate replacement housing at replacement cost. |
| Security of Tenure | Construction of a perimeter fence | To enhance safety, privacy and security of the household. |
| Ancillary Residential Facilities | Construction of an external kitchen | To restore essential household facilities. |
| Water Supply | Drilling and equipping of a borehole | To ensure reliable access to safe water at the replacement site. |
| Sanitation | Construction of an external toilet | To provide improved sanitation facilities. |
| Transitional Assistance | Six (6) months' rental support during relocation and house construction | To ensure continuity of accommodation during the transition period. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Household Asset Restoration | Provision of household utensils | To replace essential household items affected by relocation. |
| Household Asset Restoration | Provision of basic household furniture | To facilitate re-establishment of the household at the new residence. |
| Education Support | Payment of school fees and provision of school uniforms | To prevent disruption to children's education during relocation. |
| Livelihood Restoration | Establishment of an income-generating project through provision of a posho mill | To restore and improve household income and long-term economic resilience. |

The relocation package combines replacement housing, transitional assistance, household asset restoration, and livelihood restoration measures to ensure that the affected household is assisted in improving, or at a minimum restoring, its pre-project living standards and income-earning capacity. This integrated approach reflects the objectives of ESS5 by minimizing the adverse social impacts of displacement while promoting sustainable recovery and long-term socio-economic well-being.

Implementation of the remaining commitments will continue to be monitored jointly by the County Government, Pamoja Trust, the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), and the Project Coordination Team until all entitlements have been delivered and the livelihood restoration objectives have been achieved.

**4.8 Monitoring of Livelihood Restoration**

Monitoring will continue throughout implementation to assess whether restoration measures achieve their intended objectives. Attention will be given to:

- Completion of agreed relocation activities;
- Restoration of business operations;
- Occupancy of replacement stalls;
- Effectiveness of livelihood support measures;
- Resolution of grievances;
- Satisfaction of affected households;

- Identification of emerging implementation challenges.

Joint monitoring visits will be undertaken by the County Government, Pamoja Trust, SEC and GRC, with findings documented in periodic implementation reports.

### 4.9 Expected Outcomes

Successful implementation of the agreed restoration measures is expected to achieve the following outcomes:

- Orderly and voluntary relocation of eligible PAPs.
- Uninterrupted transition of business activities to improved trading facilities;
- Restoration of household livelihoods.
- Transparent allocation of replacement stalls.
- Reduced grievances during implementation.
- Improved confidence among community members.
- Compliance with the KISIP II safeguards framework and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.

# 16 5. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

## 5.1 Introduction

An effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is essential for ensuring that concerns arising during implementation of the Kipkaren Site and Service Playground Improvement Project Affected are addressed promptly, fairly and transparently. The mechanism provides Project Affected Persons (PAPs), community members and other stakeholders with accessible avenues for raising complaints, seeking clarification and resolving disputes that may arise during verification, relocation, livelihood restoration and project implementation.

The GRM established under KISIP II is designed to resolve grievances at the lowest possible level before escalation to higher administrative structures. It complements existing community dispute resolution systems while providing clear procedures for documenting, investigating and responding to complaints in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and the KISIP II Resettlement Policy Framework.

## 5.2 Objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

The objectives of the GRM are to:

- Provide accessible and transparent channels for receiving complaints.
- Resolve grievances promptly and fairly.
- Strengthen accountability throughout project implementation.
- Minimise delays arising from unresolved disputes.
- Promote trust between the project Affected and affected communities.
- Ensure PAPs are not disadvantaged during implementation.
- Improve project Affected performance through continuous stakeholder feedback.

## 5.3 Types of Grievances Expected

Potential grievances during implementation may include:

| Grievance Category | Potential Grievances |
|---|---|
| PAP Verification | • Exclusion from the verified PAP register.<br>• Disputes regarding ownership or occupancy. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • Claims relating to the cut-off date.<br>• Allegations of duplicate or fraudulent registration. |
| Livelihood Restoration | • Delays in implementation of agreed livelihood restoration measures.<br>• Allocation of replacement business stalls.<br>• Business interruption during relocation.<br>• Residential relocation support. |
| Project Implementation | • Construction-related disturbances.<br>• Damage to neighboring property.<br>• Access restrictions to homes, businesses, or public facilities.<br>• Occupational health and safety concerns.<br>• Environmental nuisances, including dust, noise, and poor waste management. |
| Community Concerns | • Communication gaps between the project and stakeholders.<br>• Delays in project implementation.<br>• Perceived unfair treatment of affected persons.<br>• Requests for additional information or clarification regarding project activities. |

**5.4 Grievance Resolution Structure**

The project will utilize the existing KISIP II grievance management structure comprising community, county and national levels

**5.5 Grievance Resolution Process**

The grievance handling process will follow the sequence below:

| Step | Stage | Description of the Process |
|---|---|---|
| Step 1 | Submission of Complaint | Complaints may be submitted verbally, in writing, by telephone, or through designated community representatives. |
| Step 2 | Registration | All grievances will be recorded in the official Grievance Register, capturing the following information:<br>• Date received<br>• Complainant details<br>• Nature of the complaint |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Location<br>• Responsible Officer<br>• Proposed action |
| Step 3 | Assessment | The institution responsible will assess the complaint to determine its nature, urgency, potential impacts, and the appropriate resolution pathway. |
| Step 4 | Investigation | Where necessary, a joint field verification will be undertaken involving the CPCT, SEC, GRC, Pamoja Trust, and the complainant to establish the facts and identify appropriate corrective measures. |
| Step 5 | Resolution | Appropriate corrective actions will be agreed upon with the complainant and implemented within the stipulated timelines in accordance with the established grievance management procedures. |
| Step 6 | Feedback | The complainant will receive written or verbal feedback outlining the findings, the decision reached, and any agreed corrective actions, including the implementation schedule where applicable. |
| Step 7 | Closure | The grievance will only be formally closed after confirmation from the complainant that the agreed resolution has been satisfactorily implemented. The closure will be documented in the Grievance Register for future reference and reporting. |

The grievance will only be closed after confirmation by the complainant that the agreed resolution has been implemented satisfactorily.

**5.6 Grievance Handling Timeframes**

| **Activity** | **Indicative Time** |
|---|---|
| Registration of complaint | Same day |
| Initial acknowledgement | Within 2 working days |
| Investigation | Within 7 working days |
| Resolution | Within 14 working days |

| | |
|---|---|
| Appeal (if required) | Within 21 working days |
| Closure | After confirmation by complainant |

Where additional investigations are required, the complainant will be informed of the reasons for any delay and provided with an updated timeline.

### 5.7 Documentation and Record Keeping

To ensure transparency and accountability, the following records will be maintained throughout project implementation:

- Grievance Register.
- Complaint forms.
- Investigation reports.
- Minutes of grievance meetings.
- Correspondence with complainants.
- Resolution agreements.
- Monitoring reports.
- Appeals register.
- Closure forms.

These records will provide an auditable trail demonstrating compliance with the project safeguards framework and supporting periodic monitoring by the County Government, NPCT and the World Bank.

### 5.8 Monitoring of Grievances

The effectiveness of the Grievance Redress Mechanism will be monitored through regular review of:

- number of grievances received;
- categories of grievances;
- time taken to resolve complaints;
- percentage of grievances resolved at community level;
- appeals submitted;

- outstanding grievances;
- complainant satisfaction.

Monitoring findings will be incorporated into quarterly safeguards monitoring reports and used to improve project implementation where necessary.

**5.9 Community Awareness**

To ensure accessibility of the GRM, information on grievance procedures will continue to be disseminated through:

- Community meetings;
- Stakeholder forums;
- SEC meetings;
- GRC meetings;
- Public notices;
- Project disclosure sessions;
- Continuous stakeholder engagement activities.

PAPs will be reminded that grievances can be submitted at any stage of project implementation without fear of discrimination or retaliation.

# 17 6. Conclusion and Recommendations

## 6.1 Recommendations

To facilitate effective implementation of the agreed safeguard commitments, the following recommendations are proposed:

### I. Complete Final Verification Before Relocation

The County Government, working jointly with the CPCT, SEC, GRC and Pamoja Trust, should undertake a final verification of the PAP register immediately before implementation to confirm that the verified register accurately reflects all eligible affected persons and that no unauthorized claims have emerged since completion of the initial verification exercise.

### II. Maintain Continuous Stakeholder Engagement

Regular stakeholder meetings should continue throughout project implementation to provide updates on construction progress, relocation schedules, implementation of livelihood restoration measures and grievance resolution. Continuous communication will strengthen transparency and maintain community confidence in the implementation process.

### III. Implement Livelihood Restoration Before Civil Works

Implementation of agreed livelihood restoration measures should precede commencement of construction activities. In particular:

- replacement business stalls should be ready for occupation before relocation of businesses;
- the residential PAP should receive the agreed relocation support before vacating the project site;
- adequate relocation notice should be issued to all affected people.

### IV. Strengthening Monitoring and Reporting

Joint monitoring will continue throughout implementation to assess:

- Restoration of livelihoods;
- occupancy of replacement facilities;
- Effectiveness of grievance management;
- Stakeholder satisfaction;
- Compliance with safeguard commitments.

Monitoring findings should inform adaptive management where additional support becomes necessary.

**V. Maintain an Effective Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The Grievance Redress Mechanism should remain operational throughout implementation and post-relocation monitoring to ensure that any emerging concerns are resolved promptly through the agreed institutional framework.

**VI. Document Implementation Progress**

The County Government and Pamoja Trust should continue documenting implementation progress through field monitoring reports, consultation records, photographs and grievance records to demonstrate compliance with safeguard commitments and facilitate periodic review by the NPCT and the World Bank.

### 6.2 Undertake Post-Implementation Evaluation

Following completion of relocation activities, a post-implementation assessment should be undertaken to evaluate whether the agreed livelihood restoration measures have achieved the intended outcomes and identify lessons that may strengthen implementation of future KISIP II investments.

## 18 6.3 Conclusion

The Kipkaren Site and Service Playground Improvement Project represent a significant community investment identified through the participatory Community Development Planning (CDP) process under Component 2 of the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Affected (KISIP II). The proposed investment is expected to improve access to quality recreational infrastructure, strengthen community cohesion, create safer public spaces and enhance livelihood opportunities for residents through the provision of improved sports and commercial facilities.

Preparation of this Process Report has demonstrated that the project has applied the principles of meaningful stakeholder engagement, transparency and social inclusion throughout the planning process. The identification and verification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), stakeholder consultations, disclosure of project information and agreement on livelihood restoration measures were undertaken through a collaborative process involving the County Government of Uasin Gishu, the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), community leadership structures and Pamoja Trust. This participatory approach has strengthened community ownership while ensuring that the concerns of affected persons have informed project planning and implementation arrangements.

The verification exercise established the eligibility of affected residential and business PAPs through asset inventory, socio-economic assessment, field verification and community validation. The agreed livelihood restoration measures have been designed to minimise disruption during implementation by allowing business operators to continue operating until replacement facilities are completed while providing the residential PAP with relocation support and agreed livelihood restoration assistance. These measures are intended to ensure that affected people are not left worse off because of project implementation and that restoration activities are completed before commencement of civil works.

The report further demonstrates that appropriate institutional arrangements have been established to guide implementation, monitoring and grievance management throughout the project cycle. The Grievance Redress Mechanism provides accessible procedures for resolving concerns relating to PAP verification, relocation and implementation, while the monitoring framework establishes clear institutional responsibilities and reporting requirements to facilitate continuous oversight by the County Government, NPCT and Pamoja Trust.

In response to observations raised during the Safeguards Project Review (SPR), this report has strengthened documentation of the PAP verification process, implementation progress, consultation outcomes, livelihood restoration measures, monitoring arrangements and institutional responsibilities. The revisions also improve consistency between the report narrative, consultation records, implementation framework and annexes, thereby providing a more comprehensive record of the safeguards process undertaken for the project.

Overall, the anticipated social impacts associated with implementation of the Kipkaren Site and Service Playground Improvement Project remain limited, site-specific and manageable. Subject to implementation of the agreed livelihood restoration measures, continued stakeholder engagement and effective grievance management, the project is expected to deliver substantial social and economic benefits to the settlement while remaining consistent with the requirements of the KISIP II Resettlement Policy Framework and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.

19 **7.Annexes**

| **Annex No.** | **Title** | **Description** |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Annex 1 | County Disclosure Meeting on PAP Benefits | Photographs showing the County Government conducting the disclosure meeting on the agreed relocation benefits for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). |
| Annex 2 | Disclosure of PAP Benefits | Photographic evidence of the disclosure session where the relocation package and implementation arrangements were presented to PAPs. |
| Annex 3 | Disclosure of PAP Benefits by the Area Chief | Photographs showing the Area Chief participating in the official disclosure of the agreed support package and sensitization of PAPs. |
| Annex 4 | PAP Consultation Meeting | Photographs showing consultations between the County Government, Pamoja Trust and the Project Affected Persons during implementation planning. |
| Annex 5 | PAP Contributions and Deliberations | Photographic evidence of PAPs actively participating in discussions, asking questions and providing feedback during the consultation meeting. |
| Annex 6 | Group Photo of Stakeholders and PAP Representatives | Group photographs of County officials, Pamoja Trust representatives, community leaders and PAP representatives following the consultation meeting. |
| Annex 7 | PAP Consent Form | Signed consent documentation confirming the PAP's acceptance of the agreed relocation support and implementation arrangements. |
| Annex 8 | Home Visit Assessment Report | Home visit report documenting the socio-economic assessment, family consultations and agreed relocation support for Hillary Kimutai Kurgat. |
| Annex 9 | PAP Socio-economic Assessment Report | Detailed profile and assessment report for Hillary Kimutai Kurgat prepared during the PAP verification exercise. |
| Annex 10 | Existing Affected Residential House | Photographic evidence of the affected residential structure occupied by Hillary Kimutai Kurgat prior to relocation. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Annex 11 | Identified Replacement Rental House | Photograph of the rental house identified as the temporary relocation accommodation pending implementation of the permanent residential support package. |

## 20 Pictorial Evidence

The following photographs provide documentary evidence of stakeholder engagement, disclosure meetings, consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs), verification activities, consent documentation, and relocation support undertaken during implementation.




*Figure 1. County officials conducting disclosure of PAP entitlements and relocation benefits during a stakeholder meeting.*




*Figure 2. Presentation to Project Affected Persons explaining compensation, relocation support and implementation arrangements.*



*Figure 3. Area Chief addressing PAPs during the public disclosure meeting to reinforce transparency and community awareness.*



*Figure 4. Community engagement session with PAPs highlighting relocation options, grievance redress and implementation timelines.*



*Figure 5. Joint County Government, Pamoja Trust and community representatives after site engagement with PAP representatives.*

*Figure 6. PAP profile and signed confirmation of consultation and agreement.*

**HOME VISIT OF HILLARY KIMUTAI KURGAT**

The team from Uasin Gishu county lead by the Deputy Director housing Mr. Isaac Sang and Community Development Officer Mr. Fredrick Nyabando made a visit to Hillary Kimutai Kurgat home in Sugoi Location, Kapkong Sub-location, Chebarus Village on Sept 2025.

At his home we found his mother together with his other siblings. Upon discussion with the mother (Philomena Chesang Kurgat), she agreed to receive her son but she pleaded for the son to be assisted in having a home for his children since he is unemployed and children are going to school. However, she pointed a place for constructing a house for his son in case money may was to be available.

HILLARY OPINION

1. Upon Hillary's pointing a place for construction of a house, he requested to have an accommodative house for his children and a toilet.
2. If possible, a plot/land to be purchased for him as an alternative.

Compiled by

FREDRICK NYABANDO

Community Development Officer

SIGN:..... 10/9/2025

CONFIRMED BY

PAP NAME: HILLARY KIMTAI KURGAT

ID NO: 24620321

PHONE NO: 0720699578 / 0784598952

SIGN:..... 10-9-2025

*Figure 7. Signed consent/home visit record confirming the agreed relocation support arrangements.*

## KIPKAREN PROJECTED AFFECTED PERSON (PAP) REPORT

**NAME:** HILLARY KIMUTAI KURGAT

**ID NO.:** 24620321

**PHONE NO.:** 072069958 / 0784598952

Hillary Kimutai Kurgat was born in 1985 at Kipkaren Estate, Uasin Gishu County to Joseph Kipkazi Kurgat and Philomena Chesang Kurgat. Hillary Kimutai is the first-born child among the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kurgat.

Hillary Kimutai was brought up in Kipkaren Estate where he is staying now. His father died in the year 2013, leaving Hillary staying there in life even though his mother had moved to Sugoi location, Chebarus Village, where she was given a piece of land by the Catholic Church (approximately half an acre) where the father to Hillary Kimutai was buried.

Hillary schooled up to Form Four while the others did not complete their studies due to financial constraints.

Upon his mother moving to Sugoi, Hillary was left staying in the house where his parents were staying at Kipkaren. He married and was blessed with four children but later divorced from his wife. Hillary stays with his four children, Hillary undertakes casual jobs and struggles to feed his family and take his children to school.

Hillary lives in a two-roomed iron-roofed house with his children.

Upon discussion with Hillary on the proposed plans by Kenya Informal Settle Improvement Project (KISIP) and the County in doing the project on the public utility field, he agreed to move upon facilitation or being given an alternative place to stay.

This assessment was carried on August 2025

**CONFIRMATION BY PAP**

**HILLARY KIMUTAI KURGAT**

**ID:** 24620321

**Phone:** 0720699578 / 0784598952

**Sign:** 3-8-2025

Compiled by:
Frederick Nyabando
Community Development Officer 3/8/2025

*Figure 8. Existing affected residential structure belonging to the residential PAP.*





*Figure 9. Identified temporary rental accommodation prepared to support residential relocation.*



*Figure 10. PAP representative contributing during the consultation meeting.*

21



*Photo 11: Site photos*

**MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**State Department for Housing and Urban Development**

**Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP 2)**

CONSULTING SERVICES FOR AN OPERATOR TO UNDERTAKE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SETTLEMENT LEVEL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS (CDPS) IN 8 NO. SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN MOMBASA, KIAMBU AND UASIN GISHU COUNTIES (PHASE 2 CDPS) Contract No: KE-MOTI-390949-CS-QCBS

**MINUTES OF KIPKAREN CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS FOR THE PLAYGROUND PROJECT AT MARANATHA CHURCH KIPKAREN ON 18TH FEBREUARU 2026**

**Participants**

| S/N | Team | Lead |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Uasin Gishu County / CPCT Representatives | Beatrice Menjo<br>Isaac Sang<br>Peter Lagat |
| 2. | Pamoja Trust Representatives | Veronica Koech<br>Evans Abondo |
| 3. | Area MCA Representative | Julius Kering |
| 4. | Project Affected Persons | As per the list attached |
| 5. | SEC /GRM Members | Benard Kwako (Attached list) |
| 6. | CBO | As per the list attached |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. | Area Chief | |
| 8. | Community members, Youth representatives | As per the list attached |
| 9. | Religious leaders, | Patrick Maiyo |
| 10. | Village elders | Rose Ago |
| 11. | Kipkaren Playground Project Affected Persons (PAPs) | Residential – Hillary Kimutai<br>Business- As per the attached List |
| 12. | Sports coaches | Kevin Mariazo |
| 13. | Schools | Amos School- Robert Onyango |
| 14. | Matatu SACCO | Mike Kemboi |
| 15. | Residents Association | Joel Too |

**Agenda**

i. Preliminaries: prayers and introductions of represented groups
ii. Chronicles of KISIP 2 journey in Kipkaren Site& Service
iii. Project status, Demonstration of field design and focus areas.
iv. Questions and answers on field design and PAPs
v. Way forward on PAPs grievances redress
vi. A.O.B

| **Minute No.** | **Deliberations/Discussions** | **Remarks** |
|---|---|---|
| Min 1/18/02/2026 | **Preliminaries: prayers and introductions of represented groups**<br><br>The meeting was called to order at 10 am by the SEC chairman who led the participants into a word of prayer. He thereafter called on the different groupings and teams represented to introduce themselves to the community<br><br>The chairman thereafter thanked communities for attending the meeting and urged for calmness and patience during meeting proceedings. He urged | **Information** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | participants to pay keen attention and ask critical questions, always lingering on them. He requested that the forum clear air on existing PAPs concerns and that the county and consultant give clear directions on next action steps for the project and PAPs. | |
| Min 2/18/01/2026 | **<u>Chronicles of KISIP2 journey in Kipkaren settlement.</u>**<br><br>The chairman welcomed the CPCT lead Madam Beatrice who in a nutshell gave the journey of KISIP II Component 2 on Socio Economic Inclusion since the inception of the project in the settlement. She recalled the times when communities were new to the project. She mentioned the steps earlier taken to sensitize the community and SEC/ GRC and stakeholders on the processes and management of the program in Kipkaren. The Director mentioned that communities had been taken through several sensitization, prioritization of the investments, validation and Co-designing forums to enable them understand the processes in order to participate in decision making on the investments that will respond to the four thematic areas ( Socio Economic Inclusion ,Waste management Crime prevention and Disaster Risk management) . She also mentioned that communities were made to understand the grievances processes in case of disputes and that unresolved disputes would hamper project implementation process in the settlement. She emphasized the need for collaboration among the settlement committees, PAPs, the county government and consultants citing that similar misunderstanding and tensions have derailed timely project implementation in other areas. She urged the PAPs to exercise openness and | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | collaboration during this critical phase to allow for seamless project implementation.<br><br>Madam Beatrice praised community prioritization of the sports playground which she terms as paramount to youth empowerment, talent development and community uplifting giving scenarios of similar success where youths have gotten opportunities abroad due to such playgrounds allowing for their talent development in various sport opportunities. | |
| Min 3/18/02/2026 | **<u>Project status, Demonstration of field design and focus areas.</u>**<br>Madam Beatrice then welcomed Veronica representing the operator who took communities through the KISIP2 components recognizing the steps taken so far in joint planning for project executions, co-designing with communities, community interpretation of project expectations and vision of desired outcomes. She gave updates on project status while pleading for patient and collaboration with the relevant grassroot stakeholders and PAPs. She mentioned that the project had been granted extension at no cost as a result of time lapses and duties in execution and that the commencement was scheduled for March 2026. She mentioned that challenges such as land tenure issues and community grievances had slowed down the implementation.<br>She mentioned that the playground will only focus on a playground due to its size that constrained construction of additional facilities. She went further to project the design that included : proposed football pitch showing new positions of the goal posts ,proposed infrastructure in the playground with access to the existing toilet constructed under c 1.2.SHe also in the design indicated that among | **Information** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | the PAPs is a temporary Boda-boda shade in which a permanent shade will be provided for, the runways in the pitch, position of different games in the field and new location of the business stalls. The improved playground will be lit by the existing flood light that was installed under C 1.2 connected to the ELDOWAS water.<br>She also mentioned that conversations were complete on relocating the only household PAP Hillary who has engaged by both the county and Pamoja Trust and he agreed to relocate back to his rural home with his children being admitted to the nearby public schools in Turbo sub county .Additionally the will be supported by the Uasin Gishu county to purchase a dairy cow as a start up for his restoration of livelihood.<br>She concluded by mentioning that the businesses PAPs who are currently operating their businesses at the playground will continue to operate their businesses as the construction of the new business lock up- stalls are being constructed and once they are completed, they will be allocated the stalls with no cash compensation. | |
| Min 4/18/01/2026 | **<u>Questions and answers on field design and PAPs.</u>**<br><br>The chairman then thanked the consultant for the presentation of the design and welcomed questions from meeting participants. He, however, cautioned that complaints will be addressed as they arise to allow for all grievances and concerns be addressed effectively.<br><br>In this session the following concerns were raised:<br><br>1. Questions were asked of the data collection process done by a section of county staffs on PAPs and meeting that was called for PAPs and that there be clarity on who between the county and Pamoja Trust is to address grievances raised | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | by PAPs – Veronica and Beatrice made it clear that county was in charge of addressing PAPs issues and all grievances pertaining compensation are to be done by county government free will. That the county government had considered through its annual budgets appropriating funds to compensate PAPs, and that the data collection conducted was to verify actual PAPs and their structures. It was clarified tat PAPs list is to be adopted by the county for proper relocation and compensation.<br>2. *Concerns on why a social hall of a magnitude similar to community desire is not part of the constructions in the site* – It was clarified that the overall space in the play round could not accommodate additional facilities and that already the size of the pitch has been altered.<br>3. *What happens to the businesses during construction* - Veronica clarified that there exists a construction management plan that will cushion businesses during construction of the sport playground<br>4. *Does the proposed pitch meet the global standard for pitch sizes* – The pitch does not meet global standards due to its size that could not allow for a 120m by 80m dimensions. Additional facilities as tracks and other amenities stifled the pitch size<br>5. *Why can't the businesses through their newly constructed stalls be relocated to the designated market spaces to allow for more space in the pitch* – The stalls have been designed to fit within te pitch premises and that they will equally | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | feature as perimeter walls and as part of the pitch amenities thus allowing for integration of PAPs<br>6. *Who will be contracted to work in the site and where will the workers come from.*- Veronica made it clear that the project intends to utilise local skills and will only accommodate local technicians , local labourers and skilled youths who will later be certified through the NYOTA and NITA programs, a long term sustainable mechanism aimed at enhancing youth skills and certifying them for future similar opportunities<br>7. *Who are the designated PAPs to be affected because a new list of PAPs is emerging that has false beneficiaries* – Veronica stated that the world bank had conducted its independent assessment and is aware of 9 PAPs including one household by Hillary who has since agreed to relocates, that no other person is to be included in the PAP list. That the businesses affected will be shifted to lockable stalls as previously agreed. | |
| Min 5/18/02/2026 | **<u>Way forward on PAPs grievances redress</u>**<br><br>Veronica then called for separate PAPs meetings to claret the air on prevailing unaddressed issues. She made it clear that the county was to conduct its own assessment and ensure PAPs on the list are the actual affected people. This was to avoid double compensation and misrepresentation of actual PAPs. She urged the grievance committee to collate all emerging grievances from youths and any other grassroot stakeholder and expedite their redress to prevent any project stellation. Beatrice also made it clear that the county government would want specialized data on PAPs | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | hence the data process conducted earlier on structure owner and number | |
| Min 6/18/02/2026 | **A.O.B and Adjournment**<br><br>It was concluded<br><br>✓ That the PAPs continue operating their businesses as they await completion of their lock-up stalls.<br>✓ The SEC to verify the PAPs and share the actual and final list of genuine PAPs List for adoption.<br>✓ Pamoja Trust Support capacity building to the community structures (SEC, GRC and CBO to be selected for management of the investments) and support regular disclosure and feedback sessions<br><br>The chairman emphasized that community cooperation would result to a fruitful project implementation hence the need to corporate in all the steps<br><br>He then welcomed a closing remark from the county team who expressed satisfaction with the community soberness and calmness during the dialogues. The chair then called the area Chief who gave his satisfaction and gratitude to the corporations and mindful dialogue thanking the county and consultant for ensuring community concerns were ardently featuring in the implementation phase. He then closed by a word of prayer at 1pm. | |

**Minutes Reviewed and Confirmed**

| **Institution** | **Representative** |
|---|---|
| PAP representative | Julis Kering<br><br>Sign <br><br>Date 18 th February 2026 |

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|---|---|
| County Government of Uasin Gishu | Name. **Beatrice Menjo**<br><br>Sign<br>Date 18th February 2026 |
| Pamoja Trust | Name. **Veronica Koech**<br>Sign. <br>Date. 18 th February 2025 |