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 (CDPS) 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 MAJAONI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT – MOMBASA COUNTY

PREPARED BY

Pamoja Trust

May 2026

Location of the Proposed Sub-Project

Majaoni Informal settlement Mombasa County

GPS Coordinates
Latitude: -3.957918
Longitude: 39.7197966

Elevation
Approximately 104 m 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)
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Settlement	Majaoni Informal Settlement
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Document Version	1
Authorized Signatory	
Date	16 May 2026

EXPERT FACT SHEET

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

Certification by an environmental and social expert

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

The assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant environmental and social laws and regulations of the Government of Kenya, including the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, as well as applicable World Bank environmental safeguard policies. The findings presented in this report are based on the results of the ESIA exercise, field visits/transect walks, stakeholder consultations, and review of relevant project documentation.

Prepared by;

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

Signature: _____ **Date:** 24/09/2026

Report Received by:
NPCT Representative
Name: GEORGE ARWA

Signature/Stamp: _____ **Date:** 25/09/2026

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 Majaoni Informal Settlement in Mombasa 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 set to be implemented in Majaoni is a multi-purpose community resource centre comprising a social hall, daycare facility, library / information centre, office space, ablution block and associated supporting site works designed to support community engagement, skills development, childcare services, meetings, training activities, and associated socio-economic functions within the settlement.

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 Majaoni Informal Settlement, Mombasa County under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II)**.**

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Summary Project Report has been prepared for the proposed community development sub-projects in Majaoni Informal Settlement, located in Bamburi Ward, Kisauni Sub-County, Mombasa County. The proposed sub-projects were identified through a participatory Community Development Plan (CDP) process and reflect priority interventions aimed at improving socio-economic conditions and access to community infrastructure within the settlement.

The proposed intervention involves development of a two-storey multi-purpose community resource centre comprising a social hall, daycare facility, library / information centre, office space, ablution block and associated supporting infrastructure. The proposed facility is intended to support community engagement, childcare services, training activities, library and information services, socio-economic empowerment, and other community support functions within the settlement.

The report confirms that all proposed facilities form one integrated development located within the same parcel and will be implemented under a single construction contract. The assessment provides component-specific impact assessment, mitigation, monitoring and technical requirements for the social hall, daycare facility, library, ablution facilities and septic tank/soak pit.

Project Location and Baseline Conditions

The proposed project site was identified through the community planning and validation process on public land within Majaoni Informal Settlement. Stakeholder consultations and technical validation discussions indicated that the site is available for the proposed development subject to final land ownership confirmation and documentation.

Majaoni Informal Settlement covers approximately 27.55 hectares and is characterized by dense residential development, mixed land use activities, inadequate drainage systems, poor solid waste management practices, inadequate sanitation infrastructure, and limited community facilities. The settlement is organized into six village clusters namely Kibokoni, Msikitini, Kambini, Central, Kidongo, and Kanisani.

Baseline assessments were conducted through field reconnaissance, stakeholder consultations, transect walks, and a socio-economic survey covering 816 households within the settlement. Findings indicate that the settlement experiences significant socio-economic and environmental challenges including unemployment and underemployment, inadequate drainage systems, limited access to social infrastructure, poor waste management, sanitation constraints, and inadequate recreational and community facilities.

Environmental conditions within the settlement are characterized by relatively flat coastal terrain, sandy to loamy soils, sparse vegetation, and storm water stagnation during heavy rainfall events. Sensitive receptors within proximity to the project site include residential dwellings, schools, religious facilities, businesses, and pedestrian access routes.

Assessment Methodology

The ESIA was undertaken using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods including environmental and social screening, desktop review of relevant documents, field observations, socio-economic surveys, stakeholder consultations, and transect walks within the settlement. The assessment identified potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects across all phases of the project lifecycle.

Stakeholder engagement formed an integral component of the ESIA process. Consultations involved community members, Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), County Government representatives, National Project Coordination Team (NPCT), County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), and other stakeholders. A key stakeholder validation meeting was conducted on 24th February 2026 at the Interpentecostal Church, Majaoni.

Impact Assessment

The environmental and social screening classified the project as a Category C (Low risk) project under World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.01 and as low-risk under the EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32). This classification is justified by the following considerations: the two-storey public building presents manageable risks related to fire safety and structural integrity, addressed through standard engineering controls and fire safety design; the daycare facility introduces child-specific safeguarding requirements, addressed through dedicated design features including controlled access, safe play areas, and separation from construction activities; the septic tank and soak pit system presents manageable risks of groundwater contamination, addressed through proper design, siting at appropriate separation distances, and stormwater resilience measures; while the settlement experiences stormwater runoff during heavy rains, the project site is not prone to flooding and stormwater management measures are incorporated into the design; and the dense surrounding settlement increases potential impacts on sensitive receptors, but these are manageable through dust and noise suppression, traffic management, and community engagement. The completed screening checklist supporting this classification is attached as Annex 5. The assessment concludes that the project is viable with impacts manageable through the ESMP, and it will deliver significant socio-economic benefits. Approval is recommended, subject to ESMP compliance and all legal requirements.

Positive Impacts

The proposed sub-projects are expected to generate significant positive socio-economic benefits within Majaoni Informal Settlement. Anticipated positive impacts include temporary employment opportunities during construction, increased local economic activity, improved access to community facilities, strengthened social cohesion, improved access to library and information services, enhanced childcare support services, improved access to water and sanitation services, and improved accessibility for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

The project is also expected to support youth empowerment, skills development, community interaction, and socio-economic participation within the settlement through provision of structured community spaces and support infrastructure.

Negative Impacts

Potential adverse impacts are primarily associated with the construction phase and include vegetation clearance (trees recorded at site), dust emissions, noise and vibration, traffic disruption, waste generation, occupational health and safety risks, drainage impacts, and temporary disruption of movement and access within the settlement. Social risks associated with labour influx, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), child safeguarding concerns, and labour-related grievances were also identified during the assessment.

Operational phase impacts primarily relate to municipal solid waste generation, wastewater and sanitation management associated with operation of the proposed septic tank and soak pit system, facility management challenges, safeguarding concerns, and increased pressure on existing infrastructure and services within the settlement. Decommissioning impacts are expected to be localized and temporary and mainly relate to demolition waste, dust emissions, noise, and occupational safety risks.

All identified impacts are considered manageable through implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and associated mitigation measures.

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

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

Key mitigation measures include dust and noise control, drainage and wastewater management, occupational health and safety measures, waste management, stakeholder engagement, implementation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), safeguarding procedures, child protection measures, and inclusion of vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities.

Implementation of the ESMP will involve the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT), County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), contractor, community structures including the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), and relevant county and national institutions.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The assessment concludes that the proposed Majaoni sub-projects are environmentally and socially viable and that the anticipated impacts are manageable through implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The project is expected to deliver significant socio-economic benefits including improved access to community infrastructure, enhanced socio-economic opportunities, improved access to water and sanitation services, strengthened community cohesion, and improved environmental management conditions within the settlement. It is therefore recommended that the proposed Majaoni Community Centre and Library Development be approved for implementation subject to compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and all applicable legal, regulatory, and safeguard requirements.

ACRONYMS

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CDP	Community Development Plan
CEA	Child Exploitation and Abuse
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CPCT	County Project Coordination Team
DOSH	Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health
EA	Environmental Audit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GoK	Government of Kenya
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDA	International Development Association
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NCA	National Construction Authority
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NPCT	National Project Coordination Team
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP	Operational Policy
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEC	Settlement Executive Committee
SH	Sexual Harassment
SPR	Summary Project Report
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
WIBA	Work Injury Benefits Act
WB	World Bank

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Sub-Projects Brief

The Government of Kenya, through the State Department for Housing and Urban Development under the Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, is implementing the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II). The project is supported by development partners including the International Development Association (IDA), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the European Union (EU).

The overall development objective of KISIP II is to improve access to basic services and tenure security for residents of participating urban informal settlements while strengthening institutional capacity for slum upgrading in Kenya. The project builds on the experiences and lessons learned from implementing the first phase of the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project. In addition to addressing infrastructure gaps, KISIP II introduces interventions to strengthen socioeconomic inclusion, improve environmental conditions, and enhance community livelihoods within informal settlements.

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

As part of the preparation of Community Development Plans (CDPs) in selected informal settlements, communities were engaged to identify and prioritize socio-economic interventions responsive to their needs. In Majaoni Informal Settlement, located in Bamburi Ward, Kisauni Sub-County, Mombasa County, the community prioritized development of a multi-purpose community resource centre comprising a social hall, daycare facility, library/information centre, office space, ablution block, and associated supporting site works. The proposed facility is intended to support community engagement, skills development, childcare services, meetings, training activities, and associated socio-economic functions within the settlement.

To ensure that the proposed sub-projects are implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was undertaken as part of the environmental assessment process for the proposed interventions. The assessment exercise aimed to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed developments and determine the appropriate level of environmental assessment required.

The screening findings were assessed against applicable Government of Kenya environmental and social requirements together with the relevant World Bank Operational Policies applicable to KISIP II financed projects, including OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources, and OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. Although KISIP II is supported by the International Development Association (IDA), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the European Union (EU), implementation of environmental and social safeguards for the proposed sub-projects is guided by the World Bank Operational Policies (OPs) and associated safeguard instruments, which provide the common framework for environmental and social risk management under the programme.

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report therefore presents an assessment of the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed Majaoni sub-projects and outlines the mitigation and management measures required to support environmentally sustainable and socially responsible implementation.

1.2 Sub-Projects Objective

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

Specifically, the proposed sub-projects aim to enhance access to community engagement spaces, childcare services, skills development opportunities, library and information services, water supply, and sanitation facilities through development of a multi-purpose community resource centre within the settlement.

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

1.3 Sub-Projects Justification

The proposed sub-projects in Majaoni Informal Settlement are justified by the need to address socio-economic challenges, environmental risks, and infrastructure gaps identified during the preparation of the Community Development Plan (CDP) under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II). The participatory planning process involved engaging community members, local leadership, and other stakeholders to identify priority interventions aimed at improving access to social services, strengthening livelihood opportunities, and enhancing the overall quality of life within the settlement.

Majaoni Informal Settlement faces a range of development challenges associated with rapid urbanization and informal settlement growth, including inadequate drainage systems, poor solid waste management, inadequate sanitation infrastructure, limited access to community facilities, unemployment and underemployment among youth, and limited access to spaces that support skills development and socio-economic empowerment. Community consultations undertaken during the CDP preparation process further identified the need for improved social infrastructure capable of supporting community engagement, childcare services, library and information access, livelihood development, and local support services within the settlement.

The prioritization of the proposed sub-projects therefore reflects the community's effort to improve socio-economic conditions and strengthen access to inclusive community infrastructure within the settlement. The proposed multi-purpose community resource centre is intended to provide space for community meetings, daycare services, library / information centre, training activities, sanitation facilities, and other socio-economic empowerment initiatives identified through the CDP process.

The proposed interventions are also expected to contribute to improved social interaction, strengthened community cohesion, enhanced access to water and sanitation services, increased livelihood opportunities,

and improved access to socio-economic services within the settlement. Overall, the proposed sub-projects seek to support sustainable community development and socio-economic inclusion in Majaoni Informal Settlement while aligning with the broader objectives of the KISIP II programme.

1.4 Objectives of the ESIA

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

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

Specifically, the ESIA seeks to:

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

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

1.5 Scope of the ESIA

The scope of this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) is to evaluate the potential environmental and social implications associated with implementation of the proposed community development sub-projects in Majaoni Informal Settlement. The assessment considers the anticipated impacts arising from construction and operation of the proposed multi-purpose community resource centre, including the social hall, daycare facility, library/ information centre, office space, ablution block and associated supporting site works.

The ESIA study covers the identification and analysis of environmental and social conditions within the project area, including the biophysical environment and socio-economic characteristics of the settlement. The assessment also examines the potential environmental and social risks and impacts that may arise

during the pre-construction, construction, operational, and decommissioning phases of the proposed sub-projects.

The assessment further evaluated the extent to which the proposed sub-projects comply with applicable Government of Kenya environmental laws, regulations, and policies, together with the relevant World Bank Operational Policies applicable to KISIP II financed projects and supported by the International Development Association (IDA), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the European Union (EU).

In addition, the scope of the ESIA included stakeholder engagement and public consultations with community members, local leadership structures, county government representatives, and other relevant stakeholders to obtain views, concerns, and recommendations regarding the proposed developments. The findings from these consultations informed the identification of environmental and social risks together with development of appropriate mitigation and management measures.

Finally, the ESIA study included preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) for submission to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for review and approval determination. The SPR incorporates an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlining mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, implementation responsibilities, timelines, and reporting requirements necessary to ensure that the proposed sub-projects are implemented in an environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner.

1.6 Assessment Methodology

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

1.6.1 Environmental and Social Screening

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

1.6.2 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 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, World Bank Operational Policies (OPs), the Stakeholder Engagement Framework and the Social Management Plan. The review of these documents guided environmental and social safeguards applicable to the project.

1.6.3 Field Reconnaissance and Site Observations

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

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

1.6.4 Socio-Economic Survey

A socio-economic survey was conducted within Majaoni Informal 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 through face-to-face interviews within the settlement.

The survey covered 816 households within the settlement using a stratified random sampling approach to ensure representation across different sections and village clusters within the settlement. The data collected provided insights into key socio-economic and environmental issues within the settlement, including demographic characteristics, income sources, access to water and sanitation, energy use, transport infrastructure, education, health services, housing conditions, solid waste management, land tenure, disaster risks, crime and safety, and access to social amenities.

1.6.5 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 Interpentecostal Church, Majaoni on 24th February 2026 at 10.00 am. The meeting had 95 participants 58 male and 37 female. Among the participants 1 was a PWD and 44 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 and inform mitigation measures.

1.6.6 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. No site-specific baseline monitoring for noise, air quality, or water quality was undertaken.

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).

1.6.7 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.

No limitations were experienced that hindered the ESIA process.

1.7 Fieldwork Timeline and Team Involvement

Table 1: Fieldwork Timeline and Team Involvement

Activity	Timeline	Team Member(s) Involved	Key Outputs
Phase 1: Environmental and Social Screening	August 2025	Joab Okullo (Lead EIA Expert)	Screening checklist; classification of project as Category C/low-risk; recommendation for SPR preparation
Phase 2: Desktop Review	August - September 2025	Joab Okullo (Lead EIA Expert); Violet Muthiga (Social Development Expert)	Review of legal frameworks, policies, KISIP II safeguard instruments, and project documents

Phase 3: Field Reconnaissance and Site Observations	September - October 2025	Joab Okullo (Lead EIA Expert); Violet Muthiga (Social Development Expert); Community representatives (SEC and GRC members)	Site photographs; site sketches; identification of environmental features and sensitive receptors; transect walk records
Phase 4: Socio-Economic Survey	September 2025	Violet Muthiga (Social Development Expert); Veronica Koech (Sociologist); Trained local enumerators	816 household questionnaires; demographic and socio-economic baseline data; community needs assessment
Phase 5: Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation	24th February 2026	Joab Okullo (Lead EIA Expert); Violet Muthiga (Social Development Expert); Veronica Koech (Sociologist); CPCT representatives; SEC and GRC members	Consultation minutes; attendance registers; stakeholder feedback; community concerns and recommendations
Phase 6: Data Analysis	March - April 2026	Joab Okullo (Lead EIA Expert); Violet Muthiga (Social Development Expert)	Descriptive statistics; thematic analysis; identification of key environmental and social issues
Phase 7: ESMP Development and Reporting	April - May 2026	Joab Okullo (Lead EIA Expert); Violet Muthiga (Social Development Expert)	ESMP with mitigation measures and monitoring indicators; draft SPR; final SPR for NEMA submission

1.8 ESIA Team

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

Table 2: The ESIA team

	Team Member	Discipline / Expertise	Qualifications	Professional Registration / Affiliation	Assigned Responsibilities	Field Activities Undertaken
1.	Joab Okullo	Lead Environmental Impact	MSc/BSc Environmental Science/Envir	NEMA Lead Expert – Reg. No. 6598	-Overall coordination and technical leadership of the ESIA.	-Site reconnaissance. environmental screening.

		Assessment expert	onmental Science & Occupational Health		-Quality assurance. regulatory compliance. -Integration of environmental and social findings. -Preparation and review of the ESIA/SPR.	-Stakeholder consultations. -Identification and assessment of impacts. -Verification of baseline conditions. -Review of proposed mitigation measures.
2.	Veronica Koech Expert]	Sociology / Social Safeguards / Community Development	MBA Project planning and Management. BA Community Development Environmental associate	-Community Development and Social work (KISWCD) -IEK	-Assessment of social risks and impacts. -Stakeholder engagement. -Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups analysis. -Gender and inclusion considerations. Community health and safety. -Grievance management and social mitigation measures.	- Household/community consultations; FGDs; KIIs. Stakeholder mapping. Assessment of livelihood and social risks. -Identification of vulnerable groups. -Documentation of community concerns and proposed mitigation measures.
3.	Violet Muthiga	Community Development Expert /Gender expert	Post Graduate Diploma on Women Peace Building MSC Project Planning and Management BA Sociology and Literature	N/A	-Support administration of field tools. -Mobilisation of stakeholders. -Data recording. Photographic documentation and compilation of the consultation record.	-Community mobilisation and stakeholder engagement -Socio-economic baseline assessment -Gender assessment and gender mainstreaming -Vulnerability and social inclusion assessment -Stakeholder consultations and public participation -Livelihood and economic activity assessment -GBV/SEA/SH risk assessment -Social impact and risk assessment

1.9 Project Implementing Agency / Structure

The implementation of the proposed sub-projects under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II) follows a multi-level institutional arrangement comprising national, county, and community structures. At the national level, the project is coordinated by the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT), which is responsible for overall project management, coordination, and oversight of environmental and social safeguards. The Head of Environmental and Social Safeguards, supported by environmental, social, and community development officers who manage environmental and social risks and ensure compliance with applicable standards, leads the safeguards function at this level.

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

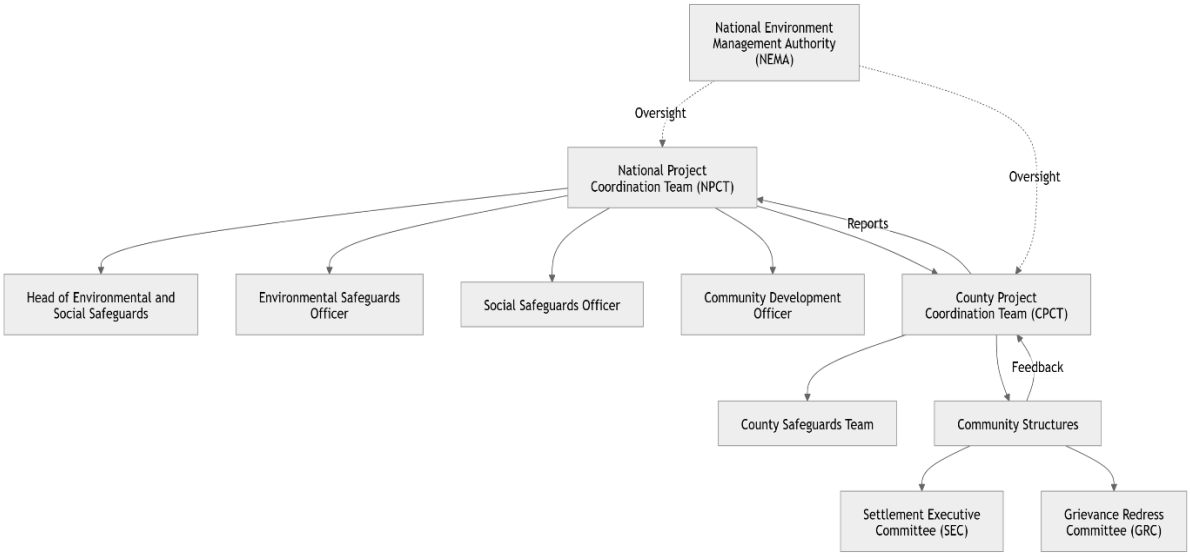


Figure 1: The KISIP II project's implementation structure

1.10 Structure of the Report

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) is organized into 9 chapters that cover the key aspects of the proposed Majaoni 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.

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the proposed sub-projects in Majaoni 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. The proposed project entails development of a multi-purpose community resource centre incorporating a social hall, daycare facility, library / information centre, office space, ablution block and associated supporting site works intended to support community engagement, skills development, childcare services, and other socio-economic functions within the settlement.

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

2.2 Location of the Project

The proposed sub-projects are located within Majaoni Informal Settlement, which lies in Bamburi Ward, Bamburi Sub-location, within Kisauni Sub-County in Mombasa County. The settlement forms part of the informal settlements targeted under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II). Majaoni Informal Settlement covers an area of approximately 27.55 hectares and is characterized by dense residential development, mixed land use, and limited infrastructure.

The settlement is organized into six village clusters namely Kibokoni, Msikitini, Kambini, Central, Kidongo, and Kanisani, which support community organization and participatory planning processes within the settlement. The area comprises a mix of residential dwellings, small-scale commercial activities, educational facilities, religious centres, communal water points, and informal access routes. The settlement is also characterized by environmental challenges including inadequate drainage systems, poor solid waste management, and inadequate sanitation infrastructure.

The proposed sub-projects site was identified through the community planning and validation process as part of the prioritized interventions within the settlement. During stakeholder consultations and validation meetings, it was indicated that public land within the settlement, including land within existing community or institutional spaces, may be utilized for development of the proposed facility. The County Government of Mombasa indicated during the stakeholder engagement and validation process that public land within the settlement had been identified for implementation of the proposed facility. However, technical validation discussions emphasized the need to finalize site identification and obtain the appropriate land ownership documentation prior to project implementation.

Site verification confirms that the proposed building footprint falls fully within the confirmed public land parcel and that the site is free from encroachment, existing users, claims, and displacement impacts. No physical or economic displacement, land acquisition, or involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated.

Final land ownership confirmation and documentation are a pre-construction condition. The project shall not commence construction until the County Government of Mombasa has provided final, signed documentation confirming land ownership and the absence of encumbrances.

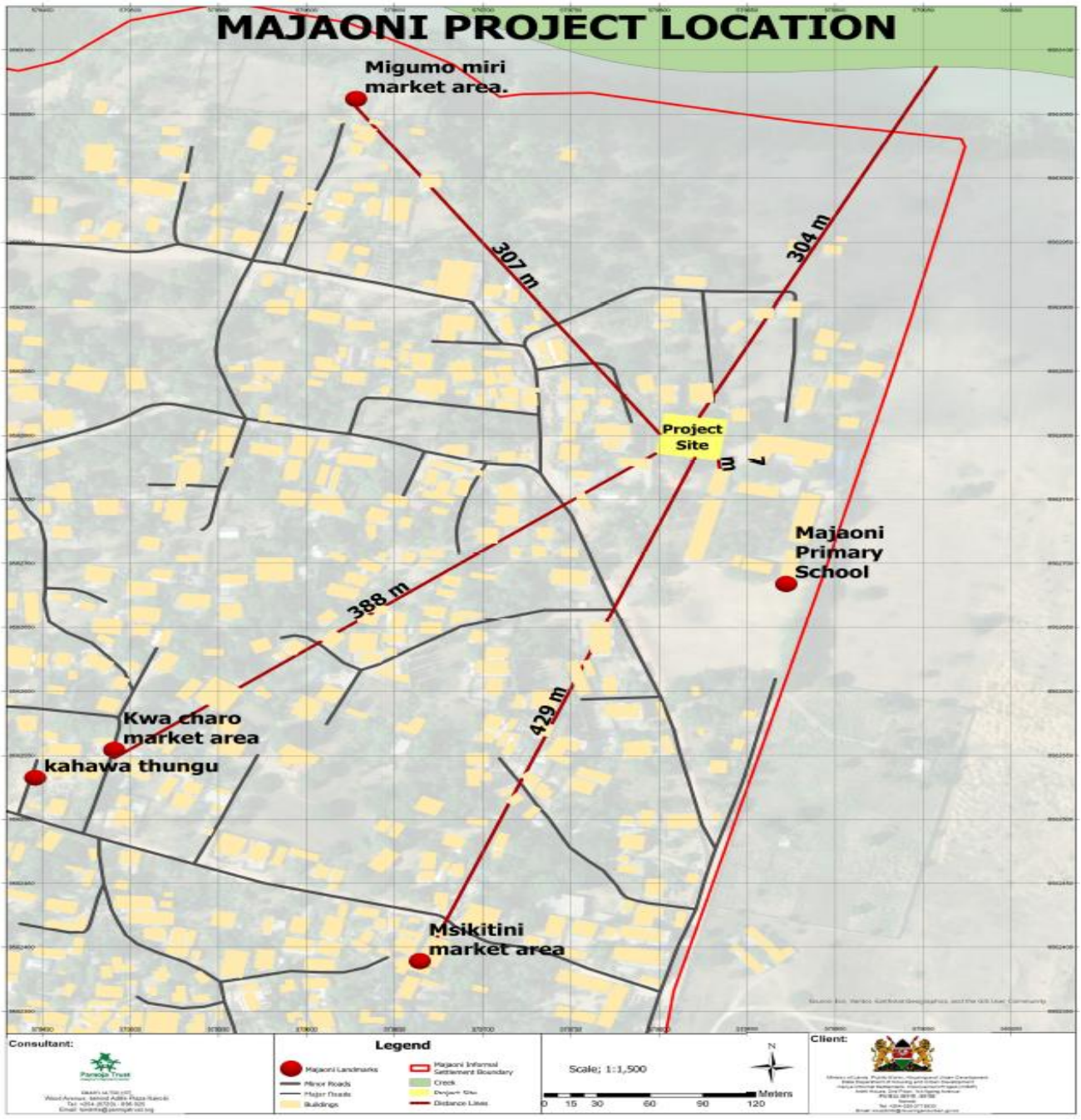


Figure 2: Majaoni informal settlement area base map.(Source Pamoja Trust)

2.3 Design of the Proposed Sub-Projects

The proposed Majaoni sub-project involves development of a two-storey multi-purpose community resource centre on a single integrated parcel, incorporating a social hall, daycare facility, library, offices, ablution block, septic tank and soak pit, and associated drainage works, all implemented under a single construction contract. The building occupies a footprint of 21.8 metres by 13.6 metres with a reinforced concrete frame structure, masonry infill walls, and a pitched roof. The ground floor comprises a social hall with stage and verandah, a daycare facility with child-appropriate spaces, offices, and sanitation facilities. The first floor comprises a library, librarian office, store, and additional sanitation facilities. The design incorporates accessibility features including ramps and circulation areas for PWDs. Existing trees will be retained where feasible.

The drainage system includes stormwater collection through gutters and downpipes directed to a soakaway, with site grading to prevent runoff damage to neighbouring properties, and wastewater conveyed to a septic tank and soak pit system. A detailed drainage assessment is required during detailed design. The facility is designed for approximately 150-160 daily users excluding events, comprising 40-50 persons in the social hall, 40-50 children and 4-6 teachers in the daycare, up to 20 persons in the library, and 4-6 office staff. The septic tank must have a minimum capacity of 3,000-4,000 litres with 24-48 hours retention time, sized based on a percolation test, with access for exhaust vehicles for desludging every 12-24 months.

A designated screened waste storage area with segregation bins for organic, recyclable, and non-recyclable waste will be provided with capacity for 2-3 days storage and easy collection access. Emergency access will be maintained with clear pathways for responders. Fire safety provisions include occupant load displays, two emergency exits per floor with panic hardware, fire detection and alarm system, extinguishers (ABC dry powder per floor, wet chemical in kitchen, CO2 near electrical), hose reels, designated assembly point, illuminated evacuation signage, emergency lighting with 90-minute backup, evacuation routes accessible to PWDs, and county fire authority approval. Parking is not provided due to site constraints; users will access on foot or via public transport, with deliveries scheduled off-peak.

Construction is anticipated to take approximately six to eight months, comprising mobilization (2 weeks), site clearance (1 week), excavation and foundations (3-4 weeks), structural works (6-8 weeks), masonry and roofing (4-6 weeks), finishing works (4-6 weeks), installations (3-4 weeks), external works (2-3 weeks), and handover (1 week). Detailed structural, drainage, and fire safety designs will be prepared during detailed design and must be approved by relevant authorities. Architectural drawings are included in Annex 1.

2.3.1 Integrated Development Confirmation

The proposed Majaoni sub-projects comprises a single, integrated development located entirely within the confirmed public land parcel within Majaoni Informal Settlement. All proposed facilities—including the social hall, daycare facility, library, offices, ablution facilities, septic tank and soak pit, and drainage works—are designed as part of one unified multi-purpose centre and will be implemented under a single construction contract. Therefore, this consolidated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) is appropriate for the entire development.

2.3.2 Component-Specific Design Details

The proposed facility is designed as a two-storey structure incorporating the following components:

Ground Floor - Social Hall, Daycare and Offices: The ground floor incorporates a social hall with a stage area and verandah, a daycare facility with child-appropriate spaces, office space for facility management, and sanitation facilities including WC and shower areas.

First Floor - Library and Information Centre: The first floor incorporates a library / information centre, librarian office, store, and additional sanitation facilities intended to support information access, training activities, and community learning functions.

Accessibility Features: The design incorporates accessibility features including ramps, circulation spaces, and protective railings to support inclusive access for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

Fire safety provisions: As a two-storey public building, the facility must comply with fire and life safety standards. The maximum occupant load is approximately 160 persons (social hall 40-50, daycare 40-50 children + 4-6 staff, library up to 20, offices 4-6 staff). Occupant load calculations will be displayed at each space entrance. The building will have two clearly marked emergency exits per floor with doors opening outwards and panic hardware. Fire detection and alarm system with smoke detectors, manual call points, and audible/visual alarms suitable for children will be installed. Fire extinguishers (6 kg ABC per floor, wet chemical in kitchen, CO2 near electrical) and hose reels will be provided on each floor. A designated assembly point will be located outside, with headcount procedures during evacuations. Illuminated photoluminescent evacuation signage and emergency lighting with 90-minute backup will be installed. Accessibility during evacuation will be ensured through ramps, wide doors (minimum 900mm), and an evacuation chair for the first floor, with staff trained in PWD evacuation. The fire safety design requires county fire authority approval prior to construction, with a certificate obtained upon completion. A fire safety management plan with monthly drills will be implemented**.**

Septic Tank and Soak Pit: An on-site sanitation system is proposed for wastewater management. The septic tank and soak pit system must be designed to accommodate the estimated wastewater generation from the proposed occupancy, with a minimum capacity of 3,000 to 4,000 litres for the septic tank and a soak pit sized based on soil percolation rates. A site suitability and percolation test must be conducted during detailed design to confirm the soil's capacity to absorb effluent.

Drainage Works: The design includes internal drainage connections and external drainage systems to manage stormwater and wastewater flows from the site. Surface water runoff from the building roof and site will be collected through gutters and downpipes and directed to a soakaway or drainage channel, with the design ensuring that runoff does not cause damage on neighbouring properties.

2.3.3 Component-Specific Technical Requirements

The following table summarises the key technical requirements for each component:

Table 3: Component-Specific Technical Requirements

Component	Key Technical Requirements
Social Hall	Occupant load: maximum 100 persons; accessible design with ramps and circulation spaces; adequate lighting and ventilation; emergency exits; fire safety provisions.
Daycare Facility	Child safeguarding procedures; controlled access; child collection and release procedures; safe play areas with soft surfacing; child-appropriate sanitation; emergency evacuation; fire protection; first aid; food hygiene where applicable; separation from construction activities.
Library / Information Centre	Adequate lighting and ventilation; accessible design; fire safety provisions; secure storage for books and equipment.
Offices	Adequate lighting and ventilation; accessible design; fire safety provisions.

Ablution Facilities	WC and shower facilities for adults and children; accessible sanitation for PWDs; connected to septic tank and soak pit system; adequate ventilation and lighting.
Septic Tank and Soak Pit	Minimum capacity 3,000-4,000 litres; minimum retention time 24-48 hours; soak pit sized based on percolation test; minimum separation distance from borehole (if any) of 30 metres; desludging every 12-24 months; access for exhaust vehicles; contingency arrangements for failure.
Drainage Works	Stormwater management; site grading; drainage channels; soakaway; design must prevent stormwater effects on neighbouring properties.

2.3.4 Daycare Facility Child-Specific Design Features

The daycare facility incorporates specific design features and operational controls to ensure child safety and wellbeing. The daycare area will be secured with fencing and a single entrance, with a designated child collection and release area requiring identity verification and attendance registers. A private office will be provided for staff to manage safeguarding matters. The design allows for appropriate staff-to-child ratios (maximum 25 children per class). A dedicated outdoor play area (approx. 25m²) with soft surfacing and age-appropriate equipment will be provided, along with child-appropriate sanitation (two child WCs, handwashing basins, changing area). Emergency evacuation includes two exits, an assembly point, and headcount procedures. Fire protection includes smoke detectors, alarm with child-appropriate alerts, extinguishers at child-safe heights, and a fire blanket. A fully stocked paediatric first aid kit will be available with trained staff. If food is served, a kitchen complying with food hygiene regulations will be provided. During construction, the daycare area will be completely separated from construction activities by secure fencing, with separate access routes for workers, no construction during daycare hours, and warning signs posted.

2.4 Construction Activities

The construction activities associated with the proposed sub-projects in Majaoni Informal Settlement will involve site preparation and development works required for construction of the proposed multi-purpose community resource centre together with associated supporting infrastructure. The proposed socio-economic sub-projects is intended to support community engagement activities, childcare services, library and information services, training functions, and associated socio-economic activities within the settlement.

Construction activities are expected to include site clearing, excavation works, foundation laying, reinforced concrete works, masonry works, roofing installation, plumbing and electrical installation works, construction of the septic tank and soak pit system, internal finishing works, and external works including drainage improvements, ramps, walkways, and site access improvements. The works will also involve use of construction equipment, transportation of construction materials to and from the project site, temporary storage of materials within the site, and movement of workers and machinery during the implementation period.

These activities have the potential to generate dust emissions, noise, vibration, solid waste, wastewater, and temporary disruption of movement and access within sections of the settlement during the construction phase.

2.5 Materials to be used in construction

The construction of the proposed sub-projects in Majaoni Informal Settlement will involve the use of various materials for structural development, installation of project components, and development of associated supporting infrastructure. The types of materials to be used are derived from the anticipated construction activities associated with the proposed multi-purpose community resource centre and associated facilities.

Construction activities will involve the use of cement, sand, ballast, aggregates, hardcore, masonry blocks, steel reinforcement materials, timber, roofing sheets, concrete products, and related construction materials for foundation works, structural development, flooring, roofing, ramps, walkways, and external works. The project will also involve the use of plumbing and electrical materials for installation of lighting, water supply systems, drainage infrastructure, sanitation facilities and associated utility services within the proposed development.

During construction, packaging materials associated with construction inputs, together with fuels, oils, lubricants, and maintenance materials required for operation of construction equipment and machinery, will also be used. Paints, fittings, fixtures, sanitary fittings, railings, doors, windows, and other finishing materials will be required during building finishing works. In addition, materials associated with construction of the septic tank and soak pit system, drainage infrastructure, and associated supporting site works will also be used as part of the proposed development.

These materials have the potential to generate waste and pollution if not properly handled and managed during the construction phase. The selection, transportation, storage, and use of construction materials will therefore be guided by relevant environmental, occupational safety, and quality control considerations to minimize potential impacts on the environment and the surrounding community.

2.6 Project Activities during Operation Phase

During the operational phase, the proposed sub-projects in Majaoni Informal Settlement will function as community facilities providing space for community engagement, childcare services, meetings, training activities, library and information services, and other socio-economic support functions within the settlement. The proposed multi-purpose community resource centre will support community interaction and provide facilities for social, educational, and community-based activities identified through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process.

Operational activities associated with the facility are expected to result in increased human activity within the project area together with generation of solid and liquid waste and increased demand for services such as water, sanitation, electricity, and maintenance services. The use of sanitation facilities, office spaces, daycare areas, library / information spaces, and social hall areas is expected to generate wastewater and municipal solid waste during the operational phase.

Operational activities will also involve routine maintenance of the facility and associated infrastructure including drainage systems, sanitation facilities, walkways, ramps, and utility services. Wastewater generated from the facility will be managed through the proposed septic tank and soak pit system incorporated within the project design. These operational aspects are considered in assessment of

operational-phase environmental and social impacts and development of appropriate mitigation and management measures.

2.7 Wastes to be Generated and Methods of Disposal

The implementation and operation of the proposed sub-projects in Majaoni Informal Settlement will generate both solid and liquid waste streams associated with construction activities and subsequent use of the proposed facilities.

During the construction phase, waste generation will primarily arise from site clearing, excavation works, foundation works, reinforced concrete works, masonry works, roofing installation, plumbing and electrical installation works, and construction of associated infrastructure including the septic tank, soak pit system, drainage infrastructure, ramps, and walkways. The types of waste expected include excavated soil, cement-related waste, timber offcuts, steel and masonry waste, packaging materials associated with construction inputs, roofing material offcuts, and spoil materials generated during site preparation and drainage works. Additional waste may arise from repair and maintenance of construction equipment, including waste oils, lubricants, and materials contaminated with oil and grease.

Transportation and handling of construction materials may also result in minor spillages and scattered construction debris within the project site and surrounding access routes. These waste streams, if not properly managed, have the potential to contribute to soil contamination, blockage of drainage systems, visual impacts, and localized environmental degradation within and around the project area.

2.7.1 Operational Waste Management

During the operational phase, the proposed Majaoni Community Centre is expected to generate waste from its various functions. As part of this ESIA, a preliminary desk-based assessment has been conducted to estimate the potential waste streams and quantities. The figures presented below are preliminary planning estimates derived from the proposed facility's design parameters (expected daily user count of 150-160 persons) and comparable multi-purpose community facilities in similar urban contexts in Kenya.

During the operational phase, the proposed Majaoni Community Centre, including the social hall, daycare facility, library, and offices, is expected to generate approximately 25 to 35 kilograms of solid waste per day during normal operations, increasing to 50 to 60 kilograms during community events. Waste composition is estimated at 55% organic waste, 30% recyclable waste, 10% non-recyclable waste, and 5% hazardous waste. The facility will be equipped with colour-coded segregation bins: four 120-litre bins for organic waste, four 120-litre bins for recyclables, two 120-litre bins for non-recyclables, and a 50-litre hazardous waste container, with smaller bins (20-30 litres) placed in individual rooms for daily collection. A designated screened waste storage area (4m x 3m) with concrete floor, roof covering, and drainage will be located at the rear of the building for temporary storage. Waste collection will be scheduled three times per week, increasing to daily during community events, by a licensed waste service provider registered with the County Government of Mombasa and NEMA. Non-recyclable waste will be transported to the county designated disposal site or licensed landfill; recyclable waste to licensed recycling facilities; organic waste composted on site or delivered to a licensed composting facility; and hazardous waste disposed of through a licensed hazardous waste management facility. Records of waste generation, collection, and disposal will be maintained. These mitigation and management measures are further detailed under the impacts assessment and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) sections of this report.

2.7.2 Sanitation System Design

The proposed facility incorporates sanitation infrastructure including WC and shower facilities connected to an on-site septic tank and soak pit system as indicated in the approved architectural drawings. The sanitation system is intended to support wastewater management associated with operation of the daycare facility, social hall, offices, library / information centre, and associated support spaces within the proposed development.

The following design parameters and requirements have been established for the sanitation system:

- ◊ **Expected Number of Users**: The sanitation system is designed to serve approximately 150 to 160 daily users excluding community events. The projected user population comprises 40 to 50 persons in the social hall, 40 to 50 children and 4 to 6 teachers in the daycare facility, up to 20 persons in the library, and 4 to 6 office staff. Community events may temporarily increase the user load, and the system design must accommodate peak usage periods.
- ◊ **Wastewater Generation**: Wastewater generation is estimated at approximately 15 to 20 litres per person per day, giving a total estimated daily wastewater flow of approximately 1,500 to 2,000 litres per day. This estimate is based on standard wastewater generation rates for community facilities in informal settlement contexts and should be confirmed during detailed design.
- ◊ **Septic Tank Capacity**: The septic tank must be sized to provide a minimum hydraulic retention time of 24 to 48 hours, with a minimum capacity of 3,000 to 4,000 litres. The tank should be designed with at least two compartments, with the first compartment comprising approximately two-thirds of the total volume to allow for adequate settling of solids. The tank dimensions should allow for a minimum liquid depth of 1.2 metres and a minimum width of 0.9 metres for access and maintenance.
- ◊ **Retention Time**: A minimum retention time of 24 to 48 hours is required for primary treatment, allowing for adequate settling of solids and partial digestion. The design must account for peak loading periods and provide additional capacity during community events.
- ◊ **Soak Pit Sizing**: The soak pit must be sized based on the percolation rate of the soil and the estimated wastewater flow. A site-specific percolation test must be conducted during detailed design to confirm the soil infiltration rate. Based on typical coastal sandy soils, the soak pit should be designed to accommodate the full wastewater flow with a minimum depth of 2 to 3 metres and a diameter of 1.5 to 2 metres, with sufficient void space to allow for infiltration and storage.
- ◊ **Separation Distance**: The soak pit must be located at a minimum distance of 30 metres from any water source, and must be positioned at least 15 metres from the building foundation. Groundwater flow direction must be confirmed during detailed design to ensure the soak pit is located downgradient of any water abstraction point.

- ◊ **Soil Infiltration Characteristics**: A site-specific percolation test must be conducted to determine the soil infiltration rate. The soak pit must be designed based on the actual percolation rate to ensure adequate effluent absorption without causing surface ponding or groundwater contamination. The percolation test results will inform the final sizing of the soak pit.

- ◊ **Seasonal Water Table**: The depth to the seasonal water table must be confirmed during detailed design. The bottom of the soak pit must be at least 1.5 metres above the seasonal high water table to prevent groundwater contamination and ensure proper effluent infiltration.
- ◊ **Stormwater Runoff Management**: While the project site is not prone to flooding, stormwater runoff from the building roof and surrounding areas must be managed to prevent accumulation around the septic tank and soak pit system. The site design must include adequate drainage channels and grading to direct stormwater away from the sanitation infrastructure. The septic tank and soak pit must be constructed at an elevation above the surrounding ground level to prevent stormwater ingress and ensure the system functions effectively during heavy rainfall events.
- ◊ **Desludging Frequency:** The septic tank will require desludging every 12 to 24 months depending on usage and accumulation of solids. Regular inspection of the system is required to determine the sludge accumulation rate and schedule desludging accordingly. Desludging must be undertaken by a licensed waste management service provider.
- ◊ **Access for Exhaust Vehicles**: The septic tank must be designed with a manhole or access cover of at least 0.6 metres in diameter to allow for access by exhaust vehicles. The access point must be located at ground level and must be capable of supporting the weight of the vehicle. The access route to the septic tank must be clear of obstructions and must allow for safe vehicle access and manoeuvring.
- ◊ **Contingency Arrangements:** The following contingency measures must be implemented to address potential system failure: an emergency response plan for the facility, including immediate notification of the relevant county public health and environmental authorities; alternate sanitation arrangements such as portable toilets or access to nearby public sanitation facilities; regular inspection and maintenance to identify early signs of failure; and a containment bund or raised platform around the septic tank cover to prevent stormwater ingress.
- ◊ **Site Suitability and Percolation Assessment**: A site suitability and percolation assessment must be conducted before final approval of the sanitation system design. This assessment must confirm soil infiltration characteristics, depth to the seasonal water table, groundwater flow direction, and appropriate separation distances. The detailed design must be approved by the relevant county public health and environmental authorities prior to construction.
- ◊ **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 safeguard requirements, the design of the proposed Majaoni Community Centre and Library Development incorporates accessibility features intended to support safe and inclusive access for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. The architectural drawings include accessibility provisions such as access ramps, circulation areas, and protective guard rails to facilitate movement within the facility. These provisions are intended to improve access to community facilities for persons with mobility challenges, elderly persons, caregivers with children, and other users requiring barrier-free access. Consideration of accessibility requirements within the project design is also intended to support inclusive participation in community activities and access to services provided within the proposed facility.

CHAPTER 3: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

The implementation of the proposed sub-projects in Majaoni 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 Majaoni 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 Institutional Framework

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

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

At the county level, the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) acts as the implementing agency for the project. The CPCT is responsible for the day-to-day management of sub-projects activities, including stakeholder engagement, supervision, and monitoring compliance with environmental and social requirements. The county safeguards team works closely with the national team to ensure that environmental and social management measures are effectively implemented.

At the regulatory level, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) serves as the principal government institution responsible for environmental management and compliance in Kenya. NEMA is

mandated to review and approve environmental assessment reports, including the Summary Project Report, and to monitor compliance with environmental regulations during project implementation.

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

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

3.3 Legal Framework

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

a) **National and County Policy Framework**

Table 4: National and County Policy Framework

Policy	Objective	Application to Comp 2
Vision 2030	Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a middle-income country by 2030, focusing on economic, social, and political pillars. Community Development Plans proposed sub-projects align with this vision by enhancing the standard of living of local communities through initiatives such as education, entrepreneurship, civic engagement, and ICT development. These sub-projects were prepared and will be implemented through a participatory approach, involving stakeholders at national, county, sub-county, and ward levels, to ensure that community needs are effectively addressed. By empowering communities and fostering sustainable socio-economic development, these plans contribute to achieving the social pillar of Vision 2030, which seeks a just, cohesive, and equitable society. Additionally, Community Development Plans 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	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.

	foundational to achieving a high-quality life for all citizens.	
Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017)	In response to the growing risks, Kenya developed a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy in 2017. The policy's vision is to "build a safe and disaster-resilient nation through the establishment of a robust Disaster Risk Management System that contributes to and protects the achievements of Kenya's national development." The policy seeks to create an integrated, multi-hazard risk management approach at both the national and county levels. Its primary goal is to reduce the impact of natural and human-induced disasters, thereby safeguarding Kenya's social, economic, and environmental gains.	The proposed sub-projects support disaster risk prevention and preparedness through restoration of natural drainage pathways, implementation of nature-based construction of drainage infrastructure, and community disaster risk reduction training. These interventions will enhance resilience to stormwater and other climate-related hazards within the settlement.
National Policy on Crime Prevention, 2009	The Policy provides a comprehensive framework for preventing crime in Kenya. It emphasizes proactive, community-oriented, and multi-sectoral strategies to address the root causes of crime and enhance public safety, and to reduce crime through local initiatives (Nyumba Kumi), youth empowerment, and institutional capacity-building. The policy recognizes that crime often stems from socio-economic factors such as unemployment, poverty, lack of education, and inadequate housing, and that these can be addressed by promoting youth empowerment programs, vocational training, and entrepreneurship to reduce unemployment.	Investment in prioritized infrastructure, as captured in the community-prioritized sub-projects, will provide job opportunities for youths, reducing idleness and thereby reducing the prevalence of crime and violence in the informal settlements.
National Water Policy 2021	The overall objective of the policy is to provide a dynamic, innovative, and effective framework for re-engineering the water sector.	The proposed sub-projects promote improved access to safe water, protection of natural drainage systems, and sustainable water management within the settlement.
Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2016– 2030)	The policy commits the Government of the Republic of Kenya at both the National and County levels to pursuing a robust strategy that will not only enable all Kenyans to enjoy their right to the highest attainable standards of sanitation but also to a clean and healthy environment, as guaranteed by the Constitution of Kenya 2010.	Proposed sub-projects align with this policy's agenda in the quest to provide improved sanitation facilities.

Gender Policy of 2013	This policy outlines a gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment approach and clearly states that it is the right of women, men, girls, and boys to participate in and benefit equally from the development process.	Proposed sub-projects will involve women, men, and youths during implementation and operational phases.
National Museums and Heritage Act, 2006	The Act provides for the protection, conservation, and management of Kenya's cultural and natural heritage resources, including archaeological, historical, and cultural sites and materials. It also provides procedures for management of chance finds during project implementation activities.	The proposed sub-projects will involve excavation and earthworks during construction activities. The Act is therefore relevant in guiding the management of any chance finds or cultural materials that may be encountered during implementation through application of the Chance Finds Procedure.
Kenya National Youth Policy, 2022	The policy seeks to promote meaningful youth participation in socio-economic development through skills development, employment creation, entrepreneurship, innovation, and social inclusion.	The proposed sub-projects promote youth employment, skills development, entrepreneurship, digital literacy, and socio-economic inclusion through the Community Resource Centre, youth skills development programmes, enterprise support initiatives, and opportunities created during construction and operation phases.
Mombasa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027	The CIDP provides the County Government's five-year development framework and outlines priorities in infrastructure development, water and sanitation, youth empowerment, environmental management, disaster risk reduction, social services, and economic development.	The proposed sub-projects contribute to county priorities through investments in community infrastructure, youth skills development, solid waste management, disaster risk reduction, community safety, and socio-economic empowerment initiatives within Majaoni settlement.

b) **National and County Legislative Framework**

Table 5: National and County Legislative Frameworks

Law/Regulation	Objective	Application
Constitution of Kenya 2010	The Constitution of Kenya 2010 is the supreme law of the land and provides the basis of all other laws that govern the country. Article 10 on the principles of good governance calls for public participation in	Throughout the sub-projects implementation cycle, stakeholder consultations have been imperative and will remain so. Subsequently, the right to a healthy environment

	efforts to promote democracy. Article 69 also outlines measures to enhance environmental protection and governance, including environmental impact assessment and audits. Article 42 also provides the right to a clean and healthy environment for its citizens, with Article 70 calling upon seeking redress in the court of law in case the right provided for in Article 42 is violated or infringed.	will be our guiding principle throughout the sub-project's execution.
The Environment Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act, 1999, amended 2015	Section 7 of the Act establishes NEMA as the authority responsible for coordinating all environmental-related activities in Kenya. The Act provides guidelines and recommendations for carrying out environmental assessments. To mitigate and control environmental damage from ongoing projects.	The proposed sub-projects were screened to identify the possible environmental and social risks and impacts.
EIA/EA regulations of 2003 (amended 2019 under legal notices 31 and 32)	The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, as amended by Legal Notices 31 and 32 of 2019, establish the legal framework for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental and social impacts of development projects in Kenya. The amendments introduced a risk-based categorization system (Low, Medium, High) to ensure proportional assessment, streamlined the licensing process for low and medium-risk projects to enhance efficiency, and mandated public participation as a core component of environmental decision-making.	For the Majaoni sub-projects, these regulations require the preparation and submission of a Summary Project Report (SPR) to NEMA before commencement, due to the low-risk classification. NEMA will review the SPR and issue a Record of Decision. The Authority may request additional information, require the preparation of a Comprehensive Project Report if significant adverse impacts are identified, or issue an approval with conditions. The regulations mandate the inclusion of a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) covering the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases, legally obligating the Contractor, CPCT, and future Facility Operator to implement all approved mitigation measures throughout the project lifecycle. The proponent and Contractor commit to full compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements, including timely submission of the SPR, payment of prescribed fees, implementation of all mitigation

		measures in the ESMP, and submission of annual environmental audit reports as required by law.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006	These Regulations provide rules for the use and discharge of water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes, make provision for protecting water resources from pollution, and define water quality standards.	The construction and operational phases of the proposed sub-projects could impact water sources and will thus be guided by these regulations.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control (Regulations) 2009	These Regulations aim to ensure the maintenance of a healthy environment for all people in Kenya, the tranquility of their surroundings, and their psychological well-being by regulating noise levels and excessive vibration. The Regulations raise the standard of living for people by prescribing acceptable noise levels for various facilities and activities. Regulations also provide permissible levels of noise from a construction site during the day and at night in decibels (dBA)	These regulations will be followed to the bare minimum during the preconstruction and construction phases to ensure the permissible levels are not violated.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014	The objective of the Regulations is to prevent, control, and abate air pollution, ensuring clean, healthy ambient air. It establishes emission standards for various sources, including mobile sources.	During pre-construction and construction phases, these regulations will be adhered to with the adoption of a hierarchy of controls, i.e., elimination, substitution, administrative, or engineering controls, to ensure equipment is of good standards and is maintained regularly.
Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006	These regulations set out guidelines for the management of all types of waste across different sectors in Kenya. They prohibit the pollution of public places in general and require any person whose activities generate waste to collect, segregate, and dispose of or cause to be disposed off such waste in the manner provided for under these Regulations.	Robust waste management mechanisms will be put in place throughout the project implementation period, in accordance with these regulations.
Occupational Safety and Health Act, No. 15 of 2007 (Revised 2010)	This Act outlines practices and provisions to ensure workplace safety and health. This includes provisions for personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers and any other visitors to the site. It covers a wide range of topics, including general duties of employers and the self-employed, the establishment of safety and health committees, the reporting of	During sub-project implementation, the Contractor shall adhere to all occupational health and safety standards, ensuring the safety and health of all workers and visitors at the sites. All project-related incidents, including near misses, will be adequately documented and reported to the Directorate of

	accidents and occupational diseases, and the powers of safety and health officers.	Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) within the prescribed timeframe.
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.	The Contractor and Facility Operator shall comply with provisions relating to food hygiene, sanitation, wastewater management, waste management, and prevention of public health nuisances. Workers' food shall only be provided by licensed food handlers.
Water Act of 2016	An Act of Parliament to provide for the regulation, management, and development of water resources, water and sewerage services, and for other connected purposes. It prohibits activities that may pollute water sources for domestic, industrial, agricultural, or recreational use. The Act requires a permit to be obtained for, among other uses of water from a water resource, discharging pollutants into a water resource.	During sub-projects implementation, all requisite certificates and permits for water abstraction will be obtained as provided for in the act.
Climate Change Act of 2016 amended 2023	This act provides provisions for integrating low-carbon development pathways and climate-resilient strategies across all sectors of the economy.	All sub-projects will include components of green energy, natural lighting, and other carbon development pathways.
Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022	This Act provides for enhancing sustainable waste management, 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-projects implementation is handled sustainably.
Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2011, amended in 2019	This Act provides for provisions enhancing planning, land use compliance, zoning regulations, and the development of land, and for connected purposes. It also establishes principles, procedures, and standards for the preparation and implementation of physical and land-use development plans at the national, county, urban, rural, and city levels.	Sub-projects to be implemented will comply with the project sites' zoning and land-use regulations. Sites will adhere to the earmarked land use purpose.
Land Act, 2012	The Act provides provisions for the management and allocation of the public land.	As per World Bank project requirements, the sites earmarked

	It also provides for the acquisition of land for public benefit. The government has the powers under this Act to acquire land for projects that are intended to benefit the general public.	for sub-projects implementation are on public land.
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-projects 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-projects implementation, vulnerable individuals, including children, orphans, youths, and women, will be protected from Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) among other sexually related counts.
Labour Relations Act 2012	This requires that employers promote sound labour relations by protecting and promoting freedom of association.	This act will be applied to the labour force on-site in addressing

		disputes related to working conditions.
Children Act, 2022	No person shall subject a child to child labour, domestic servitude, economic exploitation, or any work or employment which is hazardous, interferes with the child's education, or is likely to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, moral, or social development, where a child is any individual who has not attained the age of eighteen years.	This Act prohibits child labour, sexual harassment, and other vices during construction and all other phases of the project.
County Government Act No. 17 of 2012	This is a cornerstone of Kenyan legislation that operationalizes the devolution framework established by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It provides a legal and institutional framework for the establishment, management, and functions of county governments, ensuring they can deliver services and promote development effectively. It also establishes the framework for the organization of county governments, including the County Executive Committees (CEC), Which Are Responsible for implementing county legislation and coordinating county functions. County Assemblies: Responsible for legislation, oversight, and representing the people at the county level, and County Public Service Boards (CPSB): Oversee human resource management and ensure equitable representation in employment. In part, it establishes decentralized units, including the Office of the sub-county administrator, the Office of the Ward administrator, the Village council, and other decentralization structures, which are key to ensuring adequate participation and stakeholder engagement. On licensing, the contractors must comply with the Mombasa County Trade License Act, 2016, for business licensing and the Mombasa County Water and Sanitation Services Act, 2015, for wastewater/effluent handling, ensuring environmental safeguards and lawful operation	This Act informed the sub-projects prioritization process and stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the ESIA study. The Act also supports continuous involvement of county government structures, ward-level administration, and community leadership structures during project implementation and operation phases.

County Legislative Frameworks a) The Mombasa County Water and Sewerage Services Act, 2016	This Act establishes the legal and institutional framework for provision, regulation, development, and management of water and sewerage services within Mombasa County. The Act provides for mechanisms aimed at ensuring sustainable access to potable water, expansion of sewerage infrastructure, protection of public health, and improvement of service delivery within the county. It also supports progressive realization of the constitutional right to clean and safe water and sanitation services while promoting environmentally sustainable management of wastewater and sewerage systems..	The proposed Majaoni sub-projects will be guided by the provisions of this Act in relation to water supply, sanitation infrastructure, wastewater management, and protection of public health. The project design incorporates sanitation facilities connected to an on-site septic tank and soak pit system as indicated in the approved architectural drawings Operation and maintenance of the sanitation infrastructure and associated wastewater management systems will therefore be required to comply with applicable county public health, sanitation, and environmental management requirements.

b) **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.
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.	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.

	Goal 6 is crucial to human health, economic development, and climate change, and requires global cooperation and local action.	
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 under the Paris Agreement, to limit global warming and support climate action in developing countries.	The proposed sub-projects promote climate resilience through restoration of natural drainage pathways, implementation of nature-based flood management measures, community disaster risk reduction initiatives, and improved solid waste management. The promotion of waste-to-value initiatives, including briquette production, will also contribute to low-carbon development by reducing reliance on traditional biomass fuels and open waste burning.

c) **World Bank Safeguard Policies**

The World Bank's Safeguard policies are designed to help ensure that projects proposed for Bank-financed projects are environmentally and socially sustainable. These operational policies are presented in the table 7:

Table 7:Triggering of World Bank Safeguard Policies

Operational Policy	Triggered	Discussion
OP 4.01: Environmental Assessment	Yes	The proposed Majaoni sub-projects involving development of a multi-purpose community resource centre comprising a social hall, daycare facility, library / information centre, office space, ablution block and associated supporting infrastructure trigger the Environmental Assessment safeguard due to the anticipated environmental and social impacts associated with site preparation, construction activities, waste generation, sanitation infrastructure, increased human activity, and occupational and community health and safety risks. Based on the screening findings, the anticipated impacts are site-specific, manageable, and of limited magnitude. Under the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2019 (Legal Notices 31 and 32), the project falls under projects requiring preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) together with implementation of a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
OP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources	Yes	Although no known physical cultural resources have been identified within the proposed project site, excavation and ground-disturbing activities associated with construction works may result in accidental discovery of cultural or archaeological materials. Consequently, OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is triggered as a precautionary safeguard measure. Appropriate Chance Finds Procedures consistent with World Bank Operational Policies (OPs) will therefore be applied during construction activities to ensure proper management of any resources encountered during implementation.

According to the table above, the proposed Majaoni sub-projects are classified under World Bank OP 4.01 as Category C (low risk) projects due to the anticipated site-specific and manageable environmental and social impacts associated with construction and operation of the proposed multi-purpose community resource centre. The anticipated impacts include dust emissions, noise, waste generation, occupational health and safety risks, wastewater generation and drainage concerns, and temporary disruption of movement and access within the settlement. OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is triggered as a precautionary measure due to the possibility of accidental discovery of cultural materials during excavation and ground-disturbing activities, thereby requiring implementation of a Chance Finds Procedure during construction works. OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered since the screening process did not identify Project Affected Persons (PAPs), displacement, or land acquisition requirements associated with the proposed project.

In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations amended in 2019 under Legal Notices 31 and 32, the proposed Majaoni sub-projects require preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) together with implementation of a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to ensure effective management of environmental and social risks during project implementation.

3.3.1 Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)

OP 4.01 requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) for projects proposed for World Bank financing to ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable and to provide a basis for informed decision-making. Under OP 4.01, projects are screened and assigned to one of four categories, each requiring 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 natural habitats, are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are generally site-specific, few if any are reversible, and mitigation measures can readily be designed and implemented.
- **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 environmental assessment action is normally required.
- **Category FI:** A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary in sub-projects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

The proposed Majaoni Community Centre and Library Development is expected to generate site-specific and manageable environmental and social impacts associated with construction and operation activities. Anticipated impacts include dust emissions, noise, waste generation, wastewater generation, occupational health and safety risks, increased human activity and drainage concerns, and temporary disruption of movement and access within sections of the settlement during construction works. These impacts trigger the need for environmental and social safeguards but do not warrant preparation of a full ESIA.

According to the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations amended in 2019 under Legal Notices 31 and 32, the proposed sub-projects require preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) together with implementation of a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). In addition, a Chance Finds Procedure will be implemented during excavation and ground-disturbing activities to manage any accidental discovery of cultural or archaeological materials. Since the proposed project will be implemented on public land identified through the community planning and validation process and no Project Affected Persons (PAPs), displacement, or land acquisition requirements have been identified during the screening process, no involuntary resettlement or preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is anticipated.

d) **Institutional Framework**

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

National level

i) The project will be implemented by the KISIP II Project Coordination Team (NPCT), which has, over the years, developed a good level of awareness and improved capacity to address Environmental and Social (E&S) risks. Whereas the KISIP National Coordinator has overall responsibility for project

management, on a day-to-day basis, the Head of Safeguards Section will be responsible for general oversight of environmental and social safeguards.

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

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

County level

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

Community level

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

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the Majaoni 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.

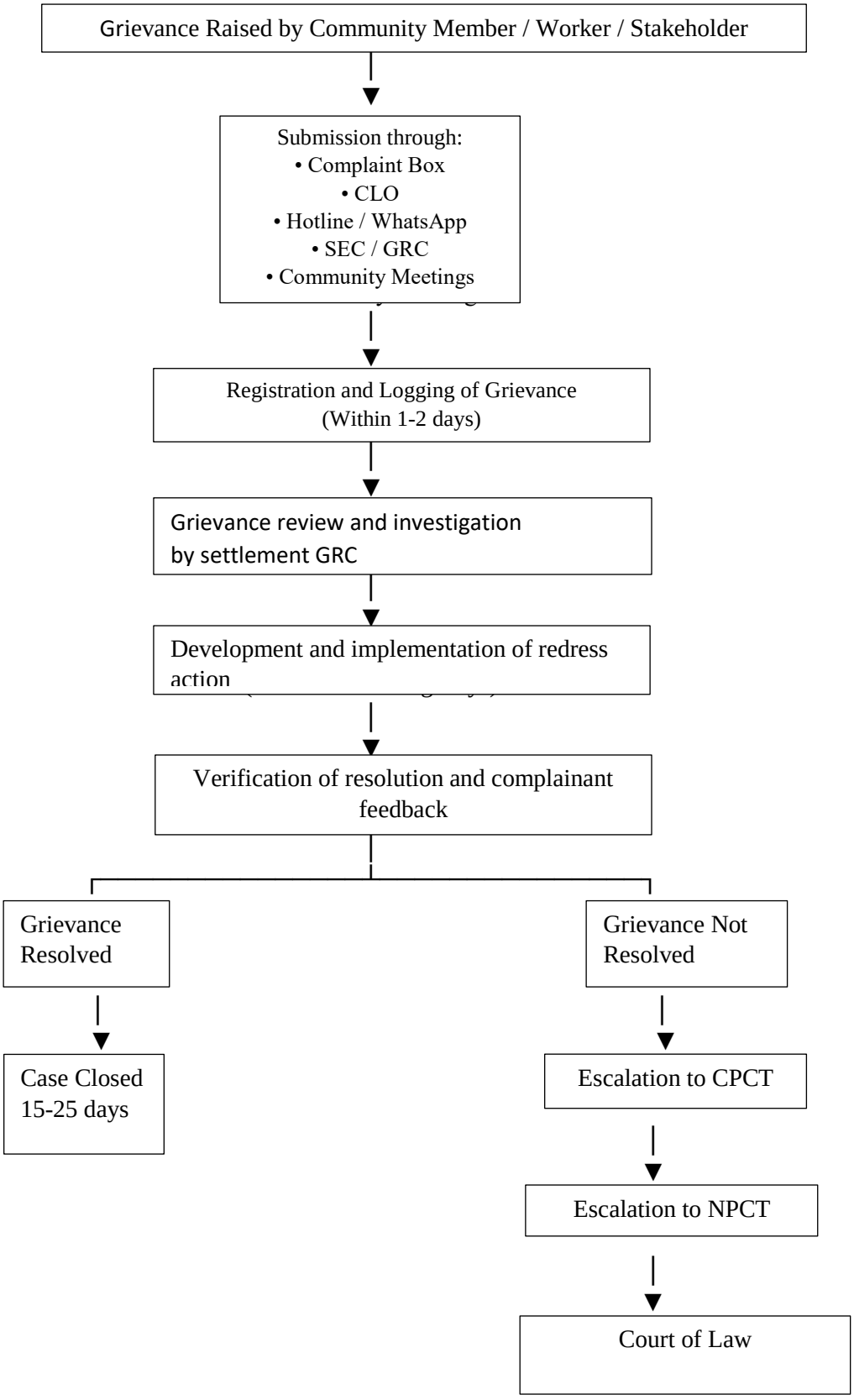


Figure 3: GRM process for Majaoni Settlement

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

Table 8: Monitoring and reporting responsibilities

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

CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 Physical Characteristics of the Area

Physiography

i) Climate Conditions

Mombasa county where Majaoni informal settlement is domiciled experiences a tropical, hot, and humid climate year-round due to its location on the shores of the Indian Ocean. The area experiences a bi-modal type of rainfall where its long rains are experienced between April – June with an average of 1,040 mm and correspond to the South Eastern Monsoon winds. The short rains occur in October, last until December, and correspond to the comparatively dry North Eastern Monsoons, averaging 240mm. The annual average rainfall for the county is 640mm.The county has an annual mean temperature of 27.9^{o}C. February is the hottest month with a maximum average of 33.10C while the lowest temperature is in July with a minimum average of 22.70C. Average humidity at noon is about 65 per cent.

ii) Topography

Mombasa County lies within the coastal lowland which rises gradually from the sea level in the East to about 132m above sea level in the mainland. It is divided into three distinct topographical zones; The Coastal Plain which is an expansive flat land with raised beach terraces covered mainly by coral limestone and back reef sand deposits. It covers parts of the South Coast, the Island, parts of Changamwe and the North Coast. The second category is the hilly areas which consists of undulating terrains and hills that rise gently from 45m to 132m above sea level. The Nguu Tatu Hills are a prominent feature rising well over 100m. The third is the Shoreline and Creeks characterized by the Indian Ocean and tidal creeks.

iii) Hydrology

Mombasa county is divided into several sub-catchments' areas: The Mwache Catchment, whose primary source is the Mwache Dam Project, that is vital for the long-term supply of water in Mombasa County. The dam is located along the Mwache river in Kwale county. It is a flagship project designed to supply 186000m^3 of water daily for domestic and irrigation water use to both Mombasa and Kwale counties. The Athi Catchment is a major catchment zone for Mombasa as its water levels are critical for the water supply of the coastal region.

Mombasa's creeks and tidal flats are crucial mangrove-fringed estuaries that act as major drainage systems. The Tudor creek is fed by the seasonal Kombeni and Tsalu rivers. It flows into the Indian ocean separating the Mombasa island from the mainland. These catchment areas manage surface water flow into the Indian Ocean.

iv) Soils and Geology

Mombasa County is covered by three broad categories of soils namely sandy soils along the beaches, silty-clay and clay loams within mangrove areas, and sandy loam soils on tidal flats and coastal uplands. These soil types influence drainage characteristics, groundwater infiltration, vegetation patterns, and settlement development within different parts of the county.

The sandy soils and coastal sands are characterized by high permeability, low water retention capacity, and low nutrient-holding potential. Water infiltrates rapidly through the coarse soil particles, making these soils

generally well-drained but also prone to erosion due to weak particle cohesion. These soils are susceptible to both wind and water erosion, particularly in areas with inadequate vegetation cover and disturbed surfaces.

Clay and loam soils within Mombasa County are primarily found in low-lying and poorly drained areas, particularly around mangrove swamps, tidal creeks, and coastal depressions. These soils are associated with geological formations such as Taru, Maji-ya-Chumvi, and Mazeras formations, where fine materials accumulate through sediment deposition processes. The soils are often saline, waterlogged, and rich in organic matter, supporting mangrove and wetland ecosystems within coastal environments.

Majaoni Informal Settlement is located within the coastal uplands of Bamburi Ward and is generally characterized by sandy to loamy soils that are relatively well-drained but vulnerable to erosion and surface runoff, particularly in areas affected by poor drainage and uncontrolled stormwater flow. The settlement also experiences localized storm water risks in low-lying sections due to inadequate drainage infrastructure and encroachment on natural drainage pathways.

4.2 Flora

The broader Mombasa County landscape is characterized by coastal vegetation comprising scattered shrubs, grasslands, coconut palms, mangroves along creek systems, and patches of coastal bush vegetation associated with the coastal environment. However, vegetation cover within urban informal settlements has been significantly modified by increasing population density, unplanned settlement expansion, infrastructure development, and pressure on available land resources.

Within Majaoni Informal Settlement, vegetation is generally sparse and highly disturbed due to dense residential development, mixed land use activities, and extensive settlement expansion within the area. The project site and its immediate surroundings are predominantly characterized by open ground with scattered grass cover, isolated shrubs, and limited tree vegetation. Existing trees within portions of the proposed site were observed during field reconnaissance and have been incorporated within portions of the site layout where feasible.

Field observations and stakeholder consultations did not identify ecologically sensitive habitats, protected vegetation areas, or endangered plant species within the proposed project footprint. Vegetation within the project area has largely been altered through human settlement activities, construction, waste disposal, and continuous land-use pressure associated with informal settlement development.

The ecological value of vegetation within the proposed project area is therefore considered relatively low. Anticipated impacts on flora are expected to be localized and minimal, mainly associated with limited site clearing, excavation activities, and temporary disturbance during construction works. Existing trees and vegetation within the project area will be retained where feasible and integrated into site improvement and environmental management measures during implementation of the proposed development. Where trees will be cut, it is proposed that the re-planting be undertaken in adjacent site within the school compound to replace the removed trees.

4.3 Environmental Challenges

Majaoni Informal Settlement faces several environmental challenges associated with informal settlement development, high population density, inadequate infrastructure, and poor environmental management systems. Flooding and stormwater management remain among the major environmental concerns within the settlement, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall. The settlement lies within a relatively low-lying coastal environment where runoff from surrounding developed areas frequently accumulates within poorly drained sections of the settlement, resulting in water stagnation, localized flooding, erosion, and deterioration of access routes

Solid waste management also remains a significant environmental and public health challenge within the settlement. Although organized waste collection services exist in some sections, a considerable proportion of households still rely on burning, dumping, and other informal waste disposal methods. Uncollected waste is frequently dumped in open spaces and drainage channels, contributing to blockage of stormwater drainage systems, environmental pollution, and increased flood risks during rainy seasons

Sanitation conditions within the settlement are constrained by inadequate sanitation infrastructure and limited wastewater management systems. A large proportion of households rely on shared sanitation facilities, while poor drainage and flooding conditions increase risks of wastewater overflow and environmental contamination during heavy rains. These conditions contribute to public health concerns, including increased exposure to waterborne diseases and poor environmental hygiene within densely populated sections of the settlement.

Water access and water quality challenges further exacerbate environmental and public health risks within Majaoni Informal Settlement. Community consultations identified unreliable water supply, water rationing, and concerns regarding contamination of River Jitoni from upstream industrial activities as key concerns affecting residents within the settlement

These baseline environmental challenges highlight the need to integrate appropriate environmental management, drainage improvement, sanitation management, and waste management measures into the design and implementation of the proposed sub-projects.

4.4 Socio-Economic Baseline Information

Demographic and Population Profile

The demographic and population characteristics of Majaoni Informal Settlement were established through socio-economic surveys and stakeholder consultations undertaken during preparation of the Community Development Plan (CDP). The survey covered 444 sampled households and provided insights into the settlement's demographic composition, socio-economic conditions, and access to services.

The findings indicate that Majaoni has a predominantly youthful population, with approximately 41.6% of residents comprising youth. Women constitute a slight majority of the population at approximately 56.9%, highlighting their important role in household management, community development, and local economic a9ctivities. The settlement is characterized by relatively stable family structures, with two-generation households accounting for the majority of households.

Educational attainment levels are moderate, with most residents having completed primary or secondary education. However, transition to tertiary education remains constrained by financial limitations and limited economic opportunities. The settlement also hosts vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, older persons, female-headed households, and low-income households, who face additional barriers in accessing services and livelihood opportunities.

The socio-economic survey indicates that livelihoods are largely informal, with self-employment, casual labour, fishing, fish processing, small-scale trade, and other micro-enterprises forming the main sources of income. More than 60% of households earn less than KES 10,000 per month, reflecting significant economic vulnerability and limited resilience to shocks. Community consultations further identified unemployment, particularly among youth, as a major challenge within the settlement.

Access to basic services remains constrained. Many households rely on communal water points, shared sanitation facilities, and informal waste management practices. The settlement also experiences challenges related to storm water, poor drainage, crime and insecurity, and inadequate recreational facilities, all of which influence residents' quality of life and vulnerability to environmental and socio-economic risks.

Overall, the demographic and population profile of Majaoni Informal Settlement reflects a youthful and economically active community with strong reliance on informal livelihoods and coastal economic activities, but facing challenges related to poverty, infrastructure deficits, environmental risks, and access to essential services. These characteristics have informed the design of the proposed sub-projects and associated environmental and social management measures.

Access to water and sanitation

Access to water in Majaoni is characterized by mixed sources, limited infrastructure coverage, and unreliable supply. While 42.1% of households have piped water connections, supply remains inconsistent, and a large proportion relies on communal taps (40.9%) and water vendors (17.9%), particularly during periods of water rationing. At the county level, households access water through private boreholes (31.5%), private suppliers (30.1%), and community boreholes (20.2%), while only 5.9% are connected to public utilities. Key informant interviews with the Mombasa Water and Sanitation Company (MOWASCO) indicate that access to the formal water network remains limited in informal settlements.

Water quality remains a concern, with only 31.1% of households reporting that their water is safe for consumption. Boreholes are widely used and have been reported to be prone to contamination during the rainy season due to infiltration of fecal matter. Some households incur additional costs when purchasing water from vendors or accessing alternative sources during supply disruptions.

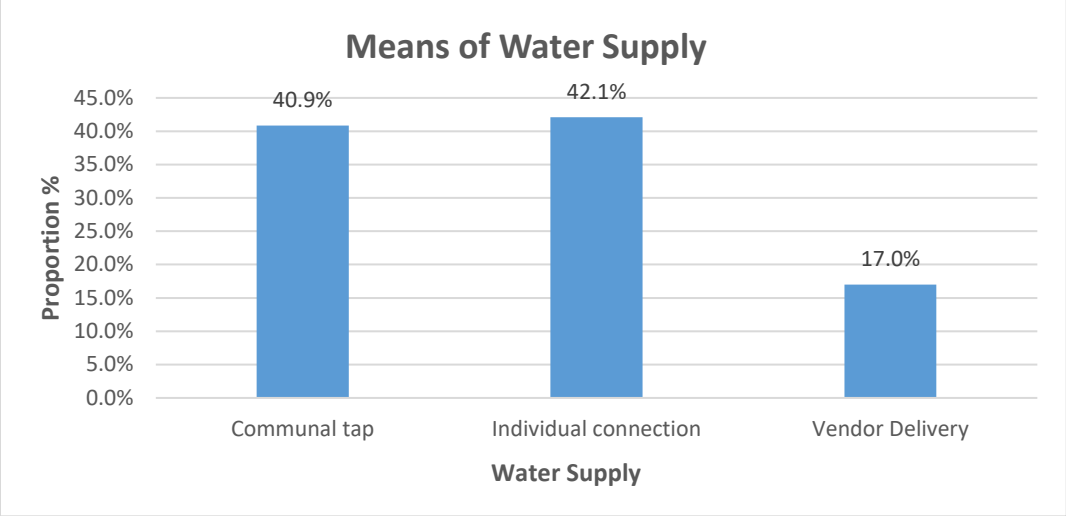


Figure 4: Access to water in Majaoni Informal Settlement (Source Pamoja Trust)

In terms of sanitation, 42.3% of households use shared pit latrines, followed by private pit latrines (28.4%) and flush toilets (26.9%). A small proportion of households (2.0%) practice open defecation. Shared sanitation facilities are widely used across the settlement.

Limited access to sewer infrastructure results in continued reliance on on-site sanitation systems.

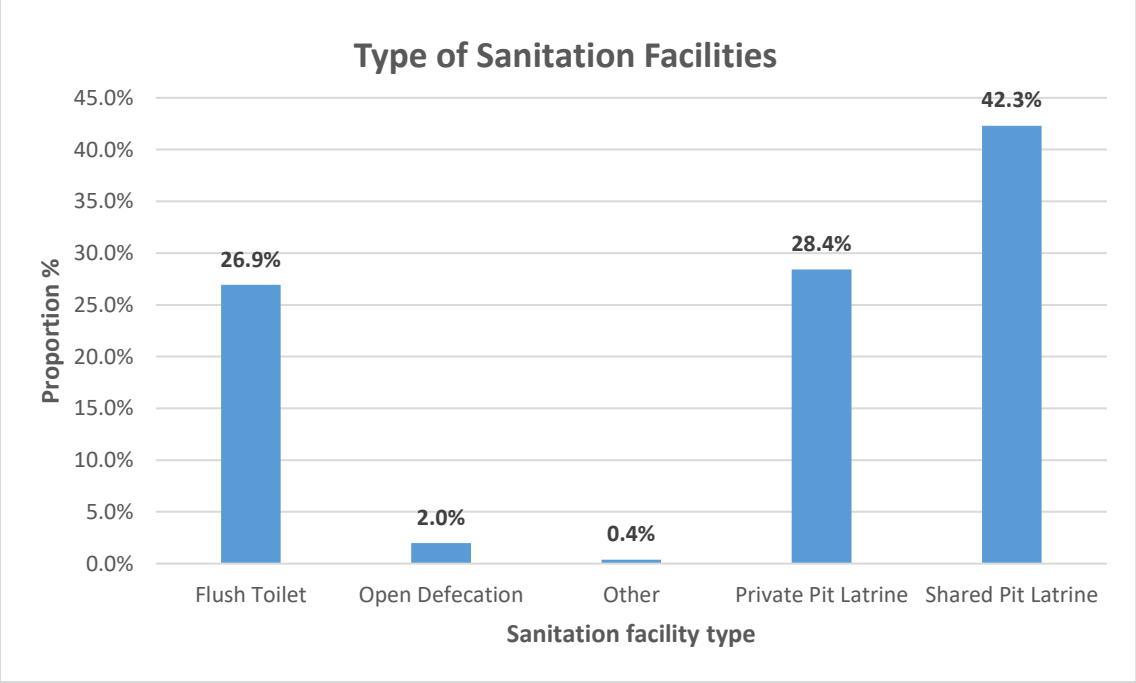


Figure 5: Sanitation facilities in regards to gender (Source: Pamoja Trust)

Gendered Access to water and sanitation

Women are primarily responsible for water collection across most households. They rely on boreholes, piped water points, and water vendors for domestic use. Distance to water sources affects women and children, who are typically responsible for water collection. In some cases, households travel more than

one kilometer to access water when nearby sources are unavailable or unaffordable. Both men and women rely on shared pit latrines, with higher reported use among women. Shared sanitation facilities are used for household sanitation across the settlement.

Energy

Energy access in Majaoni is primarily characterized by electricity for lighting and reliance on solid fuels for cooking. Electricity is the main source of lighting, used by 82.0% of households, while solar energy accounts for 9.0%. Paraffin lamps are used by 8.0% of households, with minimal use of gas (0.2%) and other sources (0.9%). Despite high reported access to electricity for lighting, some households remain unconnected. Among these, 84.7% cite high connection costs as the main barrier, while 7.6% report unreliable supply and 5.6% indicate lack of infrastructure. A further 2.1% report other reasons.

Cooking energy sources differ significantly from lighting patterns. Charcoal is the most commonly used fuel, accounting for 37.0% of households, followed by gas (30.4%) and firewood (30.4%). Electricity is used for cooking by 0.9% of households, while other sources account for 1.2%.

Transport Infrastructure

Mobility within and around Majaoni is primarily dependent on public and informal transport systems. Public transport is the most commonly used mode, reported by 41.3% of respondents, followed by boda bodas at 35.6%. Walking accounts for 17.8% of transport use, while private vehicles are used by 4.5% of respondents. Other modes account for 0.7%. The use of boda bodas indicates reliance on flexible transport options, particularly in areas where access may be limited. Walking remains a key mode of transport for a notable proportion of residents.

Transport challenges are widely reported across the settlement. Poor road conditions are the most cited issue, affecting 71.1% of respondents. High transport costs are reported by 58.2%, while 17.9% indicate limited transport availability. A further 2.1% report other challenges. Road conditions remain a concern, with 38.5% of households reporting that roads are in poor condition. Some roads within the settlement remain un-paved.

Storm water drainage

Storm water drainage in Majaoni Informal Settlement is inadequate and contributes significantly to temporary stormwater overflow, environmental degradation, and public health risks within the settlement. The settlement experiences short-term stormwater ponding during periods of heavy rainfall due to insufficient drainage infrastructure, encroachment on natural drainage pathways, poor solid waste management practices, and increasing surface runoff within low-lying sections of the settlement. Approximately 58.3% of respondents reported inadequate drainage systems within the settlement.

During periods of intense rainfall, stormwater accumulates within sections of the settlement, resulting in water stagnation, damage to access routes, erosion, and disruption of movement and economic activities. The situation is worsened by the dense settlement pattern and inadequate stormwater management infrastructure within the area.

Stormwater flow within the settlement is further affected by poor solid waste disposal practices. Waste disposed in open spaces and drainage paths is frequently washed into drainage channels during rainfall events, contributing to blockage of drainage systems and localized flooding. The accumulation of waste within drainage channels also contributes to environmental pollution, poor sanitation conditions, and increased risks of waterborne diseases within the settlement.

Poor drainage conditions and storm water flow also contribute to deterioration of roads, footpaths, and access routes within the settlement, limiting safe movement particularly during rainy periods. Erosion and standing water within sections of the settlement further increase risks to public health and safety while affecting access to schools, businesses, and other community facilities.

These conditions highlight the importance of integrating appropriate drainage management, stormwater control measures, and improved waste management practices into implementation of the proposed sub-projects to minimize environmental risks and enhance resilience within the settlement.

Education

Access to education in Majaoni includes a mix of public and private institutions. The settlement has four public schools offering primary and ECDE services, one private school, and one college. Secondary schools are located outside the settlement, with students attending nearby institutions within a distance of approximately 2 to 5 kilometers. Educational attainment varies across the population. A total of 26.3% of respondents reported completing primary education, while 39.4% completed secondary education and 25.6% attained college-level education. A smaller proportion of respondents (8.0%) reported having no formal education. These figures reflect differences in education levels among residents within the settlement.

Health Services

Majaoni Settlement currently lacks a public health facility within its boundaries, leaving residents dependent on facilities located in neighboring areas such as Annex and Utange. While public health centres and dispensaries are the most commonly accessed facilities reported as the closest by 32.4% and 31.7% of households respectively, this reliance reflects a structural service gap within the settlement itself. Although consultations and household data indicate that over 80% of residents live within three kilometers of a health facility, these facilities are primarily private clinics or if public centres situated outside Majaoni. This proximity does not guarantee accessibility, as private facilities often impose higher costs and may not be equipped to meet the needs of low-income households. The 8.6% of residents who live more than five kilometers from any health facility face compounded vulnerabilities due to distance, cost, and mobility

limitations. The absence of a local public facility therefore remains a critical development gap affecting timely and equitable access to care.

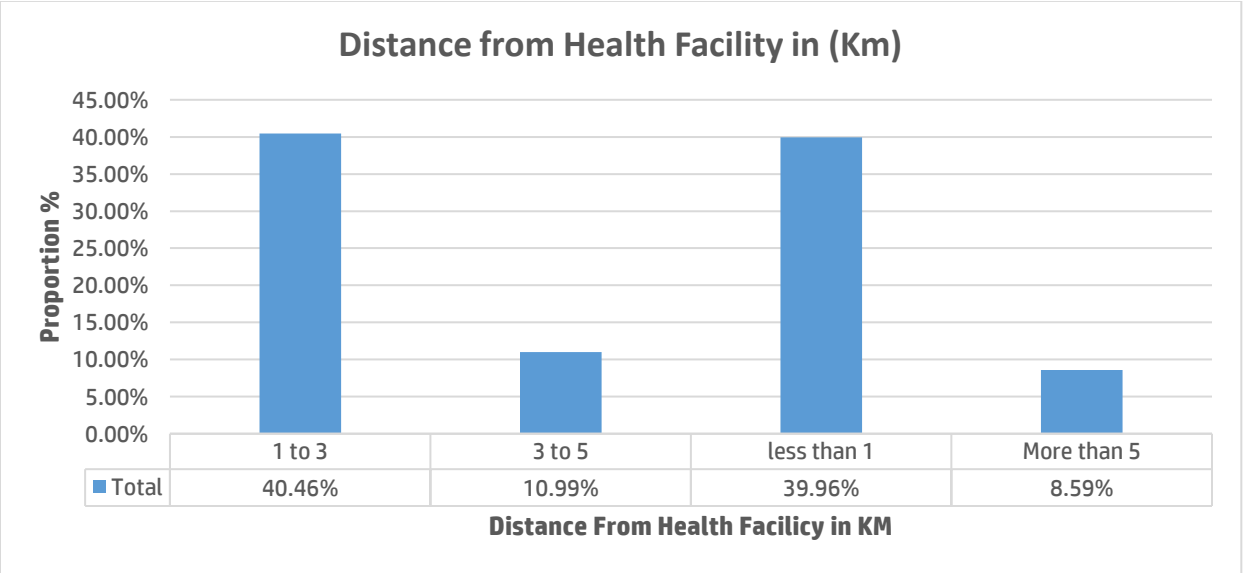


Figure 6: Access to Health Facilities (Source; Pamoja Trust)

Community discussions highlighted several constraints that shape the day-to-day experience of accessing healthcare in Majaoni:

- High cost of treatment remains the most significant barrier, underscoring the financial strain households face when relying on private providers or travelling long distances for public services.
- Long distances to health facilities continue to limit access, particularly for households located on the settlement's periphery or for individuals with limited mobility.
- Long waiting times reflect the pressure placed on neighboring public facilities that serve populations beyond their intended catchments. Without a local public health centre, Majaoni residents add to already overstretched services elsewhere.
- Lack of essential services or medication signals persistent supply gaps within commonly accessed facilities, which forces residents to delay care, seek multiple facilities, or incur additional costs.
- Reports of discrimination or poor treatment by staff, though less frequent, point to quality-of-care concerns that may deter some community members from seeking timely medical attention.

The establishment of a public health facility within or near the settlement was highlighted as a long-term priority, as it would improve access to affordable healthcare, reduce travel distances, and relieve pressure on neighboring facilities that currently serve large catchment populations. In the interim, several complementary measures would improve healthcare access. These include upgrading key access roads and pathways connecting the settlement to nearby health facilities to ensure reliable access during emergencies and adverse weather conditions. Strengthening mobile health outreach services particularly for maternal and child health, immunization, and chronic disease screening would also help bring essential County Government health authorities to address persistent challenges in nearby facilities, including long waiting times, staff shortages, and medicine stock-outs. Improving access to healthcare will also require strengthening maternal and child health services and expanding screening for non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which are currently difficult to access for residents due to distance and congestion in nearby facilities. Together, these measures would help reduce financial, physical, and institutional barriers to healthcare while supporting more equitable and timely access to essential services.

Sources of Income

Livelihoods in Majaoni Informal Settlement are predominantly driven by informal economic activities and unstable income sources. Self-employment is the primary income source for 37.6% of households, reflecting widespread engagement in small-scale trade, fish vending, food vending, boda boda operations, and other informal business activities within and around the settlement. Casual labour accounts for 36.7% of household income sources, indicating that a significant proportion of residents rely on irregular and low-paying daily jobs with limited employment security and social protection.

Survey findings further indicate that 66.5% of households have at least one member actively seeking employment, highlighting high levels of unemployment and underemployment within the settlement. Business and trade activities account for 9.0% of household income sources, while private employment contributes 9.9%. A relatively small proportion of households rely on formal government employment and other stable income sources. These findings demonstrate the settlement's strong dependence on informal and vulnerable livelihood systems.

Community consultations and socio-economic discussions highlighted that women play a major role in household income generation, particularly through fish processing and vending activities, small-scale businesses, and other informal trade activities. However, women, especially female-headed households, continue to face significant challenges related to caregiving responsibilities, limited access to capital, inadequate business infrastructure, and limited access to structured economic opportunities. Caregiving responsibilities including childcare and household management reduce the time available for participation in income-generating activities and formal employment.

The socio-economic survey also identified strong demand for skills development and livelihood support initiatives within the settlement. Residents expressed interest in vocational training, business management skills, digital literacy, agribusiness, and youth empowerment programmes aimed at improving employability and strengthening household incomes. These findings reinforce the importance of the proposed community resource centre in supporting socio-economic inclusion and livelihood development within Majaoni Informal Settlement.

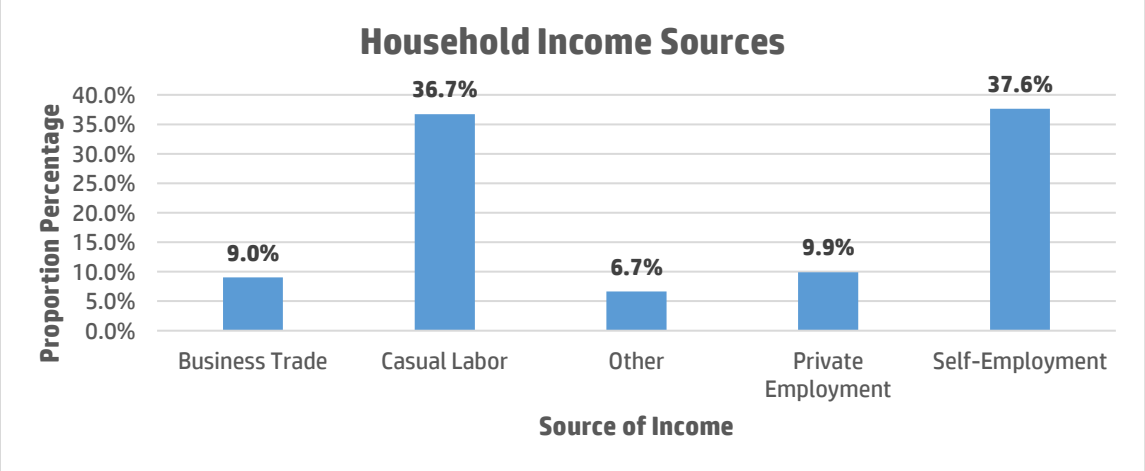


Figure 7: Sources of income in Majaoni informal settlement (Source: Pamoja Trust)

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management remains a significant environmental and public health challenge within Majaoni Informal Settlement. Survey findings indicate that burning is the most common method of waste disposal within the settlement, accounting for approximately 60.1% of households. Organized waste collection services are used by approximately 17.6% of households, while composting accounts for 12.7% and indiscriminate dumping accounts for 8.1% of waste disposal practices within the settlement.

Despite the existence of some organized waste collection initiatives, a large proportion of households continue to rely on informal disposal methods including burning and open dumping due to inadequate waste collection infrastructure, limited collection coverage, and irregular waste collection services. These waste disposal practices contribute to environmental degradation, air pollution, blockage of drainage systems, and increased public health risks within the settlement. Waste dumped within open spaces and drainage channels frequently contributes to clogged drains, stormwater overflow, and water stagnation during rainfall periods.

Poor waste management practices within the settlement further increase risks of waterborne and sanitation-related diseases, particularly within densely populated sections where drainage and sanitation infrastructure remain inadequate. Community consultations and field observations identified several waste disposal hotspots within the settlement where waste accumulation contributes to environmental pollution and poor environmental hygiene.

The settlement currently lacks an effective and fully integrated waste management system capable of supporting segregation, recycling, transportation, and safe disposal of waste generated within the area. However, community-level initiatives including youth-led waste collection groups and recycling activities have emerged within sections of the settlement, demonstrating community interest in improving environmental management and waste handling practices.

Community consultations further identified the need for establishment of designated waste collection points, strengthening of organized waste collection systems, support for youth-led recycling and waste management initiatives, and increased community sensitization on proper waste disposal and environmental sanitation practices within the settlement.

Land Tenure Status

Mombasa County covers an approximate area of 294.7 km² comprising both land and water areas and is characterized by intense urban development, mixed land use, and increasing pressure on available land resources associated with rapid urbanization and population growth. Land within the county is primarily utilized for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, transport, and public utility purposes.

Majaoni Informal Settlement is predominantly residential in nature, with mixed land use activities distributed across the settlement. Commercial activities within the settlement mainly consist of small-scale trade, kiosks, fish vending, boda boda operations, and other informal businesses concentrated along access roads and activity centres. Other land uses within the settlement include educational facilities, religious institutions such as churches and mosques, communal water points, and public utility infrastructure.

Land tenure within Majaoni is characterized by a relatively high level of home ownership following tenure regularization interventions undertaken under KISIP I. Survey findings indicate that approximately 69.1% of households own their housing units, while 28.2% are tenants and a small proportion occupy housing through sub-letting and other informal arrangements. The settlement underwent subdivision and issuance of individual leasehold titles under previous settlement upgrading initiatives, thereby improving tenure security for many residents within the settlement.

Recreational Facilities

Access to recreational facilities within Majaoni Informal Settlement is limited. Survey findings indicate that approximately 68.3% of respondents reported absence of recreational facilities within the settlement, while only 31.7% indicated availability of such facilities. Existing recreational spaces are mainly informal open areas, school playgrounds, church compounds, and sections of the beachfront that are used for community interaction and informal recreational activities but lack structured recreational infrastructure and supporting amenities.

The absence of adequate and structured recreational spaces limits opportunities for physical activity, social interaction, youth engagement, and organized community activities within the settlement. Existing open spaces are generally not designed for safe, inclusive, or structured use and are often shared with other community and economic activities. As a result, they provide limited support for organized sports, cultural programmes, community gatherings, and talent development activities within the settlement.

Limited recreational facilities also affect social cohesion and reduce access to safe community spaces for children and youth, particularly within densely populated sections of the settlement. Community consultations further identified the need for development of community recreational facilities, youth engagement spaces, and social infrastructure capable of supporting sports, cultural activities, and community interaction.

Educational institutions and religious centres currently play an important role in supporting informal social interaction and community activities within the settlement. Schools and religious institutions were identified among the most accessible social amenities within Majaoni and continue to function as important gathering spaces for community engagement and social support activities.

Housing

Housing conditions within Majaoni Informal Settlement are characterized by a mix of permanent and semi-permanent housing structures reflecting varied household sizes, income levels, and settlement development patterns. Swahili-style houses are the most common dwelling type within the settlement, accounting for approximately 37.3% of housing units, followed by detached houses at 26.5%. Single-room units account for approximately 20.1% of dwellings, while huts and flats constitute a smaller proportion of the housing stock within the settlement.

The dominance of Swahili-style houses reflects the coastal architectural character commonly observed within Mombasa County and indicates relatively stable family-oriented housing arrangements within sections of the settlement. Detached housing units and multi-generational household structures are also common, corresponding with the relatively high proportion of two-generation and extended family households reported during the socio-economic survey.

Housing structures within the settlement are primarily constructed using iron sheet roofing and a combination of masonry, blockwork, and other locally available construction materials. While many households occupy owner-occupied dwellings following tenure regularization interventions, sections of the settlement continue to experience challenges associated with overcrowding, inadequate infrastructure, poor drainage, and limited access to basic services.

Settlement expansion, increasing population density, and incremental self-construction practices have also contributed to irregular settlement patterns and pressure on available infrastructure and environmental services within the area. Some housing structures are located within flood-prone sections of the settlement where poor drainage and surface runoff increase vulnerability to flooding and environmental health risks during rainy periods. The proposed site however does not experience flooding.

Cultural resources

No known physical cultural resources exist within or around the proposed project site that are expected to be affected by implementation of the proposed Majaoni sub-projects. Field reconnaissance, stakeholder consultations, review of available project information, and environmental and social screening activities did not identify any known archaeological, historical, cultural, or heritage resources within the proposed development area. However, as a precautionary measure, a Chance Finds Procedure will be applied during all excavation, site clearing, and construction activities to ensure that any unexpected cultural, archaeological, or heritage materials encountered during project implementation are properly identified, reported, documented, and managed in accordance with applicable NEMA requirements, national heritage regulations, and World Bank safeguard requirements relating to Physical Cultural Resources.

4.5 Baseline Measurements Summary

The baseline environmental assessment for the proposed Majaoni Community Centre and Library Development was primarily based on qualitative field observations, transect walks, stakeholder consultations, and the socio-economic survey covering 816 households within the settlement. No site-specific baseline monitoring for ambient air quality, noise levels, surface water quality, groundwater quality, groundwater conditions, soil quality, or drainage was undertaken during the assessment period, and this is acknowledged as a limitation of this study. The absence of quantitative baseline measurements is justified by considerations of proportionality, as the project is classified as low-risk, and anticipated impacts are site-specific, temporary, and manageable through standard mitigation measures. Baseline monitoring is best conducted immediately prior to construction to provide the most accurate reference data, as monitoring conducted earlier may not reflect current conditions due to seasonal variations. Comprehensive monitoring during the ESIA phase would be costly and may not provide value, particularly where impacts are expected to be minimal. To address the identified limitations, the following pre-construction monitoring is required: PM10 and PM2.5 monitoring at the site and nearest sensitive receptors for a minimum of 7 consecutive days; Leq, Lmax, and L90 noise monitoring at the site and nearest sensitive receptors for a minimum of 7 consecutive days, including daytime and nighttime periods; site-specific percolation test to confirm soil infiltration characteristics and groundwater conditions for septic system design; and a site drainage assessment during detailed design to confirm flow direction and stormwater management requirements. The results of pre-construction monitoring must be documented and will inform the baseline against which construction-phase impacts can be assessed. During construction, periodic dust and noise monitoring will be conducted, along with regular inspection of drainage systems and the septic tank and soak pit system. The monitoring approach is detailed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in Chapter 8 of this report.

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 Majaoni 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 stakeholder engagement process was guided by the provisions of the World Bank Operational Policies (OPs) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which require meaningful consultation and participation of affected communities in project planning and implementation.

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

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

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

5.2 Purpose of Public and Stakeholder Consultation

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

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

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

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

5.3 Public Consultation Process

Public consultation for the proposed Majaoni Informal Settlement sub-projects was conducted through a structured stakeholder engagement process involving community members, local leadership structures, government representatives, and other relevant stakeholders. The consultations were undertaken as part of the environmental and social assessment process to gather views, identify concerns, validate baseline findings, and obtain community input regarding the proposed interventions.

The consultation process primarily involved stakeholder meetings, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), key informant engagements, transect walks, community sensitization meetings, and validation forums conducted within the settlement. The FGDs were held Majaoni interpentecostal Church on 24th February 2026 at 10.00 am. The meeting had 95 participants 58 male and 37 female. Among the participants 1 was a PWD and 44 were youth. The meeting comprised the project site neighbours, women, daycare users or caregivers, PWDs, nearby institutions and businesses. Additionally, the meeting comprised of key staff from the County departments of public health, water, fire, planning, and waste management. The consultations were conducted mainly in Kiswahili and English to ensure effective participation and inclusivity. During the engagement sessions, stakeholders were provided with information regarding the proposed sub-projects and the broader CDP process. Participants were given an opportunity to raise concerns, validate baseline findings, identify priority needs, and provide recommendations relating to project design and implementation.

Table 9: Summary of Public Consultation Meetings

Meeting Activity	Venue	Date	Time	Male	Female	Youth	PWDs	Total
Public Consultation Meeting	Majaoni Interpentecostal Church, Mombasa	24 February 2026	10.00 a.m.	58	37	44	1	95

The consultation process also incorporated field observations and transect walks within the settlement guided by community representatives including members of the SEC and GRC. These activities supported verification of site conditions, identification of environmental and social features within the settlement, and validation of baseline findings relevant to the proposed project.

In addition to stakeholder consultations, the engagement process was supported by a socio-economic household survey conducted in September 2025 using trained local enumerators and digital data collection tools. Community mobilization and notices for consultation meetings were coordinated through community leadership structures and local engagement channels to enhance participation of different social groups within the settlement.

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 development of mitigation measures.

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

Stakeholders also raised concerns regarding poor drainage, and waste management challenges within the settlement. Community members emphasized the need for the proposed project to support broader environmental improvement efforts within the area. It was clarified that environmental management measures would be integrated into project implementation and that poor drainage concerns had been considered within the environmental and social assessment process.

Concerns were further raised regarding management of construction-related impacts including dust, noise, waste generation, and community safety risks during implementation. In response, it was indicated that construction activities would be undertaken in accordance with applicable environmental, occupational health and safety, and public health requirements together with implementation of mitigation measures identified in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

Stakeholders also emphasized the importance of fair wages, proper labour conditions, and protection of workers during implementation of the project. It was indicated that contractor would be required to comply with applicable labour laws, occupational health and safety requirements, and safeguard standards throughout the project lifecycle.

Additional concerns raised during consultations included management of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), child protection risks, and continued stakeholder engagement during project implementation. Community members also raised questions regarding future management and sustainability of the proposed facility. In response, it was indicated that community structures and relevant stakeholders would participate in management and oversight of the completed facility to enhance ownership and sustainability.

Table 10: Key issues raised and responses

Issues Raised	Response
Will local youth and community members be given employment opportunities during construction?	Priority will be given to local labour, particularly youth, women, and persons with disabilities, during implementation of semi-skilled and unskilled works.
How will the project address flooding and poor drainage challenges within the settlement?	Existing drainage and flooding concerns have been considered within project planning and environmental management measures. Feasibility studies however indicate that the site is not prone to flooding

How will construction-related dust, noise, and safety risks be managed?	Construction activities will be managed through implementation of mitigation measures including dust suppression, controlled working hours, PPE provision, and community safety measures.
How will the project ensure fair wages and proper labour conditions for workers?	Contractor will be required to comply with Kenyan labour laws, WIBA requirements, and applicable World Bank safeguard requirements.
What measures will be put in place to address GBV/SEA/SH and child protection risks?	Safeguarding measures including Codes of Conduct, grievance mechanisms, awareness programmes, and child protection measures will be implemented during project execution.
Who will manage the facility after completion of construction works?	Community structures and relevant stakeholders will be involved in management and oversight of the facility to promote ownership and sustainability.
How will grievances and complaints from community members be handled?	A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to support timely handling of complaints and continuous stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle.
How will vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities benefit from the project?	The project incorporates accessibility provisions and inclusive participation measures to support the involvement of vulnerable and underserved groups.

The issues raised during stakeholder consultations informed the development of mitigation measures and management actions incorporated within the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Particular emphasis was placed on community safety, occupational health and safety, labour management, inclusion of vulnerable groups, stakeholder engagement, and management of environmental and social risks throughout the pre-construction, construction, operational, and decommissioning phases of the project.

Stakeholders further emphasized the importance of continuous, timely, and meaningful engagement throughout the project lifecycle. In response, the project will maintain ongoing stakeholder engagement through community meetings, notice boards, community leadership structures, and established grievance redress channels to ensure transparency, accountability, and effective communication during implementation.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to provide a structured process for receiving and resolving concerns raised by community members, workers, and other stakeholders. Grievances may be submitted through multiple channels including the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), designated project focal persons, grievance boxes, and communication platforms such as hotlines and WhatsApp channels. All grievances will be documented, acknowledged, investigated, and resolved within the timelines established under the project GRM procedures. Unresolved grievances will be escalated to the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) and subsequently to the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) where necessary.



Photo 1: Stakeholders' engagement at Majaoni informal settlement

CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

This section presents an analysis of alternatives considered for the proposed Majaoni Informal Settlement sub-projects. The purpose of the analysis is to examine feasible project options and assess their environmental, social, technical, and implementation implications in order to support informed decision-making and selection of the most appropriate project alternative.

The alternatives considered include the "No Project" option, alternative site and investment options, and alternative design and technology approaches. The assessment considers the community-driven nature of the project, the availability of public land, environmental and social considerations, accessibility requirements, operational sustainability, and the need to address priority socio-economic challenges identified through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process.

The analysis also considers the need to optimize land use, minimize environmental disturbance, improve drainage and environmental management conditions, support climate resilience, enhance inclusive access to community facilities, and ensure that the proposed interventions remain technically feasible, socially acceptable, and environmentally sustainable within the context of Majaoni Informal Settlement.

6.1 No Project Alternative

The "No Project" alternative implies that the proposed Majaoni Community Centre and Library Development would not be implemented and that existing conditions within the settlement would remain unchanged. Under this scenario, the community would continue to experience limited access to community facilities, childcare services, library and information services, training spaces, and socio-economic support infrastructure identified during the CDP process.

The absence of the proposed development would also mean continued pressure on existing social infrastructure within and outside the settlement, particularly facilities supporting community engagement, youth activities, training programmes, and childcare services. Vulnerable groups including children, women, youth, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities would continue to face accessibility challenges associated with inadequate community infrastructure and limited socio-economic support facilities within the settlement.

From an environmental perspective, the "No Project" option would avoid temporary construction-related impacts such as dust emissions, noise, waste generation, and disruption of movement within the project area. However, it would also limit opportunities to improve local environmental conditions through planned sanitation infrastructure, drainage improvements, organized site development, improved access to water, and better management of community facilities within the settlement.

Advantages

- Avoidance of temporary construction-related environmental and social impacts such as dust, noise, waste generation, and movement disruptions.
- No immediate capital investment required from the Government and development partners.
- No temporary disturbance associated with construction activities within the settlement.

Disadvantages

- Continued lack of adequate ECDE and community infrastructure within the settlement.
- Continued pressure on existing social facilities outside the settlement.
- Missed opportunities for community training, engagement, and socio-economic empowerment.
- Continued environmental challenges associated with inadequate sanitation, drainage, and poor site organization.
- Limited improvement in local environmental management conditions within the project site.
- Failure to support the objectives of KISIP II relating to socio-economic inclusion and improved community infrastructure.

6.2 Alternative Location

The availability of alternative sites for the proposed Majaoni sub-projects is limited due to the community-driven nature of the project and constraints associated with land availability within the settlement. The proposed project site was identified and prioritized through a participatory Community Development Plan (CDP) process involving community members, local leadership structures, county representatives, and other stakeholders. A comparative analysis of three potential sites was undertaken based on land ownership, displacement risk, flood risk, access, proximity to users, utilities availability, wastewater feasibility, and environmental sensitivity. The proposed site is confirmed as public land by the County Government of Mombasa, is vacant with no displacement risk, has low flood risk, is centrally located with good accessibility, has utilities available nearby, and is suitable for the proposed septic system with low environmental sensitivity. No other site was considered as this was the only parcel around, meeting the desired qualifications. Alternative investment options were considered during the CDP process including proposals relating to waste management, drainage improvement, recreational facilities, youth empowerment initiatives, fresh food markets, community policing programmes, and livelihood support interventions. However, the proposed community centre and library development was prioritized based on the need to improve access to community spaces, childcare services, library and information services, training opportunities, and socio-economic support facilities within the settlement. Relocating the project to an alternative site would present land acquisition and accessibility challenges and could undermine the community-driven planning process. The selected site therefore represents the most feasible, cost-effective, and environmentally and socially sustainable option for the proposed Majaoni Community Resource Centre.

6.3 Alternative Design and Technology Option

Alternative design and technology approaches were considered during planning of the proposed Majaoni sub-projects to identify options that are technically feasible, environmentally sustainable, accessible, and appropriate to the local context. The proposed project design incorporates a relatively compact two-storey multi-purpose community facility intended to optimize land use while minimizing environmental disturbance within the densely populated settlement environment.

The proposed design incorporates accessibility considerations such as ramps, circulation spaces, and protective railings to support inclusive access for persons with disabilities, elderly persons, caregivers with children, and other vulnerable groups. The design also integrates sanitation infrastructure, drainage considerations, and associated support facilities necessary for safe and functional operation of the proposed development.

Alternative technology and material options considered include the use of locally available construction materials, durable building finishes, natural lighting and ventilation approaches, reinforced concrete structural systems, and appropriate drainage and sanitation infrastructure suitable for the settlement

conditions. The project design incorporates an on-site septic tank and soak pit system to support wastewater management associated with operation of the proposed facility.

Selection of construction materials and methods will be guided by applicable national standards, environmental considerations, occupational safety requirements, durability, ease of maintenance, and overall lifecycle sustainability. Where feasible, locally available materials and labour will be prioritized to reduce transportation-related environmental impacts, support local economic participation, and minimize the project's carbon footprint. The final design and construction approach will therefore seek to balance functionality, environmental sustainability, operational efficiency, affordability, and long-term resilience within the context of Majaoni Informal Settlement.

Table 11: Alternative Construction Materials and Technology Options Considered

Project Element	Alternative Considered	Selected Option	Basis for Selection
Structural System	Reinforced concrete frame; steel frame structure	Reinforced concrete frame	Readily available materials and skills locally, durable under coastal conditions, lower maintenance requirements, and cost effectiveness.
Walling Materials	Masonry blocks; prefabricated panels	Masonry blocks	Widely available within Mombasa County, durable, familiar to local contractors, and easier to maintain and repair.
Roofing Materials	Corrugated iron sheets; concrete roofing system	Corrugated roofing sheets on timber trusses	Lower construction cost, ease of installation, availability of materials, and reduced structural loading.
Flooring	Concrete floor finish; ceramic tile finish	Concrete floor with appropriate finishes	Durable, easy to maintain, and suitable for high-use community facilities.
Lighting and Ventilation	Mechanical ventilation and artificial lighting; natural ventilation and lighting	Natural lighting and ventilation supplemented by artificial lighting	Reduces energy demand and operational costs while improving indoor comfort.
Wastewater Management	Sewer connection; septic tank and soak pit system	Septic tank and soak pit system	Appropriate for the site where sewer infrastructure is unavailable or limited, subject to detailed design and regulatory approvals.
Construction Materials Sourcing	Imported materials; locally available materials	Locally available materials where feasible	Reduces transportation impacts, supports local economic participation, and lowers project costs.

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 Majaoni Community Centre and Library Development together with the corresponding mitigation measures required to manage identified risks and impacts.

The assessment 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 interaction between proposed project activities and the receiving environment, including potential impacts on the physical environment, drainage systems, waste management conditions, public health, occupational and community safety, accessibility, and socio-economic conditions within Majaoni Informal Settlement.

The impact assessment also takes into consideration the existing environmental challenges within the settlement including stormwater, inadequate drainage systems, poor solid waste management practices, sanitation challenges, and limited community infrastructure. Particular attention has been given to potential impacts on vulnerable groups including children, women, youth, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities who are expected to utilize the proposed facilities.

The analysis is structured according to the project lifecycle phases namely pre-construction, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases. While the construction phase is expected to generate the most significant environmental and social impacts due to site preparation, excavation, material transportation, and construction activities, all phases of the project present environmental and social considerations requiring appropriate mitigation and management measures.

The impact assessment followed a structured approach to identify, characterize, and evaluate the significance of potential environmental and social impacts. Potential impacts were identified through screening, desktop review, field reconnaissance, stakeholder consultations, and expert judgment. Each impact was characterized using criteria including severity (High, Medium, Low), likelihood (Certain, Likely, Possible, Unlikely), duration (Short-term <1 year, Medium-term 1-5 years, Long-term >5 years, Permanent), extent (Site-specific, Local, Regional), and reversibility (Reversible, Irreversible). Severity considers the intensity of change, with High indicating major degradation, Medium indicating noticeable but manageable change, and Low indicating minor change. Likelihood assesses probability of occurrence, duration considers the time period, and extent considers geographic area affected. Overall significance before mitigation combined these criteria, with High severity impacts of long duration and regional extent rated as High significance, while Low severity impacts of short duration and site-specific extent rated as Low significance. The "Severity Before Mitigation" rating was assigned based on this characterization without mitigation measures. Mitigation measures were then identified, and a "Residual Impact" rating was assigned considering their effectiveness. For example, dust emissions were rated High before mitigation due to dense surrounding settlement and sensitive receptors, but with suppression measures the residual impact was rated Low. Occupational health and safety risks were rated High before mitigation due to potential for serious injury, but with an OHS Plan and PPE the residual impact was rated Medium-Low as some residual risk remains. The assessment is qualitative, based on available information; pre-construction monitoring is recommended, and the ESMP provides for adaptive management.

7.2 Positive impacts of the proposed sub-projects

The proposed Majaoni Community Centre and Library Development is expected to generate a range of positive environmental and social outcomes throughout the project lifecycle. These benefits are associated with improved access to community infrastructure, enhanced learning and training opportunities, increased socio-economic participation, improved access to social support facilities, and strengthening of social cohesion within the settlement.

The proposed sub-projects is also expected to contribute towards addressing some of the key socio-economic challenges identified during the Community Development Plan (CDP) process, including unemployment and underemployment among youth, limited access to community spaces, inadequate childcare services, poor access to information and training facilities, inadequate sanitation infrastructure, and limited socio-economic support facilities within the settlement.

The anticipated positive impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects during the different phases of the project lifecycle are summarized in Table 12 below.

Table 12:Summary of Positive Environmental and Social Impacts by Project Phase

Project Phase	Positive Impact	Description
Pre-Construction Phase	Community participation and ownership	Engagement of community members through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process enhances community ownership and ensures that proposed interventions reflect locally identified priorities and needs.
	Capacity building and awareness	Stakeholder engagement and consultation processes improve community awareness on environmental and social issues while strengthening local participation and governance structures within the settlement.
Construction Phase	Employment creation	Construction activities will create temporary employment opportunities for local residents including youth, women, and persons with disabilities, particularly through engagement in unskilled and semi-skilled labour.
	Increased income and local economic activity	Local sourcing of labour and construction materials will support small businesses, suppliers, transport providers, and informal economic activities within the settlement, enhancing circulation of income at community level.
	Skills development	Workers engaged during construction activities may acquire technical and practical skills applicable to future employment opportunities and livelihood activities.
Operational Phase	Improved access to community infrastructure	Development of the proposed community centre and library facilities will improve access to community spaces, training facilities, childcare services, and social infrastructure within the settlement.

	Improved access to library and information services	The proposed facility will support access to library, information, and learning services within the settlement, particularly for youth and vulnerable groups facing accessibility challenges.
	Enhanced youth engagement and skills development	The proposed facility will provide structured space for training, learning, youth engagement activities, and community programmes identified during the CDP process.
	Improved social wellbeing	Availability of organized community facilities will support social interaction, community activities, childcare services, and socio-economic participation within the settlement.
	Strengthened community cohesion	Shared use of community facilities for meetings, training sessions, social functions, and community activities will strengthen interaction and cohesion among residents.
	Improved access to water and sanitation services	Provision of water access and ablution facilities will improve access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services within the settlement.
	Improved accessibility to community services	Incorporation of accessibility features such as ramps and circulation areas will improve access to community facilities for persons with disabilities, elderly persons, caregivers with children, and other vulnerable groups.
Decommissioning Phase	Temporary employment opportunities	Decommissioning activities may generate short-term employment opportunities for local labour where applicable.
	Site rehabilitation	Removal of structures and restoration activities may improve site conditions where necessary following decommissioning activities.

7.3 Negative impacts of the proposed sub-projects

i. Pre-construction phase

The pre-construction phase involves planning, design finalization, stakeholder engagement, permitting, mobilization, and preparatory activities necessary before commencement of physical construction works. Although this phase is associated with relatively limited direct environmental impacts, several institutional, procedural, and planning-related risks may arise if not adequately addressed during project preparation and mobilization.

One of the key risks during this phase relates to delays in acquisition of relevant permits, approvals, and licenses required before commencement of works. These include environmental approvals, construction permits, occupational safety requirements, and contractor compliance documentation. Delays in securing these approvals may affect project timelines and implementation schedules. This risk will be minimized through timely application, coordination with relevant regulatory agencies, and compliance with applicable legal and institutional requirements before commencement of construction activities.

Stakeholder engagement during the pre-construction phase is also critical. Inadequate consultation and ineffective communication with community members and local leadership structures may result in misunderstandings, unrealistic expectations, grievances, and resistance during implementation. To address this, continuous stakeholder engagement involving the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), community representatives, and relevant government institutions will be maintained throughout project preparation and implementation stages.

Site preparation and mobilization activities may also result in localized vegetation disturbance, soil exposure, and minor alteration of existing site conditions. Although the project site is already located within a modified urban settlement environment, uncontrolled site clearing and poor site preparation practices may contribute to soil erosion, drainage blockage, and localized environmental disturbance. These impacts will be minimized through controlled site preparation activities and implementation of appropriate environmental management measures during mobilization.

In addition, inadequate identification of existing infrastructure and utility services within the project area including overhead power lines, drainage systems, underground utilities, and water infrastructure may result in disruptions, damage to infrastructure, and implementation delays during construction. This will be mitigated through detailed site assessments, stakeholder consultations, and coordination with relevant service providers prior to commencement of works.

The dense settlement pattern and limited available space within sections of Majaoni Informal Settlement may also present challenges relating to access, movement of construction materials, temporary storage of materials, and organization of construction activities. Furthermore, unrealistic community expectations regarding project scope, employment opportunities, and associated benefits may result in dissatisfaction if not properly managed through continuous communication and stakeholder engagement processes.

Table 13:Pre-Construction Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Delays in acquisition of permits and licenses	Delays in obtaining required permits and approvals such as NEMA licenses, NCA registration, and other statutory requirements may affect timely implementation of the project.	Medium	Ensure all statutory permits, licenses, and approvals are obtained before commencement of works. Maintain continuous coordination with regulatory agencies and incorporate permit acquisition into project mobilization schedules.	Low
Site disturbance and localized environmental impacts	Site clearing and preparation activities may result in minor soil disturbance and removal of existing surface cover within project areas.	Low-Medium	Restrict site clearing to designated work areas, minimize vegetation disturbance, and implement erosion and sediment control	Low

			measures during site preparation.	
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	Inadequate or ineffective stakeholder engagement may result in grievances, misunderstandings, unrealistic expectations, and resistance from the community.	High	Implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), maintain continuous engagement with SEC, GRC, community representatives, and local leadership, and provide regular updates on project progress and anticipated impacts.	Low
Inadequate site risk assessment	Failure to identify site-specific risks such as presence of power lines, underground utilities, drainage systems, or existing infrastructure may lead to disruptions, safety risks, or delays during implementation.	High	Undertake detailed site assessments, utility mapping, stakeholder consultations, and coordination with relevant service providers prior to commencement of works.	Low
Land and space constraints within the settlement	Limited available space and competing land uses within the informal settlement may create challenges relating to site access, movement, material storage, and organization of construction activities.	Medium	Prepare a site logistics and construction management plan identifying access routes, material storage areas, traffic management measures, and safe movement corridors for workers and residents.	Low-Medium
Unrealistic community expectations	Misalignment between community expectations and actual project scope, employment opportunities, and project benefits may lead to dissatisfaction and grievances if expectations are not properly managed during project preparation and implementation.	Medium-High	Clearly communicate project scope, timelines, eligibility criteria for employment opportunities, anticipated benefits, and project limitations throughout implementation.	Low

ii. Construction phase

The construction phase is expected to generate the most significant environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed Majaoni Community Centre and Library Development. Construction activities

including site clearing, excavation, foundation works, reinforced concrete works, transportation of construction materials, installation of utilities, roofing works, drainage works, construction of the septic tank and soak pit system and movement of machinery and workers have the potential to directly affect nearby residents, businesses, access routes, and community facilities within the densely populated settlement environment.

Dust emissions are anticipated during excavation, transportation of materials, site clearing, and handling of construction inputs. Given the close proximity of residential dwellings, schools, businesses, and pedestrian access routes within the settlement, dust generation may temporarily affect local air quality and create discomfort for residents and workers. This impact will be mitigated through implementation of dust suppression measures including controlled excavation practices, water spraying, covering of construction materials during transportation, and proper housekeeping within the construction site.

Noise and vibration are also expected during excavation, concrete works, material transportation, and operation of construction machinery and equipment. These impacts may affect nearby residential areas, places of worship, educational facilities, and other sensitive receptors located near the project site. Mitigation measures will include restricting noisy construction activities to designated daytime working hours, maintaining equipment in good operating condition, and informing nearby residents of planned construction activities where necessary.

Construction activities may also result in traffic disruption and obstruction of temporary access routes due to movement of construction vehicles, equipment, and materials within the settlement. The dense settlement layout and limited available working space may further increase congestion and temporarily affect pedestrian and vehicular movement. Appropriate traffic management measures including controlled vehicle movement, signage, scheduling of deliveries, and management of construction access routes will therefore be necessary to minimize disruption and improve community safety during implementation.

The construction phase is expected to generate both solid and liquid waste streams including excavated soil, spoil materials, packaging waste, cement bags, timber offcuts, scrap materials, and waste oils and lubricants associated with machinery maintenance. Improper handling and disposal of these waste streams may contribute to environmental degradation, drainage blockage, visual impacts, and contamination of soil and water resources. Construction activities may also increase risks of accidental spills and leakages from vehicles, fuels, lubricants, and construction equipment.

There is also a risk of disruption to existing infrastructure including water supply lines, drainage systems, underground utilities, and overhead power lines during excavation and site preparation works. Failure to adequately identify and protect existing infrastructure may result in temporary service disruption, additional project costs, and delays during implementation.

Construction activities will expose workers to occupational health and safety risks associated with excavation works, movement of machinery, working at heights, electrical installation works, manual handling of materials, and operation of construction equipment. Community health and safety risks may also arise due to increased movement of vehicles, uncontrolled public access to construction areas, dust emissions, noise, and potential accidents involving nearby residents and children. These risks will require implementation of occupational health and safety procedures, provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), emergency response measures, controlled site access, and continuous supervision during construction activities.

Social risks during construction may include labour-related grievances, non-compliance with labour laws, unequal access to employment opportunities, worker-community conflicts, and risks associated with Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), and child protection concerns. The presence of a daycare facility within the proposed project further necessitates strengthened safeguarding measures to prevent inappropriate interaction between workers and children within the surrounding community. These risks will be managed through implementation of labour management procedures, worker codes of conduct, safeguarding protocols, grievance redress mechanisms, awareness programmes, and prioritization of inclusive local recruitment practices involving youth, women, and persons with disabilities.

Construction activities may also contribute to increased carbon emissions associated with transportation of materials, operation of machinery, and energy use during implementation. Where feasible, locally available construction materials and labour will therefore be prioritized to minimize transportation requirements and reduce the project's carbon footprint.

Table 14:Construction Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Air pollution from dust	Construction activities such as excavation, foundation works, material handling, and transportation may generate dust and particulate matter capable of affecting nearby residents, workers, businesses, and other sensitive receptors within and around the project area.	High	Implement dust suppression measures including regular water spraying, covering of stockpiles and transported materials, speed control for construction vehicles, proper housekeeping, and provision of appropriate PPE to workers.	Low
Noise and vibration	Operation of construction machinery, excavation works, material transportation, and structural works may generate noise and vibration that could affect nearby residential areas, places of worship, educational facilities, and other sensitive receptors.	Medium-High	Restrict noisy activities to daytime hours, maintain machinery in good working condition, provide advance notice to nearby residents, and provide hearing protection to workers where necessary.	Low
Traffic disruptions	Movement of construction vehicles, equipment, and materials may disrupt both	Medium	Prepare and implement a Traffic Management Plan (TMP), schedule	Low

	motorized and non-motorized transport within sections of the settlement and temporarily affect access routes.		deliveries during off-peak periods, provide traffic marshals where necessary, and maintain safe pedestrian access routes.	
Water quality and drainage impacts	Construction activities may lead to increased surface runoff and may introduce pollutants, sediments, oils, and waste materials into drainage systems and nearby water pathways, affecting local water quality and drainage conditions.	High	Protect drainage pathways, implement erosion and sediment control measures, properly manage wastewater and construction waste, and prevent discharge of pollutants into drainage systems.	Low
Disruption of water supply, sewer, and power infrastructure	Excavation and construction activities may damage or disrupt existing underground and overhead utility infrastructure serving the surrounding community.	Medium-High	Undertake utility mapping before excavation, coordinate with relevant service providers, clearly mark utility corridors, and implement emergency response procedures for accidental damage.	Low
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases	Interaction between workers and community members during the construction phase may increase exposure to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted and communicable diseases if awareness and prevention measures are not implemented.	Medium	Conduct awareness and sensitization programmes, provide information materials, promote voluntary testing and counselling services, and prioritize local labour where feasible.	Low
Soil disturbance and contamination	Site clearing, excavation works, accidental spills, and poor waste handling practices may result in soil disturbance, erosion, contamination, and localized environmental degradation.	Medium-High	Minimize disturbed areas, implement erosion control measures, properly manage hazardous substances, and promptly clean up accidental spills.	Low
Solid waste generation	Construction activities will generate excavated soil,	Medium	Prepare and implement a Construction Waste	Low

	spoil materials, cement bags, packaging materials, timber offcuts, scrap materials, waste oils, and other construction-related waste streams.		Management Plan, segregate waste at source, maximize reuse and recycling, and engage licensed waste handlers for disposal.	
Visual impacts	Temporary structures, construction debris, machinery, excavated materials, and dust generation may temporarily affect visual quality within and around the project area.	Low-Medium	Maintain good housekeeping practices, promptly remove waste materials, contain stockpiles, and implement dust suppression measures.	Low
Potential impact on traffic / obstruction of temporary access	Temporary blockage or diversion of access routes during construction activities may affect movement of residents, pedestrians, businesses, and service providers within the settlement.	Medium	Maintain alternative access routes, provide signage and notices, and coordinate construction activities to minimize disruption to community movement.	Low
Accidental spills and leakages	Spillages of fuels, oils, lubricants, and other hazardous materials from construction equipment and vehicles may result in contamination of soil, drainage systems, and water resources.	High	Store fuels and lubricants in designated areas, maintain spill kits on site, train workers on spill response procedures, and undertake regular equipment maintenance.	Low
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	Workers may be exposed to risks associated with excavation works, machinery operation, working at heights, electrical works, falling materials, confined spaces, scaffolding, lifting, concrete works and manual handling of construction materials.	High	Implement a contractor-specific OHS Plan; Risk assessments and method statements for all high-risk activities; Risk-specific PPE; Daily toolbox talks; Permit-to-work systems; Competent supervision; Incident notification; First aid; EMERGENCY response; worker induction; DOSH compliance.	Medium-Low
Fire safety during construction	Construction activities (welding, electrical works,	Moderate	Hot work permits; fire extinguishers on site;	Low

	flammable materials) may increase fire risk.		regular electrical inspections; secure storage of flammable materials; worker training on fire safety; clear access for emergency vehicles.	
Instances of inadequate stakeholders' engagement	Failure to continuously involve community leadership structures, SEC, GRC, and other stakeholders during implementation may result in misunderstandings, grievances, and delays in project execution.	Medium-High	Implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, conduct regular consultation meetings, provide project updates, and maintain accessible communication channels.	Low
Increased sub-projects related grievances	Failure to adequately involve community members in employment opportunities and project communication processes may result in grievances and dissatisfaction during implementation.	Medium	Operationalize the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), communicate recruitment procedures transparently, and regularly engage community members on project progress.	Low
Non-compliance with labour laws	Failure to comply with labour regulations relating to recruitment, remuneration, working conditions, and worker welfare may negatively affect project implementation and worker wellbeing.	High	Implement Labour Management Procedures, ensure compliance with national labour laws, provide worker grievance mechanisms, and undertake routine compliance monitoring.	Low
GBV, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Interaction between workers and community members may increase risks of GBV, SEA, SH, and child safeguarding concerns if appropriate preventive measures are not implemented.	High	Implement a GBV/SEA/SH Prevention and Response Plan, enforce Codes of Conduct, establish confidential reporting channels, conduct awareness training, and maintain survivor-centred referral pathways.	Medium-Low

Increased carbon footprint	Transportation of construction materials, operation of machinery, and energy use during implementation may contribute to increased greenhouse gas emissions.	Medium	Prioritize locally sourced materials and labour where feasible, maintain equipment efficiently, and minimize unnecessary transportation and fuel consumption.	Low
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups including women, youth, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, and other underserved groups may be excluded from employment and project participation opportunities if inclusive measures are not implemented.	Medium	Implement inclusive recruitment and participation measures, provide equal opportunity access, and monitor participation of vulnerable groups throughout implementation.	Low
Child Exploitation and Abuse	There is a risk of engagement of underage individuals in construction-related activities or inappropriate interaction between workers and children within the surrounding community.	High	Enforce minimum age requirements, verify worker identification documents, implement child safeguarding procedures, and train workers on child protection obligations.	Low
Daycare health and safety during construction	Construction activities near the daycare area may pose safety risks to children if appropriate separation measures are not implemented.	High	Ensure complete physical separation between construction and daycare area with secure fencing and barriers; maintain separate access routes for workers; prohibit construction during daycare operational hours; place warning signs; do not store materials near daycare area.	Low
Community health and safety risks	Increased movement of machinery, public exposure to construction activities, dust emissions, noise, unsafe access conditions, and uncontrolled site access may expose community members to accidents and safety risks.	High	Secure the construction site, control public access, install warning signage, manage traffic safely, and implement community health and safety measures.	Low

Fire safety during construction	Construction activities may increase fire risk due to welding, electrical works, and flammable materials.	Moderate	Implement fire prevention measures; hot work permits; fire extinguishers; regular electrical inspections; secure storage of flammable materials; worker training; clear access for emergency vehicles.	Low
Site congestion and limited working space	Construction activities within the densely populated informal settlement may increase congestion, reduce mobility, and create additional safety risks for workers and residents.	Medium-High	Develop and implement a site logistics plan, schedule deliveries appropriately, designate material storage areas, and maintain safe access routes for residents and workers.	Low-Medium
Damage to or loss of unknown physical cultural resources (archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials) during excavation	Excavation, foundation works installation, and other earthworks associated with construction of the social hall, daycare facility, library/information centre, office space, ablution block, and related infrastructure may uncover previously unknown archaeological, cultural, historical, or paleontological materials requiring protection and management in accordance with the Chance Finds Procedure and the National Museums and Heritage Act, 2006.	Medium	Implement the Chance Finds Procedure throughout construction activities. Train workers and site supervisors on identification and reporting of chance finds. Immediately stop works in the affected area upon discovery of any suspected cultural, archaeological, historical, or paleontological material, secure the site, and notify the supervising engineer, CPCT, and the National Museums of Kenya for guidance before works resume. Maintain records of all reported discoveries and actions taken.	Low

iii. Operational phase

During the operational phase, the proposed Majaoni Community Centre and Library Development will function as a community facility supporting community meetings, childcare services, training activities, library and information services, and other socio-economic functions within the settlement. While the

operational phase is expected to generate long-term social and economic benefits, it may also result in environmental, institutional, and social risks that will require continuous management and oversight.

One of the primary environmental concerns during operation relates to generation of municipal solid waste and wastewater associated with use of the daycare facility, social hall, library / information centre, offices, and sanitation facilities. Increased human activity within the facility may result in accumulation of solid waste and increased pressure on existing waste management systems if proper collection, segregation, and disposal mechanisms are not implemented. Wastewater generated from sanitation facilities will require proper management through the proposed septic tank and soak pit system incorporated within the project design.

The operational phase may also contribute to increased human activity, social interaction, and movement within the project area. While this is expected to improve socio-economic activity and utilization of community infrastructure, it may also increase pressure on existing settlement infrastructure and public services including waste management, water supply, drainage systems, and security services.

Social risks during operation may include grievances relating to access, allocation, management, and use of the proposed facilities by different community groups. Risks associated with Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), child safeguarding, and exclusion of vulnerable groups may also arise if proper operational management systems are not implemented. Given the presence of a daycare facility within the project, child protection and safeguarding measures will be particularly important during facility operation.

There is also a risk of vandalism, misuse, theft, and poor maintenance of installed infrastructure and equipment if appropriate management structures are not established. Continuous stakeholder engagement, strengthening of community governance structures, implementation of grievance redress mechanisms, and development of clear operational procedures will therefore be necessary to support sustainable management of the proposed facility.

Table 15: Operational Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Air pollution	Increased movement of vehicles and human activity around the facility may contribute to localized minor air pollution within the project area.	Low	Promote proper waste management practices, maintain landscaped areas, encourage non-motorized access where feasible, and ensure routine maintenance of facility surroundings.	Very Low
Increased municipal waste generation	Operation of the community centre, library facilities, offices, daycare facility, and sanitation facilities will generate municipal	Medium	Implement a facility waste management plan, provide waste segregation bins, establish regular waste collection arrangements, and	Low

	solid waste requiring proper collection, segregation, and disposal.		engage licensed waste service providers for disposal.	
Wastewater and sanitation management	Increased use of sanitation facilities may generate wastewater requiring proper management through the proposed septic tank and soak pit system to prevent environmental contamination.	High	Regularly inspect and maintain the septic tank and soak pit system, ensure timely desludging, prevent discharge of untreated wastewater, and monitor for signs of leakage or system failure.	Low
Storm water overflow and potential contamination of groundwater	While the project site is not prone to flooding, stormwater runoff during heavy rainfall events may accumulate around the septic tank and soak pit system, potentially reducing treatment efficiency or causing overflow if not properly managed.	High	Construct and maintain adequate stormwater drainage around the facility, ensure the septic tank and soak pit are located and constructed in accordance with approved engineering designs and recommended separation distances from the neighbouring water sources, regularly inspect and maintain the sanitation system particularly after heavy rainfall events, undertake timely desludging, and periodically monitor water quality to detect and address any contamination.	Low
Possible vandalism and theft of infrastructure	Installed infrastructure, equipment, fittings, and facility components may be vulnerable to vandalism, misuse, and theft if not adequately secured and managed.	Medium	Establish facility management arrangements, provide security measures, promote community ownership of the facility, and conduct awareness programmes on protection of public infrastructure.	Low
Grievances	Disputes may arise regarding access, allocation, use, scheduling, and management of the facility by different	Medium	Operationalize the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), establish transparent facility management procedures, maintain user registers where	Low

	community groups and users.		applicable, and ensure equitable access to services.	
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	Increased social interaction and human activity within the facility may increase exposure to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases if awareness programmes are not maintained.	Medium	Conduct periodic awareness and sensitization programmes, disseminate information materials, and collaborate with relevant health institutions on public health campaigns.	Low
GBV, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Risks of exploitation, harassment, and abuse may arise in relation to access to services, employment opportunities, management of the facility, and interactions among users.	High	Implement and enforce safeguarding procedures, maintain confidential reporting channels, conduct awareness training, establish referral pathways, and ensure codes of conduct are adhered to by staff and facility users.	Medium-Low
Child Exploitation and Abuse	Inadequate safeguarding and supervision measures may expose children utilizing the daycare facility to abuse, neglect, or inappropriate interactions.	High	Implement child safeguarding and protection procedures, vet staff working with children, control access to daycare areas, maintain supervision protocols, and establish reporting and response mechanisms for child protection concerns.	Low
Child safeguarding and health risks	Operation of the daycare facility may present risks relating to child exploitation, abuse, inadequate supervision, unsafe access, and health and safety concerns.	High	Implement child safeguarding procedures; vet and train staff; maintain controlled access; secure child collection and release procedures; designate safeguarding responsibilities; safe play areas with soft surfacing; child-appropriate sanitation; emergency evacuation with headcount; fire protection; first aid kits with paediatric items; food hygiene compliance; separation from	Low

			construction during construction phase; reporting and response mechanisms.	
Fire safety during operation	The two-storey public building presents fire safety risks including inadequate emergency exits, fire detection, extinguishers, and evacuation procedures.	High	Maintain occupant load calculations and display; two clearly marked emergency exits per floor; fire detection and alarm system; portable fire extinguishers (6 kg ABC per floor, wet chemical in kitchen, CO2 near electrical); hose reels on each floor; designated assembly point; illuminated evacuation signage; emergency lighting with 90-minute backup; accessibility during evacuation; county fire authority approval; fire safety management plan with monthly drills.	Low
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities, women, youth, elderly persons, and other underserved groups may face unequal access to services and opportunities if inclusive operational measures are not maintained.	Medium	Ensure equitable access to services, maintain accessible infrastructure, involve vulnerable groups in facility governance structures, and monitor participation and utilization patterns.	Low
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	Failure to continuously engage community members and local leadership structures regarding operation and management of the facility may result in	Medium	Conduct regular stakeholder meetings, maintain communication with SEC, GRC, and community representatives, and disclose key operational decisions affecting facility users.	Low

	dissatisfaction and operational conflicts.			
Poor maintenance of infrastructure	Failure to adequately maintain sanitation systems, drainage infrastructure, buildings, and associated facilities may result in deterioration of infrastructure and reduced service quality over time.	Medium-High	Develop and implement a preventive maintenance plan, allocate resources for routine maintenance, conduct periodic inspections, and promptly address defects and repairs.	Low
Increased pressure on existing infrastructure and services	Increased activity within the facility may place additional pressure on water supply, drainage, waste management, and other community infrastructure systems within the settlement.	Medium	Monitor facility utilization levels, promote efficient use of water and sanitation facilities, coordinate with relevant service providers, and maintain infrastructure in good operational condition.	Low
Occupational Health and Safety Risks				

iv. Decommissioning phase

The decommissioning phase of the proposed Majaoni Community Centre and Library Development is expected to generate relatively limited and localized environmental and social impacts compared to the construction and operational phases. Decommissioning activities would involve dismantling or removal of structures, equipment, utilities, sanitation systems and associated facilities at the end of the project's useful life or during any future redevelopment of the site.

Potential environmental impacts during this phase may include noise generation from demolition and dismantling activities, generation of demolition waste, dust emissions, and localized pollution risks associated with removal of construction materials and infrastructure components. If not properly managed, demolition debris, waste materials, oils, and other contaminants may contribute to soil and water pollution within the project area. However, these impacts are expected to be temporary, site-specific, and manageable through controlled demolition practices and implementation of appropriate environmental management measures.

Decommissioning activities may also result in temporary disruption of access, movement, and use of community facilities within the project area. Given the location of the project within a densely populated informal settlement, proper communication and advance notification to community members will be necessary to minimize inconvenience and ensure safety of nearby residents during dismantling activities.

The decommissioning phase may generate solid waste streams including concrete debris, scrap metal, timber waste, roofing materials, plumbing and electrical components, sanitary fittings, and other demolition-related waste materials. Proper segregation, handling, transportation, reuse, recycling, and disposal of these waste materials will therefore be necessary to minimize environmental pollution and support sustainable waste management practices.

The proposed sub-projects are intended to improve socio-economic conditions and community infrastructure within the settlement and are implemented on public land identified through the community planning and validation process without displacement of existing economic activities. Consequently, no significant livelihood losses are anticipated during decommissioning activities. Any future decommissioning, rehabilitation, or repurposing of the facility would be undertaken through a planned and consultative process involving relevant stakeholders and community representatives.

The anticipated impacts associated with the decommissioning phase are summarized in Table 14 below.

Table 16: Decommissioning phase impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Noise pollution	Removal of structures and materials during decommissioning may generate noise that could temporarily disturb nearby residents and surrounding community activities.	Medium	Restrict decommissioning activities to daytime hours, maintain equipment in good working condition, notify nearby residents in advance, and implement appropriate noise management measures throughout dismantling activities.	Low
Water pollution	Decommissioning activities may result in release of contaminants, sediments, and waste materials that could affect surface and groundwater resources if not properly managed.	Medium-High	Properly manage demolition waste, prevent discharge of contaminants into drainage systems, implement spill prevention measures, and ensure all waste materials are collected, transported, and disposed of at approved facilities.	Low
Solid waste generation	Demolition and removal of structures may generate waste materials requiring proper handling, transportation, and disposal to avoid environmental pollution	High	Prepare and implement a Decommissioning Waste Management Plan, segregate waste streams, maximize reuse and recycling of recoverable materials, and engage licensed waste service	Low

	and blockage of drainage systems.		providers for transportation and disposal.	
Occupational health and safety risks	Workers involved in dismantling, demolition, and removal activities may be exposed to safety risks associated with equipment use, falling materials, sharp objects, and unsafe site conditions.	High	Implement a decommissioning-specific Occupational Health and Safety Plan, provide appropriate PPE, secure work areas, conduct toolbox talks, and ensure continuous supervision of demolition and dismantling activities.	Medium-Low
Community safety risks	Decommissioning activities may expose nearby residents and road users to risks associated with debris, movement of machinery, dust emissions, and temporary obstruction of access routes.	High	Secure the site through fencing and controlled access, install warning signage, manage traffic and pedestrian movement, suppress dust emissions, and provide advance notice to the community regarding planned decommissioning activities.	Low

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 management of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed Majaoni Informal Settlement sub-projects. The ESMP translates the impact assessment findings into practical mitigation, monitoring, and management 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, applicable public health and occupational safety requirements, and relevant World Bank safeguard requirements. The ESMP is intended to ensure that identified environmental and social risks are managed in a structured, consistent, and effective manner throughout project implementation and operation.

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, implementation, operation, monitoring, and supervision, and that potential adverse impacts are avoided, minimized, mitigated, or managed while enhancing positive project outcomes.

In line with international good practice, mitigation measures have been developed in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy, which prioritizes avoidance of impacts where feasible, followed by minimization, mitigation, restoration, and management of unavoidable impacts. The ESMP is therefore tailored to the specific context of Majaoni Informal Settlement, taking into account the dense urban settlement pattern, existing environmental challenges including, inadequate drainage systems, poor solid waste management, sanitation constraints, limited infrastructure, and socio-economic vulnerabilities within the settlement.

8.2 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity

The implementation of the ESMP will be undertaken through a coordinated institutional framework involving national, county, contractor 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 contractor comply with environmental and social requirements.

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

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

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

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

8.3 Monitoring, Reporting, and Grievance Redress

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

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

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

8.4 Environmental and Social Management Measures

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

8.4.1 Pre-Construction Phase ESMP

Table 17:Pre-Construction Phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Sub-Projects Affected	Mitigation Measures	Performance Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Verifier	Evidence Required	Compliance Threshold	Corrective-Action Timeframe	Cost (KSh)
Delays in the acquisition of permits and licenses	All Project Components	Ensure all statutory permits, licenses, and approvals are obtained prior to commencement of works. Maintain coordination with regulatory agencies.	100% of required permits and approvals obtained before construction commencement.	Monthly	CPCT; NEMA; NCA; DOSH	Copies of all permits, licenses, and approval letters.	All permits obtained with no outstanding requirements.	Within 7 days of notification of missing permit.	200,000
Site disturbance and localized environmental impacts	All Project Components	Restrict site clearing to designated work areas; minimize vegetation disturbance; implement erosion and sediment control measures.	Area of land cleared ≤ approved footprint; erosion control measures 100% installed.	Weekly	Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Site inspection reports; photographs; area measurements.	No unauthorized clearing; all erosion measures in place.	Within 24 hours of identification.	50,000

Inadequate stakeholder engagement	All Project Components	Implement Stakeholder Engagement Plan; maintain continuous engagement with SEC, GRC, community representatives, and local leadership.	≥90% of stakeholders engaged; 100% of grievances acknowledged within 48 hours.	Monthly	CPCT; SEC; GRC	Consultation records; attendance registers; grievance logs.	All planned consultations conducted; grievances acknowledged.	Within 48 hours of grievance receipt.	50,000
Inadequate site risk assessment	All Project Components	Undertake detailed site assessments, utility mapping, stakeholder consultations, and coordination with service providers prior to commencement.	100% of site risks identified and addressed before construction commencement.	Prior to construction	Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Site assessment reports; utility mapping reports; risk registers.	No unaddressed site risks at construction start.	Within 14 days of identification.	80,000
Land and space constraints	All Project Components	Prepare a site logistics and construction management plan identifying access routes, material storage areas, traffic management measures, and safe movement corridors.	Site logistics plan approved and implemented.	Prior to construction	Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Approved site logistics plan; site inspection reports.	Plan approved; no access complaints.	Within 7 days of plan approval.	50,000
Unrealistic community expectations	All Project Components	Clearly communicate project scope,	≥90% of community members report	Monthly	CPCT; SEC; GRC	Community meeting minutes;	No expectation-	Within 7 days of	20,000

		timelines, eligibility criteria, anticipated benefits, and project limitations throughout implementation .	understanding of project scope and benefits.			information materials; feedback records.	related grievances.	identification .	
TOTAL									**450,000**

8.4.2 Construction Phase ESMP

Table 18: Construction phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Sub-Projects Affected	Mitigation Measures	Performance Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Verifier	Evidence Required	Compliance Threshold	Corrective-Action Timeframe	Cost (KSh)
Air pollution from dust	All Project Components	Implement dust suppression measures including regular water spraying of exposed surfaces and access roads; cover stockpiles and transported materials; enforce speed limits; maintain good housekeeping; provide appropriate respiratory PPE to workers.	Dust suppression conducted ≥3 times daily during active works; complaint rate ≤1 per month.	Daily	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Dust suppression logs; complaint records; inspection reports.	No visible dust beyond site boundary; complaints ≤1/month.	Within 2 hours of complaint.	50,000
Noise and vibration	All Project Components	Restrict noisy activities to daytime working hours; maintain machinery and equipment in good operating condition; notify nearby residents prior	Noise levels ≤55 dBA daytime at nearest receptor; complaint rate ≤1 per month.	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Noise monitoring records; complaint records; equipment maintenance logs.	Noise levels within regulatory limits; complaints ≤1/month.	Within 24 hours of exceedance.	50,000

		to particularly noisy activities; provide hearing protection to exposed workers.							
Traffic disruptions	All Project Components	Prepare and implement Traffic Management Plan; schedule deliveries during off-peak periods; provide traffic marshals where required; install warning signage; maintain safe pedestrian access routes.	Traffic incidents = 0; access disruption complaints ≤1 per month.	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	TMP; traffic marshals log; signage inspection records; complaint records.	No traffic incidents; complaints ≤1/month.	Within 4 hours of complaint.	30,000
Water quality and drainage impacts	All Project Components	Protect drainage pathways; implement erosion and sediment control measures; properly manage wastewater and construction waste; prevent discharge of pollutants into	No water pollution incidents; drainage systems 100% functional.	Daily during wet weather	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Inspection reports; pollution incident logs; drainage inspection records.	No pollution incidents; no drainage blockages.	Within 24 hours of detection.	50,000

		drainage systems.							
Disruption of water supply, sewer, and power	All Project Components	Undertake utility mapping before excavation; coordinate with relevant service providers; clearly mark utility corridors; implement emergency response procedures for accidental damage.	Zero utility disruptions; 100% of utilities identified and marked.	Prior to excavation	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Utility mapping reports; utility provider coordination records; site inspection records.	No utility strikes; no service disruptions.	Within 2 hours of any disruption.	80,000
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases	All Project Components	Conduct awareness and sensitization programmes; provide information materials; promote voluntary testing and counselling services; prioritize local labour where feasible.	≥90% of workers trained; local labour ≥80% of unskilled workforce.	Quarterly	Contractor; CPCT	Training records; IEC materials; labour records.	90% training completion; 80% local labour.	Within 7 days of shortfall.	30,000
Soil disturbance and contamination	All Project Components	Minimize disturbed areas; implement erosion control measures;	Disturbed area ≤ approved footprint; spill incidents = 0.	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Soil management records; spill incident logs; rehabilitation records.	No unauthorized disturbance; no spills.	Within 24 hours of incident.	50,000

		properly manage hazardous substances; promptly clean up accidental spills.							
Solid waste generation	All Project Components	Prepare and implement Construction Waste Management Plan; segregate waste at source; maximize reuse and recycling; engage licensed waste handlers for disposal.	Waste segregation ≥90%; recycling/reuse ≥80% of construction waste.	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT; NEMA	Waste management records; waste transfer notes; recycling records.	90% segregation; 80% recycling.	Within 7 days of shortfall.	70,000
Visual impacts	All Project Components	Maintain good housekeeping practices; promptly remove waste materials; contain stockpiles; implement dust suppression measures.	No visual complaints; site inspection score ≥90%.	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Site inspection reports; complaint records; housekeeping records.	No complaints; inspection score ≥90%.	Within 24 hours of complaint.	30,000
Potential impact on traffic / obstruction of temporary access	All Project Components	Maintain alternative access routes; provide signage and notices; coordinate	Complaints ≤1 per month; access maintained at all times.	Daily	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Access inspection logs; complaint records; signage records.	No unplanned access obstruction; complaints ≤1/month.	Within 2 hours of obstruction.	30,000

		construction activities to minimize disruption to community movement.							
Accidental spills and leakages	All Project Components	Store fuels and lubricants in designated areas; maintain spill kits on site; train workers on spill response procedures; undertake regular equipment maintenance.	Spill incidents = 0; spill kits inspected weekly.	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Spill incident logs; spill kit inspection records; training records.	No spill incidents; kits 100% stocked.	Within 15 minutes of spill.	50,000
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	All Project Components	Implement OHS Plan; provide risk-specific PPE; conduct toolbox talks; supervise works; implement permit-to-work systems for high-risk activities; maintain emergency preparedness and first aid arrangements.	Incident rate = 0; PPE compliance = 100%; toolbox talks conducted daily.	Daily	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT; DOSH	OHS Plan; PPE issuance records; toolbox talk records; incident reports; permit-to-work records.	No incidents; 100% PPE compliance.	Within 1 hour of incident.	100,000
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	All Project Components	Implement Stakeholder Engagement	≥95% of planned consultations	Monthly	Contractor; CPCT; SEC; GRC	Consultation records; meeting	95% consultations conducted;	Within 48 hours of shortfall.	50,000

		Plan; conduct regular consultation meetings; provide project updates; maintain accessible communication channels.	conducted; grievances acknowledged within 48 hours.			minutes; attendance registers; grievance logs.	grievances acknowledged.		
Increased sub-project related grievances	All Project Components	Operationalize GRM; communicate recruitment procedures transparently; maintain grievance registers; regularly engage community members on project progress.	100% of grievances resolved within 15 days; 100% acknowledged within 48 hours.	Weekly	Contractor; CPCT; SEC; GRC	Grievance registers; resolution records.	100% resolution within 15 days.	Within 48 hours of grievance.	50,000
Non-compliance with labour laws	All Project Components	Implement Labour Management Procedures; ensure compliance with national labour laws; provide worker grievance mechanisms; undertake routine compliance monitoring.	Child labour incidents = 0; 100% compliance with labour laws.	Monthly	Contractor; CPCT	Labour compliance records; payroll records; grievance records.	No child labour; 100% compliance.	Within 24 hours of violation.	50,000

GBV, SEA, and SH	All Project Components	Implement GBV/SEA/SH Prevention and Response Plan; enforce Codes of Conduct; establish confidential reporting channels; conduct awareness training; maintain survivor-centred referral pathways.	GBV/SEA/SH incidents = 0; 100% workers trained; 100% Codes of Conduct signed.	Monthly	Contractor; CPCT	Training records; Code of Conduct records; incident reports; referral pathway records.	No incidents; 100% training and Code signing.	Within 24 hours of incident.	50,000
Increased carbon footprint	All Project Components	Prioritize locally sourced materials and labour where feasible; maintain equipment efficiently; minimize unnecessary transportation and fuel consumption.	80% materials sourced locally; 80% local labour.	Monthly	Contractor; CPCT	Procurement records; labour records; equipment maintenance records.	80% local sourcing; 80% local labour.	Within 14 days of shortfall.	30,000
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	All Project Components	Implement inclusive recruitment and participation measures; provide equal opportunity access; monitor	≥30% female workforce; ≥5% PWD participation; ≥40% youth participation.	Monthly	Contractor; CPCT	Labour records; participation records.	30% female; 5% PWD; 40% youth.	Within 14 days of shortfall.	30,000

		participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.							
Child Exploitation and Abuse	All Project Components	Enforce minimum age requirements; verify worker identification documents; implement child safeguarding procedures; train workers on child protection obligations.	Child labour incidents = 0; 100% workers trained and screened.	Weekly	Contractor; CPCT	Worker screening records; training records; incident reports.	No child labour; 100% screening and training.	Within 24 hours of violation.	30,000
Community health and safety risks	All Project Components	Secure construction site through fencing and controlled access; install warning signage; manage traffic safely; implement community health and safety measures.	Community safety incidents = 0; warning signs 100% installed.	Daily	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Site inspection records; sign installation records; incident reports.	No community safety incidents.	Within 2 hours of incident.	50,000
Site congestion and limited working space	All Project Components	Develop and implement a site logistics plan; schedule	No congestion complaints; designated	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Site logistics plan; site inspection reports;	No congestion complaints; storage areas designated.	Within 24 hours of complaint.	30,000

		deliveries appropriately; designate material storage areas; maintain safe access routes for residents and workers.	storage areas established.			complaint records.			
Damage to physical cultural resources	All Project Components	Implement Chance Finds Procedure; suspend works immediately upon discovery; notify National Museums of Kenya before works resume.	Chance finds = 0; if discovered, 100% properly managed.	Throughout construction	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT; National Museums of Kenya	Chance finds records; notification records; authority correspondence.	No unauthorized disturbance of finds.	Within 24 hours of discovery.	50,000
TOTAL									**1,020,000**

8.4.3 Operational Phase ESMP

Table 19: Operational phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Sub-Projects Affected	Mitigation Measures	Performance Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Verifier	Evidence Required	Compliance Threshold	Corrective-Action Timeframe	Cost (KSh)
Air pollution	All Project Components	Promote proper waste management practices; maintain landscaped areas; encourage non-motorized access where feasible; ensure routine	No air quality complaints; awareness sessions conducted quarterly.	Quarterly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Complaint records; awareness session records; inspection reports.	No complaints; 4 sessions per year.	Within 7 days of complaint.	30,000

		maintenance of facility surroundings.							
Increased municipal waste generation	All Project Components	Implement facility waste management plan; provide waste segregation bins (four 120L organic, four 120L recyclable, two 120L non-recyclable, 50L hazardous); establish regular waste collection arrangements (three times weekly); engage licensed waste service provider.	Waste segregation ≥80%; collection three times weekly; waste complaints ≤1/month.	Weekly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Waste management records; collection schedules; complaint records.	80% segregation; three times weekly collection.	Within 3 days of shortfall.	100,000
Wastewater and sanitation management	Ablution Block	Regularly inspect and maintain septic tank and soak pit; ensure timely desludging; prevent discharge of untreated wastewater; monitor for signs of leakage or system failure.	No wastewater overflows; system inspected quarterly; desludging every 12-24 months.	Quarterly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Inspection reports; desludging records; complaint records.	No overflows; inspections on schedule.	Within 24 hours of detection.	150,000

Stormwater runoff and potential contamination	Ablution Block, Septic Tank	Construct and maintain adequate stormwater drainage; ensure septic tank and soak pit constructed at elevation above surrounding ground; maintain separation distances; inspect after heavy rainfall; timely desludging; periodically monitor drainage.	No flood damage to sanitation system; water quality tests pass.	Quarterly; after heavy rainfall	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Drainage inspection records; water quality test results.	No flood damage; water quality within standards.	Within 3 days of damage.	100,000
Possible vandalism and theft	All Project Components	Establish facility management arrangements; provide security measures; promote community ownership; conduct awareness programmes.	Vandalism incidents = 0; security patrols conducted daily.	Daily	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Security logs; incident reports; awareness records.	No vandalism incidents.	Within 24 hours of incident.	50,000
Grievances	All Project Components	Operationalize GRM; establish transparent facility management procedures; maintain user	100% grievances resolved within 15 days; 100% acknowledged within 48 hours.	Monthly	County Government of Mombasa; SEC; GRC	Grievance registers; resolution records; meeting minutes.	100% resolution within 15 days.	Within 48 hours of grievance.	50,000

		registers; ensure equitable access to services.							
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and STDs	All Project Components	Conduct periodic awareness and sensitization programmes; disseminate information materials; collaborate with health institutions on public health campaigns.	≥90% facility users reached; sessions conducted quarterly.	Quarterly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Training records; IEC material distribution; health campaign records.	90% reach; quarterly sessions.	Within 14 days of shortfall.	50,000
GBV, SEA, and SH	All Project Components	Implement and enforce safeguarding procedures; maintain confidential reporting channels; conduct awareness training; establish referral pathways; ensure codes of conduct adhered to.	GBV/SEA/SH incidents = 0; staff trained annually.	Quarterly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Training records; incident reports; referral pathway records.	No incidents; annual training.	Within 24 hours of incident.	50,000
Child Exploitation and Abuse	Daycare Facility	Implement child safeguarding and protection procedures; vet staff working with children; control access to daycare areas;	No child safeguarding incidents; staff vetted and trained annually.	Monthly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Training records; incident reports; safeguarding inspection reports.	No incidents; 100% staff vetted.	Within 24 hours of concern.	30,000

		maintain supervision protocols; establish reporting and response mechanisms.							
Exclusion of disadvantaged groups	All Project Components	Ensure equitable access to services; maintain accessible infrastructure; involve vulnerable groups in facility governance; monitor participation patterns.	≥30% representation of vulnerable groups in facility governance.	Quarterly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Governance structure records; user records; participation records.	30% representation.	Within 14 days of shortfall.	30,000
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	All Project Components	Conduct regular stakeholder meetings; maintain communication with SEC, GRC, and community representatives; disclose key operational decisions.	≥90% community satisfaction with communication; grievances acknowledged within 48 hours.	Quarterly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Meeting records; satisfaction surveys; grievance logs.	90% satisfaction; grievances acknowledged.	Within 48 hours of complaint.	50,000
Poor maintenance of infrastructure	All Project Components	Develop and implement preventive maintenance plan; allocate resources for routine maintenance;	100% of defects repaired within 30 days; maintenance plan implemented.	Monthly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	O&M Plan; inspection records; repair records.	100% defects repaired within 30 days.	Within 30 days of inspection.	100,000

		conduct periodic inspections; promptly address defects and repairs.							
Increased pressure on existing infrastructure	All Project Components	Monitor facility utilization levels; promote efficient use of water and sanitation facilities; coordinate with relevant service providers; maintain infrastructure in good operational condition.	Utilization ≤ designed capacity; no service disruptions.	Monthly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Utilization records; service disruption records.	No service disruptions.	Within 7 days of issue.	50,000
TOTAL									**840,000**

8.4.4 Decommissioning Phase ESMP

Table 20: Decommissioning phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Sub-Projects Affected	Mitigation Measures	Performance Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Verifier	Evidence Required	Compliance Threshold	Corrective-Action Timeframe	Cost (KSh)
Noise pollution	All Project Components	Restrict decommissioning activities to daytime hours; maintain equipment in good working condition; notify nearby residents in advance; implement appropriate noise	Noise levels ≤55 dBA daytime; complaints ≤1 per month.	Weekly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Noise monitoring; complaint records; notification records.	Noise within limits; complaints ≤1/month.	Within 24 hours of complaint.	50,000

		management measures.							
Water pollution	All Project Components	Properly manage demolition waste; prevent discharge of contaminants into drainage systems; implement spill prevention measures; ensure all waste materials disposed of at approved facilities.	No water pollution incidents; waste disposal records maintained.	Weekly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Waste management records; spill incident logs; inspection reports.	No pollution incidents.	Within 2 hours of spill.	100,000
Solid waste generation	All Project Components	Prepare and implement Decommissioning Waste Management Plan; segregate waste streams; maximize reuse and recycling of recoverable materials; engage licensed waste service providers.	Waste segregation ≥90%; recycling ≥60% of demolition waste.	Weekly	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Waste management records; recycling records; waste transfer notes.	90% segregation; 60% recycling.	Within 14 days of shortfall.	100,000
Occupational health and safety risks	All Project Components	Implement decommissioning-specific OHS Plan; provide appropriate PPE; secure work areas; conduct toolbox talks; ensure continuous supervision.	Incident rate = 0; PPE compliance = 100%.	Daily	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee; DOSH	OHS Plan; PPE records; toolbox talk records; incident reports.	No incidents; 100% PPE compliance.	Within 1 hour of incident.	100,000
Community safety risks	All Project Components	Secure the site through fencing and controlled access; install warning signage; manage traffic and	Community safety incidents = 0; complaints ≤1 per month.	Daily	County Government of Mombasa; Facility Management Committee	Site inspection records; incident reports;	No community safety incidents.	Within 2 hours of incident.	50,000

		pedestrian movement; suppress dust emissions; provide advance notice to the community.				complaint records.			
TOTAL									**400,000**

8.5 ESMP Implementation Costs

The ESMP includes estimated costs for implementing mitigation and monitoring measures across all phases of the project. These costs are integrated into the overall project budget and are necessary to ensure effective environmental and social management. The following table presents an itemised breakdown of ESMP implementation costs by phase and cost category, with clear allocation of responsibilities.

Table 21: Itemised ESMP Implementation Costs

Cost Category	Pre-Construction (KSh)	Construction (KSh)	Operation (Annual) (KSh)	Decommissioning (KSh)	Total (KSh)	Responsibility
1. Permits and Approvals						
NEMA SPR processing fee	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
County approvals and permits	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
NCA registration and fees	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	Contractor (BoQ)
DOSH registration	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Subtotal Permits	**370,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**370,000**	
2. OHS Management						
OHS Plan preparation	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	Contractor (BoQ)
PPE (all workers)	-	100,000	-	50,000	150,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Toolbox talks and inductions	-	50,000	-	20,000	70,000	Contractor (BoQ)
First aid kits and facilities	-	30,000	20,000	10,000	60,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator

OHS inspections and audits	-	50,000	30,000	20,000	100,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Incident reporting systems	-	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Subtotal OHS	**50,000**	**250,000**	**60,000**	**110,000**	**470,000**	
3. Environmental Monitoring						
Baseline monitoring (air, noise)	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Dust suppression	-	50,000	-	50,000	100,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Noise monitoring	-	30,000	20,000	20,000	70,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Water quality testing	-	50,000	30,000	20,000	100,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
Drainage inspections	-	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Environmental audits	-	30,000	50,000	30,000	110,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
Subtotal Environmental Monitoring	**100,000**	**180,000**	**120,000**	**130,000**	**530,000**	
4. Waste Management						
Construction Waste Management Plan	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Waste segregation bins (construction)	-	70,000	-	-	70,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Licensed waste handlers (construction)	-	100,000	-	100,000	200,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Waste segregation bins (operational)	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Licensed waste service provider (operational)	-	-	150,000	-	150,000	Operator (Operational Budget)
Decommissioning Waste Management Plan	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	Operator (Decommissioning Budget)

Subtotal Waste Management	**20,000**	**170,000**	**250,000**	**150,000**	**590,000**	
5. Stakeholder Engagement						
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Community meetings and consultations	30,000	50,000	50,000	30,000	160,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
Information materials	20,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	80,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
Grievance Redress Mechanism setup	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Grievance register maintenance	-	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Subtotal Stakeholder Engagement	**90,000**	**90,000**	**80,000**	**45,000**	**305,000**	
6. Safeguarding						
Safeguarding policy and procedures	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Staff vetting and background checks	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	Operator (Operational Budget)
Safeguarding training	-	30,000	20,000	-	50,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Referral pathways establishment	-	20,000	20,000	-	40,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
Confidential reporting channels	-	10,000	10,000	-	20,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
Subtotal Safeguarding	**30,000**	**60,000**	**80,000**	**-**	**170,000**	
7. Training and Capacity Building						
Contractor OHS induction	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Environmental awareness training	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	70,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
GRC and SEC training	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	40,000	CPCT (Project Budget)

Facility management training	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	Operator (Operational Budget)
Chance Find training	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Subtotal Training	**40,000**	**70,000**	**60,000**	**10,000**	**180,000**	
8. Emergency Preparedness						
Emergency Response Plan	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	Contractor (BoQ)
First aid training	-	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Emergency drills	-	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Spill response kits	-	30,000	-	20,000	50,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Emergency communication systems	-	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Subtotal Emergency Preparedness	**-**	**110,000**	**50,000**	**45,000**	**205,000**	
9. Specialised Studies						
Percolation test and septic design	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Fire safety design and approval	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Drainage assessment and design	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Accessibility audit	20,000	10,000	20,000	-	50,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
Subtotal Specialised Studies	**210,000**	**10,000**	**20,000**	**-**	**240,000**	
10. Contingency (10%)						
Contingency for unforeseen E&S costs	91,000	91,000	72,000	49,000	303,000	As per cost category
TOTAL ESMP COSTS	**1,001,000**	**1,001,000**	**792,000**	**539,000**	**3,333,000**	

Note: Costs are indicative estimates and will be refined during detailed design and preparation of the Bill of Quantities.

CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Summary Project Report has evaluated the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed community development sub-projects in Majaoni Informal Settlement under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II).

The assessment confirms that the proposed Majaoni Community Centre and Library Development is environmentally and socially sound and responsive to community-identified priorities within the settlement.

The environmental and social screening classified the project as a Category C project under World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.01 and as a low-risk project under the EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32), indicating that the anticipated impacts are site-specific, short-term, manageable, and reversible through implementation of appropriate mitigation and management measures. No significant irreversible or cumulative environmental impacts were identified during the assessment process.

The proposed project site was identified through the community planning and validation process on public land within the settlement, and the screening process did not identify Project Affected Persons (PAPs), displacement, land acquisition requirements, or involuntary resettlement impacts associated with the proposed development.

The assessment identified that the most significant impacts are likely to occur during the construction phase and include dust emissions, noise and vibration, waste generation, occupational health and safety risks, traffic disruption, drainage impacts, and temporary inconvenience to nearby residents and businesses. Operational phase impacts are primarily associated with management of municipal solid waste, wastewater and sanitation systems, facility management, safeguarding concerns, and pressure on existing infrastructure and services within the settlement. These impacts are considered predictable and manageable through implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

Stakeholder engagement undertaken during the ESIA process confirmed strong community support for the proposed project and highlighted key concerns relating to employment opportunities and drainage, worker safety, labour practices, child safeguarding, and sustainable management of the proposed facility. These concerns have been integrated into project planning, mitigation measures, and safeguards management provisions.

The project is also expected to generate significant positive socio-economic benefits, including improved access to community facilities, library and information services, childcare services, temporary employment opportunities during construction, improved access to water and sanitation services, strengthened social cohesion, improved accessibility for vulnerable groups, and enhanced opportunities for community engagement and socio-economic participation within the settlement.

Overall, the assessment concludes that the proposed Majaoni sub-projects are environmentally and socially viable, sustainable, and aligned with both national development priorities and the objectives of KISIP II, provided that the mitigation and management measures outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) are effectively implemented throughout the project lifecycle.

9.2 Recommendations

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

1. Full Implementation of the ESMP

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

2. Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

3. Strengthening of Institutional Capacity

The County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), contractor, community structures, and facility management teams should be adequately supported to effectively implement and monitor environmental and social safeguards. Capacity building and sensitization should focus on:

- Environmental and social risk management
- Occupational health and safety
- Waste management and sanitation management
- Grievance redress procedures
- GBV/SEA/SH prevention and response
- Child safeguarding and protection measures

4. Continuous Stakeholder Engagement

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

5. Operationalization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

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

6. Occupational Health and Safety Management

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

- Provide adequate PPE
- Implement site-specific safety plans
- Maintain incident reporting systems

- Restrict unauthorized access to construction areas
- Enforce safe working procedures

7. Environmental Management during Construction

Construction activities should be managed to minimize environmental impacts through:

- Dust and noise control measures
- Proper waste management
- Protection of existing utilities and infrastructure
- Traffic and access management
- Spill prevention and pollution control measures
- Proper drainage and stormwater management measures

8. Sustainable Operation and Facility Management

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

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

9. Monitoring and Reporting

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

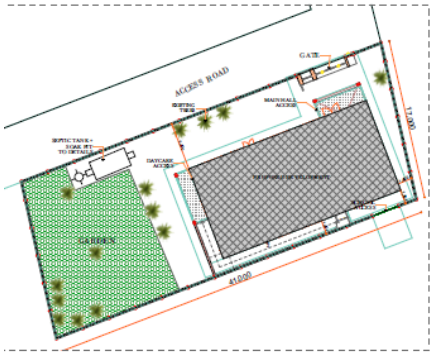
It is recommended that the proposed Majaoni Informal Settlement sub-projects be approved for implementation, subject to full compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

ANNEXES

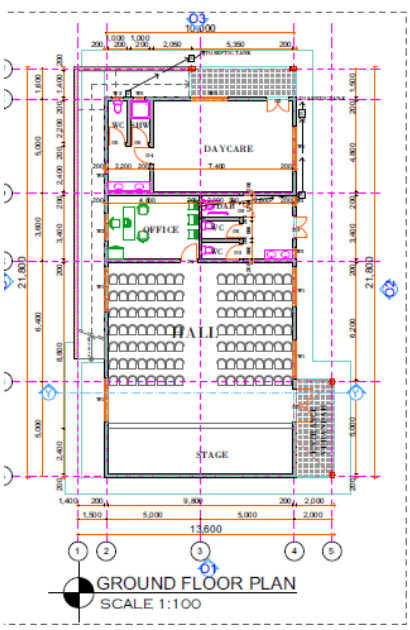
Annex 1: Architectural Drawings
Annex 2: Minutes
Annex 3: Socio-economic Questionnaire
Annex 4: Chance Find Procedure

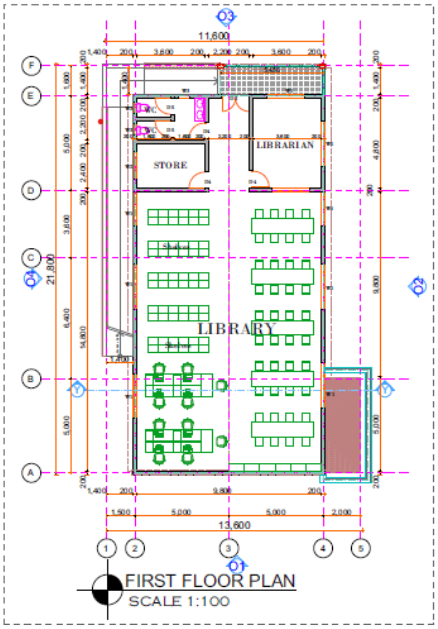
Annex 1: Architectural Drawings

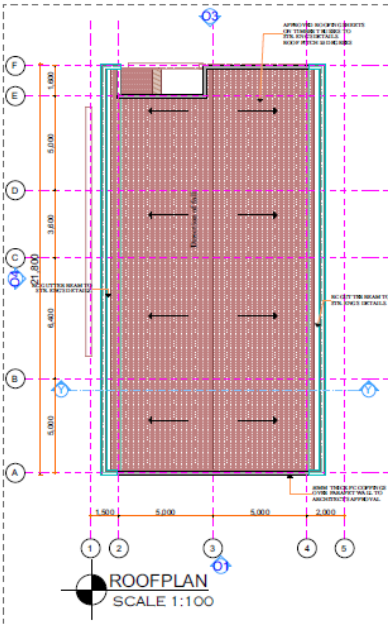
A. Floor Plan for Multipurpose Hall

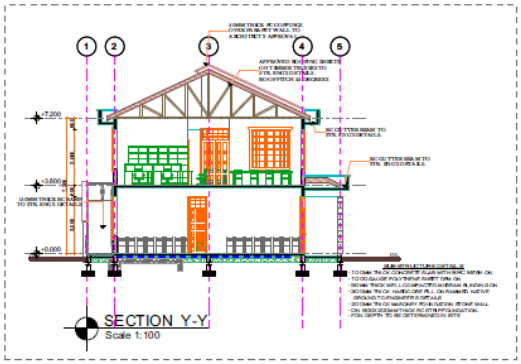


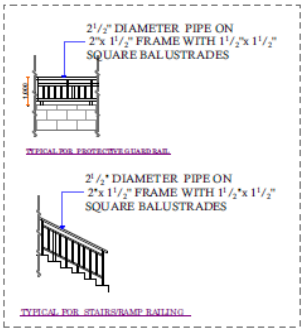
WINDOW SCHEDULE				DOOR SCHEDULE					
ID	W1	W2	W3	ID	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
WIDTH	2,100	1,500	600	WIDTH	1,500	1,200	1,200	900	800
HEIGHT	2,100	900	1,200	HEIGHT	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,400
DESCRIPTION	ALUMINIUM SLIDING	ALUMINIUM SLIDING	ALUMINIUM SLIDING	DESCRIPTION	STD. Steel double door +PV over	STD. Steel double door +PV over	Solid core Flush door +PV over	Solid core Flush door +PV over	Solid core Flush door +PV over
QUANTITIES	14	2	8	QUANTITIES	1	2	2	5	6



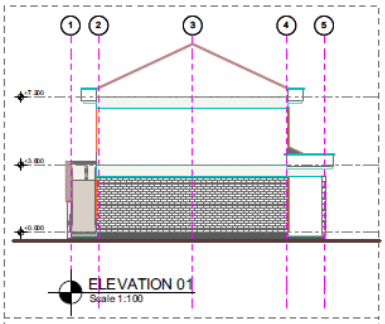


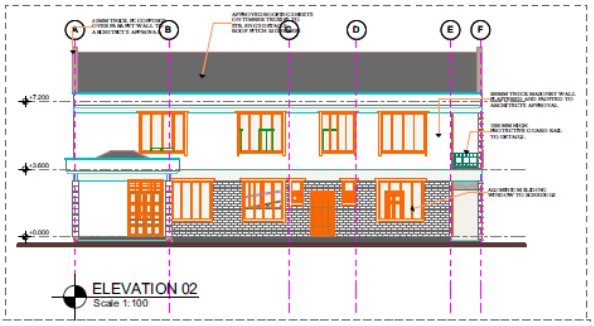


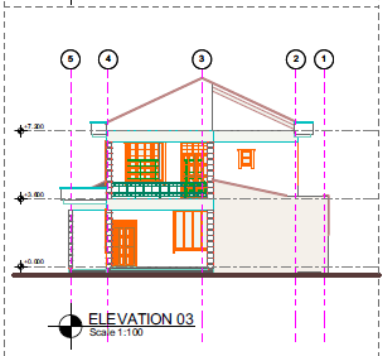


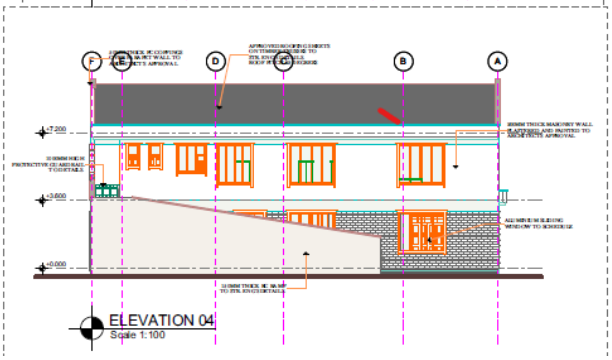


0. RAILING DETAILS









Annex 2: Minutes and attendance lists

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department for Housing and Urban Development
Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP 2)

CONSULTING SERVICES 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 THE COMMUNITY ENDORSEMENT OF THE MAJAONI COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS (CDP) AND ASSESMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE PRIORITISED PROJECTS HELD ON 24TH FEBRUARY 2026 AT AT MAJAONI INTERPENTECOSTAL CHURCH , MOMBASA

Participants

S/N	Institution	Participants
1.	World Bank	Annette Omollo Irene Mugo
2.	National Project Coordination Team	Zenah Kurui- NPCT Head of component 2 Doughlas Kinyua- Component 2 Justus Aungo- Component 2
3.	Pamoja Trust	Samuel Olando- Team Leaders Violet Muthiga- Social Development Expert Irene Kinoti- Support-Social Development Expert
4.	County Government of Mombasa	Marriam Mapenzi- Chief Officer Lands Rose Munupe- KISIP Coordinator Joseph Kamau-CPCT, Head of Component 2 Abdulsalam Omar- CPCT, Environment Department Eunice Mutunga- CDO(CPCT) Irene Onyango- CPCT Andrew Kiba Shalo – Ward Administrator, Bamburi Hezron Wavizi Katana-MCA Bamburi Patrick Mbelle- MCA Bamburi

5.	Community members	Majaoni Community, SEC and GRC members

`Participants Segregation

Male (over 35)	Male (under 35)	Female (over 35)	Female (under 35)
35	23	16	21

Agenda

i. Preliminaries
ii. Objectives of the Session and Expectations of the CDP Process
iii. Presentation of the CDP Process and Contents and Stakeholder Feedback and Discussions
iv. Responses from Project Stakeholders
v. Way Forward
vi. Closing Remarks

Minute No.	Deliberations/Discussions	Agreed Actions

1Min 1/24/2/2026	**Preliminaries**
	• The meeting commenced at 10.00 AM with an opening prayer.
	• Participants introduced themselves.
	• Welcoming remarks were delivered by:
	  ○ The Community Representative
	  ○ Ms. Zenah Kurui, NPCT Head of Component 2
	  ○ Ms. Rose Munupe, KISIP Coordinator – Mombasa
	  ○ Ms. Marriam Mapenzi, Chief Officer for Lands, County Government of Mombasa	

Min 2/24/2/2026	**Objectives of the Session and Expectations of the CDP Process** Mr. Sam Olando, the Consultant Team Leader, opened the session by explaining the importance of Community Development Plans (CDPs) within the Kenyan legal and policy framework, including the Constitution of Kenya and the County Governments Act, which emphasize public participation in development planning. He highlighted the process undertaken in the development of the Majaoni CDP, including: • Community mobilization and stakeholder engagement • Data collection processes • Community consultations • Validation meetings He emphasized that the CDP is a community-owned document that can guide development priorities and enable the community to advocate for investments that promote their socio-economic rights as enshrined in the Constitution.	
Min 3/24/2/2026	**Presentation of the CDP Process and Contents**	**Stakeholder Feedback and Discussions**

	Ms. Violet Muthiga, Social Development Expert, presented the process undertaken in developing the CDP. She outlined: • Stakeholder identification and mobilization • Community consultation meetings • Project prioritization exercises • Household survey processes • Compilation of findings into the Community Development Plan She then invited Ms. Irene Kinoti, Support Social Development Expert, who presented the key contents of the CDP. Ms. Kinoti provided an overview of: • The thematic areas of the CDP • The role of the CDP in guiding community development • Linkages between CDP implementation and County Government budgeting processes The presentation also highlighted the key socio-economic and environmental conditions in Majaoni settlement, including: • Economic activities such as fishing, masonry work, and boda boda transport • High levels of unemployment, particularly among youth • Water supply challenges • Limited access to public sanitation facilities • Poor solid waste management, with waste accumulation near households and on private land • High levels of crime and insecurity, particularly around Mworoto area and Majaoni Primary School • Lack of a bridge at Wangwa, affecting water transport and connectivity. Some of the proposed projects from the CDP highlighted included: • Establishment of a community resource centre; library, Information centre, Day care facility, small office and a bore hole.	Community members confirmed that the documented CDP development process accurately reflected the engagements undertaken in the settlement. Key issues raised by community members included: **1.** The need for construction of the Wangwa bridge and facilitation of a boat for deep-sea transport. **2.** Support for the proposed boardwalk project, which could be implemented through partnerships between the County Government and private investors. **3.** Installation and maintenance of street lighting, including repairing dysfunctional lights installed during KISIP Phase 1. **4.** Completion of drainage works and rehabilitation of areas left open during implementation of Component 1.2, which currently pose safety risks. **5.** Concerns regarding limited space for electricity lines and other public utilities due to inadequate road reserve planning.

	• Establishment of a designated recreational area for board walking • Facilitate a designated area for Mama Karanga/ Landing Site • Training of Youth, Women and Pwds self-help groups with Home industries skills, welding, digital skills, and agribusiness and production of concrete blocks. • Sensitization of the Communities on solid waste segregation, recycling and making of manure. • Facilitation of the youth with transport facility (Lorry/ Tuk Tuk) to transport solid waste • Designing and construction of modern drainage systems in flood-prone areas • Capacity Building of communities on Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Reduction. • Capacity strengthening of community policing structures(Nyumba Kumi Structures) • Establishing comprehensive support systems for survivors of GBV and establishment of rehabilitation services for drug users.	
Min 4/24/2/2026	**Assessment of the Environmental and Social Impacts of the Prioritized Sub-Projects** The Environmental and Social Safeguards Team from Pamoja Trust presented the findings of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) undertaken for the prioritized Majaoni Community Development Plan (CDP) sub-project. The team explained that the assessment had identified both positive and negative environmental and social impacts associated with implementation of the proposed multi-purpose community resource centre and that appropriate mitigation measures had been incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). **Positive Impacts** • Creation of employment opportunities for local youth, women and persons with disabilities during construction and operation. • Improved access to community services through establishment of the multi-purpose community resource centre. • Enhanced childcare services through establishment of the daycare facility.	

	• Improved access to library and information services through the proposed library/information centre. • Improved access to safe water and sanitation • Enhanced social cohesion, community participation and skills development through provision of the social hall and community meeting spaces. **Potential Negative Impacts** • Dust emissions, noise and vibration during construction activities. • Generation of construction and operational solid waste. • Soil erosion and localized water pollution during construction works. • Occupational health and safety risks to workers. • Community health and safety risks during construction activities. • Temporary disruption of existing utility services during excavation works. • Risks associated with Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), Child Exploitation and Abuse (CEA), labour-related issues and project grievances. • Potential exclusion of vulnerable groups from employment opportunities and project benefits if transparent implementation measures are not adopted. The safeguards team further explained the proposed mitigation measures, including implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), adherence to occupational health and safety requirements, implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), community sensitization, enforcement of worker Codes of Conduct, proper waste and wastewater management, regular inspection and maintenance of the septic tank and soak pit system, monitoring of water quality, erosion and pollution control measures, restoration of disturbed areas, and continuous environmental and social monitoring throughout project implementation. **Community Comments and Responses** i. Community members emphasized the need to prioritize employment opportunities for local residents during construction and operation. The project team confirmed that recruitment of unskilled and semi-skilled labour would prioritize qualified local residents in accordance with the Labour Intensive Community Works (LICW) Manual. ii. Participants requested that women, youth, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups be given equitable access to the facilities and project benefits. The safeguards team confirmed that inclusive design standards and transparent benefit-sharing mechanisms would be implemented throughout the project. iii. Community members sought clarification on management of solid waste and wastewater generated during operation of the proposed facility. The safeguards team explained that solid waste would be segregated and disposed of through licensed waste handlers, while wastewater would be managed through the proposed septic tank and

	soak pit system, with routine inspection, maintenance and monitoring to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. iv. Participants requested continuous stakeholder engagement throughout project implementation to ensure timely communication and resolution of concerns. The project team confirmed that stakeholder engagement activities and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) would remain operational throughout the project lifecycle. v. Community members emphasized the need for adequate safety measures to protect residents, particularly children, during construction activities. The safeguards team confirmed that appropriate site safety measures, warning signage, controlled site access, use of personal protective equipment, and enforcement of worker Codes of Conduct would be implemented throughout construction.
Min 5/24/2/2026	**Responses from Project Stakeholders** Mr. Samuel Olando reminded the community of the importance of actively participating in development matters and emphasized that rights must be accompanied by responsibilities. Ms. Rose Munupe, KISIP Coordinator, clarified the different KISIP components being implemented, including: • Integrated settlement upgrading • Socio-economic inclusion • Institutional capacity building • Programme management and coordination, She also noted that concerns regarding open drainage works would be reviewed and explained the challenge of lack of spaces for the utilities was informed by limited road reserve size available. Ms. Zenah Kurui emphasized the importance of community participation in pushing for CDP implementation through government planning and budgeting processes. She also indicated the importance of taking care of the investments put up in the settlements. Reminding participants that this was a government loan that was been used to develop the settlement and this is a debt burden to all Kenyans. Ms. Annette Omollo (World Bank) appreciated the participation of stakeholders and encouraged community members to engage more actively in county government budgeting processes and project monitoring, including reviewing Bills of Quantities and reporting grievances. The SEC Chairperson affirmed the committee's commitment to supporting successful project implementation. The GRC Chairperson informed the community that the committee continues to handle grievances through the established procedures.
Min 6/24/2/2026	**Way forward** The community was informed that: • The final Community Development Plan (CDP) would be shared with the community after completion of the final review process. • Implementation would include: o Possible construction works of the resource centre

	○ Community capacity-building initiatives ○ Livelihood and training programmes as outlined in the CDP.
Min 7/24/2/2026	**Closing Remarks** There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 1:00 PM.

Minutes Confirmed:

1. Name…… Sign: …… Date: ……

   County Project Coordination Team

2. Name: …… Sign: …… Date: …….

   National Project Coordination Team

3. Name……. Sign: …… Date: ……

   Pamoja Trust

Photos







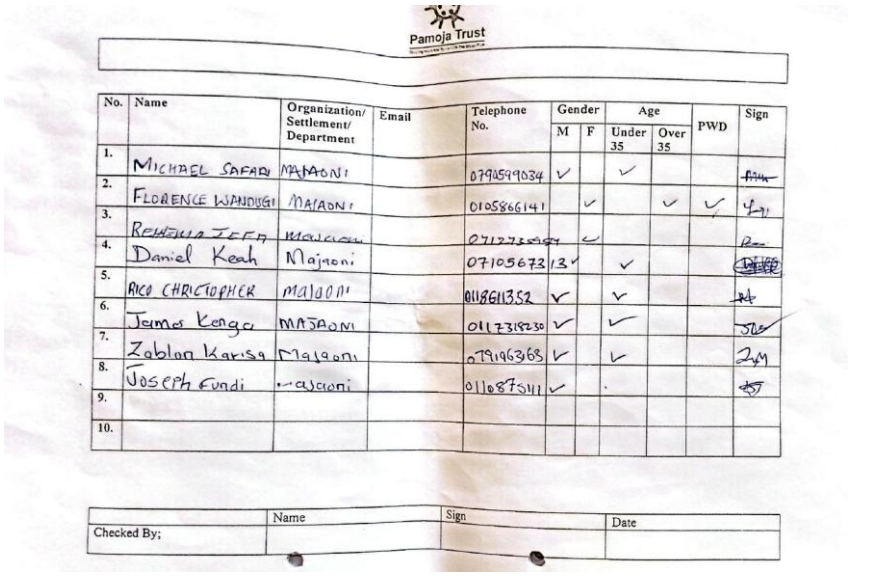
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No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	ANDREW K. CHALO	CGM	chalo.andrew@gmail.com	0708049896	✓		✓		NO	
2.	HASSAN KHAMIS	CGM	hassan.khamis@yahoo.com	0720943850	✓			✓	NO	
3.	Ahmed Mwaka	Chair Sec	ahmedmwaka2016@gmail.com	0723304556	✓			✓		
4.	BAI BAZARI			0726861842						
5.	ZACHARIA NDUNGU	GRC SEC.	zachariangugi@yahoo.com	0711399448	✓			✓		
6.	Elizabeth K	SEC	queenlizzy@gmail.com	0721265726	✓					
7.	EDA KIMAKO	SEC	ekimako2004@gmail.com	0714507340		✓		✓		
8.	SAUMU MAVULA	SEC	chiboo@gmail.com	0792040822		✓		✓		
9.	CHIBO NDEJE	SEC	Chiboo@gmail.com	0704325762	✓			✓	—	
10.	Kavisa Constance	SEC	[illegible]	0700115811		✓		✓		

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;			

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	REHEMA KAHINDI	MAJAONI		0791665940		✓	✓			
2.	Mary Kahindi	Majaoni		0746358842 0746358587		✓	✓			
3.	Harriet Wanje	Majaoni		0741615568		✓	✓			
4.	Saumu Mhoma	Majaoni		0715555010		✓	✓			
5.	REHEMA ALI	MAJAONI		0792810958		✓		✓		
6.	NDOKOLANI NGOME	MAJAONI		0711434452	✓			✓		
7.	PATRICK WANJE	MCA OFFICE		0711497242	✓			✓		
8.	Tsuma Bruce	MAJAONI		0718987095	✓			✓		
9.	ROSE KAHINDI	MAJAONI	—	0729141662		✓				
10.										



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No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	MICHAEL SAFARI	MAJAONI		0790599034	✓		✓			
2.	FLORENCE WANDUGI	MAJAONI		0105866141		✓		✓	✓	
3.	REHEMA JEFF	MAJAONI		0712735454		✓				
4.	Daniel Keah	Majaoni		07105673[illegible]	✓		✓			
5.	RICO CHRICTOPHER	MAJAONI		0118611352	✓		✓			
6.	James Kenga	MAJAONI		0117319230	✓		✓			
7.	Zablon Karisa	Majaoni		0791963[illegible]	✓		✓			
8.	Joseph Fundi	Majaoni		0110875[illegible]	✓					
9.										
10.										

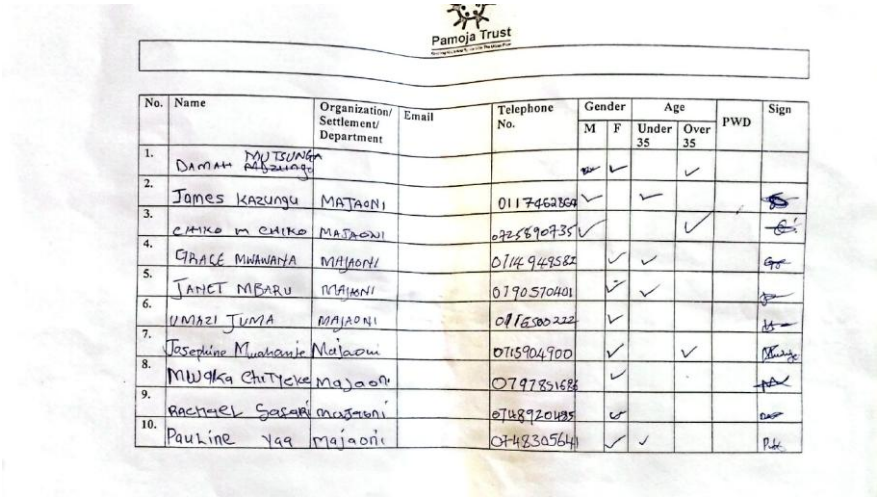
	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;			



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No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Comron Gho	Majaoni	[illegible]@gmail.com	0115623319	✓		✓			
2.	Clinton Keah	Majaoni	Keahclinton[illegible]	0769026191	✓		✓			
3.	Kahoro Said	Majaoni	[illegible]@gmail.com	0713862077	✓		✓			
4.	Joseph Ndoro	Majaoni	[illegible]@gmail.com	0706583549	✓		✓			
5.	John Kalama	MAJAONI	John.kalama@gmail.com	0111500368	✓		✓			
6.	Allan Charo	MAJAONI	allancharo[illegible]@gmail	0757187454	✓		✓			
7.	DZILLE MOHAMED	MAJAONI	- - - -	0714[illegible]	✓		✓			
8.	[illegible]	MAJAONI	- - -	0799[illegible]	✓		✓			
9.	KADZO KONDE	MAJAONI	- - - -			✓		✓		
10.	KACHE CHARO	MAJAONI	- - -	0157[illegible]		✓		✓		

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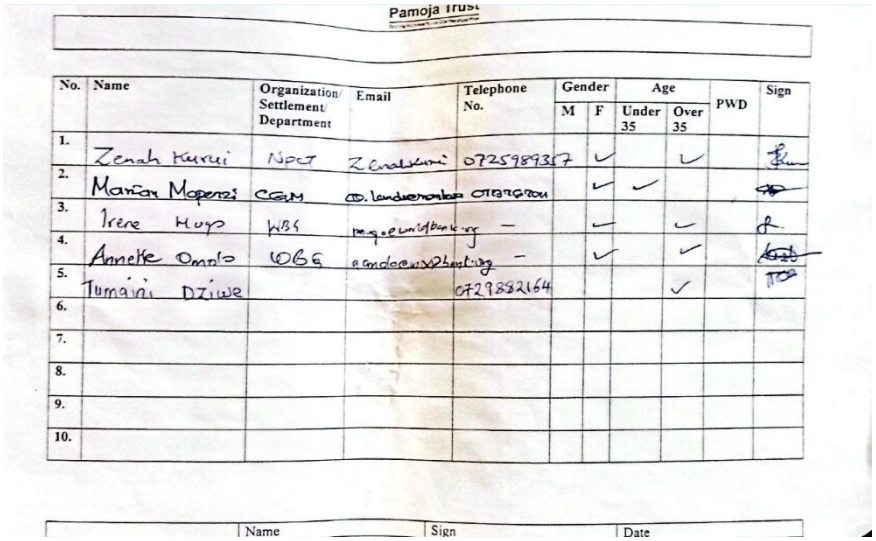
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No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	DAMAH MUTSUNGA					✓		✓		
2.	James Kazungu	MAJAONI		0117462364	✓		✓			
3.	CHIKO M CHIKO	MAJAONI		0725890735	✓			✓		
4.	GRACE MWAWANA	MAJAONI		0714948582		✓	✓			
5.	JANET MBARU	MAJAONI		0790570401		✓	✓			
6.	UMAZI JUMA	MAJAONI		0716300222		✓				
7.	Josephine Mwahanje	Majaoni		0715904900		✓		✓		
8.	MWAKA CHITEKE	Majaoni		0797851688		✓				
9.	RACHAEL SASARI	majaoni		0748920435		✓				
10.	Pauline Yaa	Majaoni		0743305641		✓	✓			



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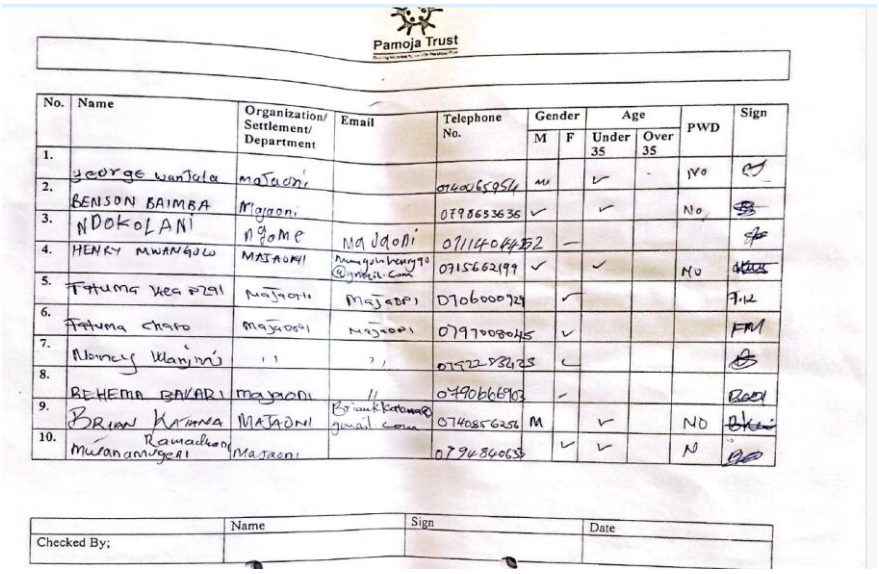
No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	JAMILA FRANCIS K	MAJAONI		0708635063		✓	✓			
2.	GRACE NGWIGWA	"		0724264652		✓	✓			
3.	Gilbert John	Majaoni		0797222324	✓		✓			
4.	Sadi Nasra	Majaoni		0748827751	—		—			
5.	CLICKSON MWAHUNGA	Majaoni		0705381462	✓		✓			
6.	JULIE WIENJE	MAJAONI		0703518861	✓			✓		
7.	MAGDALYNE GITONGA	MAJAONI		0715140243				✓		
8.	LOISE NGATIA	MAJAONI		0705247445		✓		✓		
9.	CECILIA MUIKI	MAJAONI		0714021677		✓		✓		
10.	Fumainuka Leader			0707057316	✓			✓		



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No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Zenah Kurui	NPCT	Zenah.kurui	0725989357	✓			✓		
2.	Marian Mapenzi	CGM	co.landwomen	0787...		✓	✓			
3.	Irene Muyo	WBG	...@...	–		✓		✓		
4.	Annette Omolo	WBG	...@...	–		✓		✓		
5.	Tumaini Dziwe			0729882164				✓		
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										

	Name	Sign	Date



Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	George Wanjala	Majaoni		0746065954	M		✓		No	
2.	BENSON BAIMBA	Majaoni		0798633636	✓		✓		No	
3.	NDOKOLANI	Majaoni	Majaoni	0711404452	–					
4.	HENRY MWANGOLO	MAJAONI	...@gmail.com	0715662199	✓		✓		NO	
5.	Fatuma Hea 2291	Majaoni	Majaoni	0706000729		✓				
6.	Fatuma Chafo	Majaoni	Majaoni	0797008045	✓					
7.	Nancy Wanjiru	"	"	0722-938635	✓					
8.	BEHEMA BAKARI	Majaoni	"	0790666902	–					
9.	BRIAN KATANA	MAJAONI	...@gmail.com	0740856256	M		✓		ND	
10.	Mwanamvgari Ramadhani	Majaoni		0794340658		✓	✓		N	

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;			

Annex 3: Socio-economic Questionnaire

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

Socio-Economic Survey Tool

Household Questionnaire

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

Section 1: General Information

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

Section 2: Demographics

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

Respondent Information

1. Full Name of Respondent: _____
2. Gender:
   - ☐ Male
   - ☐ Female
   - ☐ Prefer not to say
3. How old are you?
   - ☐ <18

- ☐ 18-25
- ☐ 26-35
- ☐ 36-45
- ☐ 46-55
- ☐ 56-65
- ☐ >65

4. Nationality:
   - ☐ Kenyan
   - ☐ Non-Kenyan
   - ☐ Refugee
   - ☐ Other (specify): _____
5. Language Proficiency: (Select all that apply):
   - ☐ Swahili
   - ☐ English
   - ☐ Other (specify): _____

Household Composition

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

Marital Status

9. Marital Status:
   - ☐ Single

- ☐ Married
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Cohabiting
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

10. Does your spouse live in this household?
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
    - If no, specify their location: _____

Disability Status

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

Migration and Residential History

15. Length of Residence in Settlement: _____years
16. Were all current household members born in this settlement?
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
    - If no, specify where they were born: _____
17. Has the household moved to this settlement?
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
    - If yes, from where? _____
    - Reason for moving:

- ☐ Employment opportunities
- ☐ Better housing conditions
- ☐ Access to education
- ☐ Marriage
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

18. Has any member migrated from this settlement?
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
    - ☐ Prefer not to say

Section 3: Housing and Living Conditions

1. Tenure Type:
    - ☐ Owner
    - ☐ Tenant
    - ☐ Sub-letting
    - ☐ Other: _____
2. If rented who is the owner
    - ☐ National government
    - ☐ County government
    - ☐ Individual
    - ☐ Faith based organization
    - ☐ Other(specify)_____
3. If rented How much is the rent _____(Prefer not to say)
    - ☐ 0-1000
    - ☐ 1001-2500
    - ☐ 2501-3000
    - ☐ 3001-5000
    - ☐ >5000
4. Dwelling Type:
    - ☐ Detached House
    - ☐ Flats
    - ☐ Huts
    - ☐ Other: _____
5. Building Materials:
    - Roof: [ ] Iron Sheets [ ] Tiles [ ] Concrete [ ] Grass [ ] Other: _____

- Walls: [ ] Stone [ ] Brick/block [ ], Mud/cement [ ] Mud/Wood [ ] Tin [ ] Other: _____
- Floor: [ ] Mud [ ] Cement [ ] Tiles [ ] Other: _____

6. Housing Risks:
   - ☐ None
   - ☐ Landslide
   - ☐ Flooding
   - ☐ Fire
   - ☐ Other: _____
7. Household Amenities:
   - Television: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Refrigerator: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Mobile Phone: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Motorcycle/Bicycle: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Radio [ ]Yes [ ] No
   - WIFI [ ] Yes [ ] No
8. How many habitable rooms does your house have
   - ☐
   - ☐ 1
   - ☐ 2
   - 3
   - ☐ 4
   - ☐ 5
9. What is the general condition of the dwelling unit
   - ☐ Excellent
   - ☐ Good
   - ☐ Fair
   - ☐ Bad

Section 4: Socio-Economic Information

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

Income and Livelihood

1. **What is the primary source of income for your household?**
   - ☐ National Government Employment

- ☐ County Government Employment
- ☐ Private company Employment
- ☐ Self-Employment
- ☐ Casual Labour
- ☐ Business/Trade
- ☐ Farming (Crop/Livestock)
- ☐ Remittances (from relatives or friends)
- ☐ Pension/Retirement Benefits
- ☐ Social Protection Programs (e.g., Inua Jamii)
- ☐ Boda Boda
- ☐ Fish Monger
- ☐ Other: _____

2. **Does your household have additional sources of income?**
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No
   - If yes, specify:
     - ☐ Rental Income
     - ☐ Seasonal Farming
     - ☐ Small-scale Business
     - ☐ Other: _____
3. **In which sector does your household earn most of its income?**
   - ☐ Agriculture
   - ☐ Manufacturing
   - ☐ Construction
   - ☐ Retail and Trade
   - ☐ Education
   - ☐ Health
   - ☐ Transport
   - ☐ Tourism and Hospitality
   - ☐ Other: _____
4. **Are there household members who are currently unemployed and seeking work?**
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No
   - If yes, how many? _____

Income Levels

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

Expenditure Patterns

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

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

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

Savings and Investments

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

Debt and Financial Assistance

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

- ☐ Buying land or property
- ☐ Other: _____

15. **Repayment Challenges:**
    - Are you facing challenges in repaying loans?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
    - If yes, specify the challenges: _____

Livelihood Challenges

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

Social Protection and Assistance

18. **Government or NGO Support:**
    - Is your household receiving support from any government or NGO program?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
19. **Program Details:**
    - If yes, specify the program:
    - ☐ Older Persons Cash Transfer (OCTP)
    - ☐ Cash Transfer To Orphans and Vulnerable Persons (CT-OVP)
    - ☐ Persons With Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PWSD-CT)
    - ☐ Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP)

- ☐ Inua Jamii Program
- ☐ School Meals Program
- ☐ Refugee Assistance Programs
- ☐ Other(Specify)
  - If yes specify type of assistance received:

    - ☐ Cash transfers
    - ☐ Food aid
    - ☐ Training or education support
    - ☐ Other: _____

Section 5: Physical and Social Infrastructure

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

Water and Sanitation

1. **Water Source:**
   - What is your household's main source of water? (Select one):
     - ☐ Borehole
     - ☐ Piped Water
     - ☐ River/Stream
     - ☐ Water Vendors
     - ☐ Rainwater Harvesting
     - ☐ Other: _____
2. **Water Quality:**
   - How would you rate the quality of your water supply?
     - ☐ Good (safe for drinking without treatment)
     - ☐ Fair (requires treatment but usable)
     - ☐ Poor (unsafe)
3. **Water Accessibility:**
   - How is water provided to your household?
     - ☐ Individual household connection
     - ☐ Communal tap

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

Energy

9. **Lighting Energy Source:**
    - What is the primary source of lighting in your household? (Select one)

- ☐ Electricity
- ☐ Solar
- ☐ Paraffin lamps
- ☐ Gas lamps
- ☐ Other: _____

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

Transportation

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

15. **Transport Destinations:**

Destination Mode of Transport Travel Time (mins)

Place of Work _____

School _____

Market _____

Health Facility _____

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

Physical Infrastructure

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

20. **Street Lighting:**
    - Does your area have adequate street lighting?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

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

Social Amenities

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

---

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

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

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

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

    _____

Solid Waste Management and Disposal

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

- ☐ Never

41. **What type of waste is most generated in your household? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Organic (food waste, garden waste)
    - ☐ Plastic
    - ☐ Paper
    - ☐ Glass
    - ☐ Metal
    - ☐ Hazardous (batteries, chemicals)
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
42. **What challenges do you face regarding waste disposal? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Lack of designated collection points
    - ☐ Irregular waste collection services
    - ☐ High cost of private waste services
    - ☐ Inadequate waste segregation at source
    - ☐ Lack of awareness about waste management practices
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
43. **Are there community-based waste management initiatives in your settlement?**
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
44. **If yes, what types of initiatives are available? (Select all that apply)**
    - ☐ Recycling programs
    - ☐ Composting facilities
    - ☐ Waste collection cooperatives
    - ☐ Awareness campaigns
    - ☐ Other (specify): _____
45. **What measures do you think can improve waste management in your settlement?**

    _____

Section 6: Education and Health

Education

1. **Education Levels in Household:**
    - ☐ None
    - ☐ Primary
    - ☐ Secondary

- ☐ College/University
- ☐ Adult Education

2. School Access:

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

Health

3. What type of health facility is closest to your residence?

- ☐ Public hospital
- ☐ Public dispensary/clinic
- ☐ Private hospital/clinic
- ☐ Faith-based/NGO health facility
- ☐ Traditional healer
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

4. How far is the nearest health facility from your residence?

- ☐ Less than 1 kilometer
- ☐ 1–3 kilometers
- ☐ 3–5 kilometers
- ☐ More than 5 kilometers

5. How do you usually travel to the nearest health facility?

- ☐ Walking
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Motorbike (boda boda)
- ☐ Public transport (matatu, bus)
- ☐ Private vehicle
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

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

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

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

(Open-ended)

Section 7: Governance and Public Participation

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

Community Priorities:

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

Need	Priority Rank (1–5)
Housing improvements	
Water and sanitation services	
Education facilities	
Healthcare facilities	

Employment opportunities

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

Community Involvement

6. **Participation in Development Planning:**
    - Have you participated in any settlement development planning or discussions?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
7. **Barriers to Participation:**
    - If no, what prevents you from participating? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Lack of information about meetings
        - ☐ Time constraints
        - ☐ Lack of trust in decision-makers
        - ☐ Other: _____
8. **Preferred Engagement Methods:**
    - How would you prefer to be engaged in community development efforts? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Regular community meetings
        - ☐ Online platforms (e.g., social media, WhatsApp groups)
        - ☐ Door-to-door consultations
        - ☐ Other: _____

Recommendations

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

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

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

Monitoring and Feedback

12. **Progress Monitoring:**
    - How should progress on community development initiatives be monitored?
        - ☐ Community-led monitoring committees
        - ☐ Regular public meetings and updates
        - ☐ Surveys and feedback mechanisms
        - ☐ Other: _____
13. **Feedback Channels:**
    - How would you like to provide feedback on settlement development projects?
        - ☐ Suggestion boxes
        - ☐ Online feedback forms
        - ☐ Direct communication with leaders

- ☐ Other: _____

Section 9: Crime and Conflict Resolution

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

Crime Incidence

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

Reporting and Law Enforcement

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

Safety Perceptions

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

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

Conflict Resolution

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

Recommendations

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

Section 10: Disaster Management

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

Types of Disasters

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

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

Disease outbreaks (e.g., cholera, malaria)	
Landslides	
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:

Thank You for Your Cooperation!

Annex 4: Chance Find Procedure

Chance Find Procedure for Majaoni Community Resource Centre Development 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 the proposed Majaoni Community Resource Centre Development (hereafter referred to as "the Project"), outlining the procedures that the Contractor and site personnel will follow should potential cultural heritage discoveries occur during construction activities associated with the Project. This procedure applies to all excavation, foundation works, trenching, and other ground-disturbing activities undertaken during the construction of the two-storey community resource centre, including the social hall, daycare facility, library, offices, ablution facilities, septic tank and soak pit, drainage works, and associated infrastructure.

The Chance Find Procedure has been developed in alignment with international good practice, including the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources, and also complies with Government of Kenya requirements, particularly the National Museums and Heritage Act, 2006.

The Project requires the implementation of this Chance Find Procedure to manage any accidental discovery of archaeological, historical, cultural, or paleontological materials during construction. The scope and scale of the procedure is proportionate to the nature, scale, and type of potential risks to cultural heritage that may arise from the Project's construction activities, which include excavation for foundations, septic tank and soak pit, drainage works, and other earthworks.

Purpose of the Chance Find Procedure

A Chance Find Procedure is a project-specific procedure 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; 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 World Bank OP 4.11 and national law; and to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures.

The Chance Find Procedure aims to:

① Protect physical cultural resources from the adverse impacts of construction activities and support their preservation;
② Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of Physical Cultural Resources; and
③ Raise awareness of all construction workers and site management regarding the potential for accidental discovery of cultural heritage resources.

This Chance Find Procedure therefore intends to provide a clear response in accordance with relevant national legislation and international good practice. All contracts for civil works will include this Chance Find Procedure.

In order for the Chance Find Procedure to be effective, the Contractor's 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 will be provided by the Contractor.

Roles and Responsibilities

The following roles and responsibilities are assigned for the implementation of the Chance Find Procedure:

Role	Responsibility
Contractor's Site Manager	Responsible for ensuring all site personnel are trained on the Chance Find Procedure. Upon discovery, immediately halt construction activities in the affected area, secure the site, and notify the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and the Supervising Consultant. Prevent any further disturbance to the chance find.
Environmental Control Officer (ECO)	Responsible for verifying the discovery, documenting the find (location, GPS coordinates, depth, type of material), and photographing the exposed materials. Notify the CPCT Environmental Safeguards Officer within 24 hours.
Supervising Consultant	Responsible for overseeing the Contractor's compliance with the Chance Find Procedure. Advise the Contractor on the appropriate actions and ensure notification to the CPCT and NPCT. Liaise with the National Museums of Kenya.
County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) - Environmental Safeguards Officer	Responsible for receiving notifications from the Contractor, documenting the discovery in project records, and ensuring that the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) is informed. Coordinate with the relevant authorities.

Procedure for Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources (Chance Finds)

This Chance Finds Procedure covers the actions to be taken from the discovery 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 construction activities for the Majaoni Community Resource Centre, the following procedure will be executed:

Step 1: Halt Construction

The Contractor's Site Manager shall immediately halt construction activities in the area of the discovery and within a 25-meter radius to avoid any further damage to the find.

Step 2: Report the Discovery

The worker who discovers the find shall immediately report it to the Site Supervisor, who shall in turn notify the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and the Supervising Consultant.

Step 3: Secure and Fence the Site

The Contractor shall delineate and fence the discovered site or area and provide a 25-meter buffer zone around all sides of the find. The Contractor shall secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be arranged until the responsible authorities can take over.

Step 4: Prohibit Removal

The Contractor shall prohibit any removal of the objects by workers or other parties. No excavation or other ground-disturbing activities shall resume in the affected area.

Step 5: Document the Discovery

The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) shall document the discovery, noting the type of archaeological materials encountered, their location (GPS coordinates), and if possible, the depth below the surface where the find occurred. The ECO shall photograph the exposed materials, preferably with a scale (e.g., a file binder, coin, ruler, etc.).

Step 6: Notify Authorities

The Contractor's Site Manager or Supervising Consultant shall notify the National Museums of Kenya immediately (within 24 hours or less). The CPCT Environmental Safeguards Officer shall also be notified within 24 hours. The CPCT shall ensure that the NPCT is informed.

Step 7: Assessment by Heritage Authorities

The National Museums of Kenya shall oversee protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This shall require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the National Museums of Kenya or their designated representatives. The significance and importance of the findings shall be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage, including aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social, and economic values.

Step 8: Decisions on Management

Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the National Museums of Kenya in consultation with the relevant authorities. This could include changes in the project layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archaeological importance), conservation, preservation, restoration, and/or salvage.

Step 9: Written Communication

Implementation of the authority's decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the National Museums of Kenya to the Supervising Consultant, CPCT, and NPCT. The mitigation measures could include the change of proposed project design/layout, protection, conservation, restoration, and/or preservation of the sites and/or objects.

Step 10: Resumption of Construction

Construction work at the site may resume only after permission is given in writing from the National Museums of Kenya concerning the safeguarding of the heritage.

Step 11: Reporting to the World Bank

The Contractor and the NPCT are obliged to declare the chance find discovery at the earliest possible date to the World Bank through established project reporting channels.

Training and Awareness

The Contractor shall ensure that all workers and site personnel receive induction training on the Chance Find Procedure before commencing any ground-disturbing activities. The training shall include:

- An overview of cultural heritage and its importance;

- The types of materials that may be encountered;
- The procedures to follow upon discovery;
- The importance of not disturbing or removing any discovered materials;
- Reporting requirements and contact details.

The Contractor shall maintain training records as evidence of compliance.

Records and Documentation

The following records shall be maintained in relation to any chance find:

- Notification records
- Photographs of the discovery
- GPS coordinates and site description
- Correspondence with the National Museums of Kenya and CPCT
- Written decisions and approvals from relevant authorities
- Records of any mitigation measures implemented

These records shall be made available to the NPCT and the World Bank upon request.

Annex 5: Majaoni Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development

State Department of Housing and Urban Development

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MOMBASA

Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development

MAJAONI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2024 – 2027)

(Contract No: KE-MOTI-390949-CS-QCBS)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Prepared By

Pamoja Trust

14th February 2025

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Letter of Transmittal

This Environmental and Social Screening Report summarizes four (04) **proposed investments projects for Majaoni Community Development Plan (2024-2027)**. The projects were selected through participatory stakeholder engagement fora held at the Majaoni Informal Settlement, from which the ten projects were considered for the screening. This assignment is financed by the Government of Kenya in partnership with the International Development Agency (IDA), under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP2). The projects are overseen by the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT). The Community Development Plan (CDP) has been prepared under Component 2 of KISIP2 whose aim is to enhance socio-economic inclusion for empowerment of the informal settlements community. This is part of Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project's (KISIP) overall development project objective to improve access to basic services and strengthen institutional capacity for informal settlements upgrading in Kenya.

The environmental and social screening for proposed projects and investments helps to identify potential risks and impacts to the environment and the surrounding communities. It hence facilitates determination of the scale and scope of necessary assessments, including the environmental and social impacts assessment (ESIA), to ensure compliance with regulations and sustainability of the projects, and to gauge whether their impacts are severe enough to require a full environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA). Screening, being the first stage of the ESIA process, hence informs the key ESIA decision, either to conduct the full assessment, dependent on the potential significant impacts, or not to conduct it, in case of absence of such anticipated potential impacts. The screening is systematic, and follows specific procedures, hence the same format was used for all the 10 proposed projects. The screening process hence provides the necessary insights in consideration of the detailed ESIA.

i. The factual analysis of the impacts of proposed projects facilitates informed decision
ii. The above informs the project selection, design and implementation for impacts mitigation

The screening was structured to cover the requirements under the EMCA, 2015 and the EIA regulations as stipulated under the Gazette Notice No. 56 of 13th June 2003 and World Bank OP 4.12. The proposed projects will consider World Bank's safeguard policies for community projects, designed to protect the environment and people from harm during the development process. These policies also ensure that stakeholders are involved in the project design and selection, and implementation process (Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)

This report is therefore submitted being part of the Majaoni Community Development Plan

14th February 2025

…… ……

Sign Date

Mr. Samuel Ouko Olando

Team Leader- Pamoja Trust

https://pamojatrust.org

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
CDP	Community Development Plan
CPR	Comprehensive Project Report
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NPCT	National Project Coordination Committee
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PWD	People With Disability
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment
SPR	Summary Project Report
UNK	Unknown

SECTION 1: THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL PROJECTS SCREENING

1.1 Introduction

The Environmental and Social (E&S) screening for Majaoni site projects was carried out to determine whether the proposed projects require ESIA or not. The screening was done through identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the projects.

1.2 Objective of screening

The main objective of the E&S screening was to determine the potential adverse environmental and social impacts of the proposed projects. This consequently informs whether the ESIA should be undertaken.

1.3 Importance of Screening and Process

Environmental and social (E&S) screening for proposed projects is vital because it helps ensure that projects design and implementation is equitable and sustainable, hence helping to protect the environment and communities from potential negative impacts. This screening was undertaken to enhance environmental and social sustainability of the proposed projects, to ensure that the socio-environmental impacts are effectively mitigated and monitored throughout the projects life cycle. The process focused on both positive and negative environmental and social benefits of the project, hence enabled the identification and management of environmental and social risks that could be associated with proposed projects. Consequently, the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) will developed with clear responsibilities, activities, and proposed mitigation mechanisms for identified negative impacts, and enhancement of the benefits of the projects at the Majaoni Informal Settlement.

Being the first step of the ESIA process, E&S screening was necessary to determine whether the proposed projects and/or activities are potentially subject to full ESIA process for them to be actualized. The screening aims to ensure that the level of the ESIA is in tandem with the importance of the issues addressed in the Community Development Plan (CDP). The E&S screening enables making a preliminary determination of the expected environmental and social impacts of the proposed projects, relative significance hence mitigation measures.

The screening process resulted in the following outcomes. The projects that require.

i. No further screening through ESIA is required as tabulated in Table 1.
ii. A simplified or comprehensive ESIA is required.
    - A more limited ESIA or Simplified ESMP (often called preliminary or initial assessment)
    - A further study is necessary to determine the level of ESIA is required or a detailed ESMP (often called an initial environmental evaluation or examination)

Screening establishes basis for scoping stage, and identifies the key impacts to be evaluated and respective preliminary terms and reference for the ESIA.

SECTION 2: SCREENING OF PROPOSED PROJECTS

This report indicates the preliminary screening of the Majaoni informal settlement shortlisted proposed projects in the Community Development Plan. The criteria used considered whether each of the proposed projects entails physical infrastructure development that may result in significant negative environmental and social impacts. Evaluation and monitoring aspects will be included in the ESMP to ensure proactive mitigation during the project lifecycle. The aim of the screening is to identify projects that qualify for environmental and social impact assessment.

Table 1: CDP Proposed Projects Screening.

Rank	*Sector*	Investment Proposals	ESIA Necessary (YES/NO)
1.	Social Inclusion And Economic Empowerment	Construction of a Multifunctional Centre with ablution blocks, social hall, Information Centre, Day care facility, small office and a bore hole	Yes
2	Social Inclusion And Economic Empowerment	Establishment of a beach recreational area with Board Walk, with a designated space for Women Fish Sellers (Mama Karanga)	Yes
3	Social Inclusion And Economic Empowerment	*Training and Empowerment sessions* • Training of Youth, Women and PWDs self-help groups with Home industries skills, welding, digital skills, and agribusiness and production of concrete blocks • Communities training on Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Reduction. • Strengthening of community policing structures and development of community driven peace programs • Sensitize the communities on solid waste recycling and making of manure.	No
4	Solid Waste Management	Facilitation of the youth with transport facility (Lorry/ 3-wheelers (Tuk Tuks) to transport solid waste	Yes
5	Disaster management	Design and construction of modern drainage systems in flood-prone areas.	Yes

2.1: Projects Environmental & Social Assessment

The proposed projects were screened for their potential inherent social and environmental risks regardless of planned mitigation and management measures. The screening identified potential inherent risks in the event that mitigation measures are not implemented or fail. The risks were identified as if no mitigation or management measures were to be put in

place. Evaluation and monitoring aspects will be included in the ESMP to ensure proactive mitigation during the project lifecycle. The tables in this section provides for screening report of each of the projects identified in **Table 1**.

9.2.1 Table 2: Majaoni Project Proposal No. 1: Multifunctional Centre

Project No. 1	**Project Name: Construction of Multifunctional Centre With Ablution Blocks, Social Hall, Information Centre, Day Care Facility, Office**				
SECTION A: General Information					
Date of screening	14th February 2025				
Name of County and Settlement	Mombasa County –Majaoni Informal Settlement				
Activities					
Project Description. Briefly describe project activities	Project will avail community gathering space in for Majaoni Community for meetings celebrations, cultural events, daycare, information center and social activities. Social hall will be used for, capacity building programs for professional advancement, health & wellness initiatives, conflict resolution & support, and youth engagement. Project will therefore enhance social cohesion, improved access to services well as community revenue generation. • Acquisition of necessary regulatory permits e.g. from CGM, NEMA, Land ownership documents • Development of site plan, and inclusive designs with access for elderly and PWDs- Social Hall, Day Care, Information Center, Toilets • Construction and equipment of Social hall, With Day Care, Information Center, sanitation facilities • Landscaping of outdoor spaces to create conducive environment and aesthetics				
Categorize Project Activities into List A or List B or List C *(see above)*	A- High Impacts				
Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
Risk Category *(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know)*	Yes	No	UNK	If **Yes,** brief justification of answer	Mitigation measures
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where a project is undertaken?	Yes			Potential negative impacts in construction and post construction phases	ESMP including mitigation measures; inclusive designs to facilitate access to elderly and PWDs
Is there a risk of diversion of project benefits?		No			
Is there a risk that project benefits may not reach truly vulnerable populations?		No			
Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?	Yes			During construction and operation phases from outside Majaoni	ESMP with mitigation measures for GBV and SEAH risks

Labor and Working Conditions					
Does the activity include a construction component?	Yes			Site preparation, and construction phase for center	Project site to be demarcated to restrain access; ESMP with mitigation for OSH risks' for site workers
Will the activity require a larger contractor workforce? (Above 50)	Yes			During construction phase	Majaoni residents to get priority; ESMP with mitigation measures for OSH, GBV and SEAH risks

Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste?	Yes			Cement wastes during construction and electronic waste in operation phase;	ESMP with ecofriendly hazardous wastes mitigation &management
Will the activity result in soil erosion?	Yes			Excavation of soil will susceptibility of the soil to be eroded	Excavated material will be placed on site area not susceptible to run-off for re-use on site and disposal
Will the activity result in siltation and/or contamination of the water body?	Yes			Excavated earth and construction wastes may be washed into the nearby sea	ESMP to include mitigation. Excavated material will be placed on site area not susceptible to run-off for re-use on site and disposal
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?	Yes			During construction phase	ESMP to ensure minimal disturbance and replanting after construction
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)	Yes			Paints during construction phase	ESMP with mitigation measures; use of ecofriendly paints
Community Health and Safety					
Is there a risk of community exposure to pesticides?		No			
Is there a risk of increased GBV/SEAH cases due to labor influx?	Yes			During construction	ESMP with mitigation for GBV and SEAH risks
Land Acquisition and Resettlement					
Has due diligence on land to site the new project been conducted? Is the land available and free from encumbrances?	Yes			The proposed sites are public	Land ownership documents to be obtained from , Ministry of Education &CGM before project commencement
Will the project lead to the displacement of a population?		No			
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?		No			
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		No			

Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?		No			CGM to avail land ownership documents for verification, and Ministry of Education approvals before project commencement
Will the activity lead to blocked access to people in the area?		No			

SUMMARY OF THE SCREENING PROCESS		
E&S Screening	**Results and Recommendation**	
Is Additional Assessment Necessary? *Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options (see below)*	**Screening Result**	**Summary of Screening Result Justification**
	ESIA Summary Project Report (SPR) recommended	Yes
	Detailed ESMP recommended.	Detailed ESMP since project is low risk category

9.2.2 Table 3: Majaoni Project Proposal No. 2-Beach Community Recreational Facility

Project No. 2	**Project Name: Establishment of a Community Recreation Facility, Mangrove Forest, and Cooked Fish Sellers (*Mama Karanga*) Site**
SECTION A: General Information	
Date of screening	14th February, 2025
Name of County and Settlement	Mombasa County – Majaoni Informal Settlement
Project Description. Briefly describe project activities	Project vital for provision of recreation, capacity building and environmental awareness for schools and community, community engagement activities, including mangrove conservation and ecotourism hence income generation for local community. • Acquisition of relevant authorization and permits since proposed site is creek riparian land with mangrove forest e.g. from CGM, KFS,NEMA, land change of use (if applicable) • Architectural ecofriendly inclusive designs for recreational facility, boardwalk and fish landing site and approval from relevant authorities with access for elderly and PWDs • Construction of Recreation facility, Fish Landing site, Mangrove boardwalk, Women Fish Sellers' (*Mama Karanga)* Site, and including Sanitation facilities • Community capacity building
Categorize Project Activities into List A or List B or List C	A- High Impacts category
Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities	

Risk Category *(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact*	Yes	No	UNK	If **Yes,** brief justification of answer	Mitigation measures
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where project is undertaken?	Yes			Proposed project site on creek riparian land, includes Propose mangrove forest boardwalk, with potential negative impacts	ESMP to ensure proactive mitigation of potential socio-environmental negative impacts
Is there a risk of diversion of project benefits?		No			
Is there a risk that project benefits may not reach truly vulnerable populations?		No			
Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?	Yes			During construction phase to provide labor; operations phase for recreation, and *Mama Karanga* business	Priority to be given to Majaoni residents; ESMP for GBV and SEAH risks mitigation
Labor and Working Conditions					
Does the activity include a construction component?	Yes			Construction of Recreation, mangrove boardwalk and fish landing site, *Mama Karanga* sheds, sanitation facilities	ESMP recommended for mitigation of OSH risks
Will the activity require a larger contractor workforce? (Above 50)	Yes			During construction phase	ESMP with clear mitigation measures for OSH, GBV and SEAH risks
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste?	Yes			Cements wastes during construction	ESMP with clear mitigation on waste management, and OSH risks
Will the activity result in soil erosion?	Yes			Proposed Project site on riparian land. Potential Soil erosion is expected due to excavation and construction activity during high tide and rainy season	Excavated earth to be reused and surplus stored away from seashore, storm water and disposed in eco-friendly method

Will the activity result in siltation and/or contamination of the water body?	Yes			Construction related wastes, and excavated earth may be washed into the sea since the site is in ocean riparian zone. Wastes generated during operation phase activities may pollute the sea	ESIA/ESMP outlining mitigation measures including storage of excavated earth away from seashore, awaiting reuse/disposal; wastes management in construction and operations phase
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?	Yes			Construction of boardwalk and other facilities may disturb riparian flora and fauna including mangroves	ESMP to ensure minimal disturbance of riparian flora and fauna; restoration activities
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)	Yes			Paints during construction phase	ESMP ensure use of eco-friendly paints, wastes management
Community Health and Safety					
Is there a risk of community exposure to pesticides?		No			
Is there a risk of increased GBV/SEAH cases due to labor influx?	Yes			During construction phase in labor provision, operations phase activities	ESMP with clear GBV and SEAH risks mitigation measures
Land Acquisition and Resettlement					
Has due diligence on land to site the new project been conducted? Is the land available and free from encumbrances?			UNK	Project site on riparian land under KFS	Authorization documents from KFS to be availed before commencement of project
Will the project lead to the displacement of a population?		No			
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?			UNK		
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?	Yes			Project site currently used as a fish landing site	Provision of alternative fish landing site
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?			UNK		
Will the activity lead to blocked access to people in the area?	Yes			Construction may block access to the sea and current landing site	Public participation and stakeholder engagement; provision of alternative fish landing site
SUMMARY OF THE SCREENING PROCESS					

E&S Screening	**E&S Screening**	
Is Additional Assessment Necessary? *Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options (see below)*	**Screening Result**	**Summary of Screening Result Justification**
	ESIA Summary Project Report (SPR) recommended	Yes
	Detailed ESMP recommended with clear mitigation measures.	Proposed project not on ecologically sensitive creek riparian land

9.2.3 Table 4: Project Proposal No.3- Community Empowerment Through Capacity Building

Project No. 3	**Project Name: Community Empowerment Through Capacity Building**				
SECTION A: General Information					
Date of screening	14th February 2025				
Name of County and Settlement	Mombasa County – Majaoni Informal Settlement				
Activities					
Project Description *(Briefly describe project activities)*	Project to foster self-reliance by equipping Majaoni community members with skills and knowledge for addressing challenges Community Empowerment through capacity building on: • Training of Youth, Women and PWDs self-help groups with home industries skills, welding, digital skills, and agribusiness and production of concrete blocks • Communities training on Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Reduction • Strengthening of community policing structures and development of community driven peace programs • Sensitize the communities on solid waste recycling and making of manure				
Categorize Project Activities into List A or List B or List C (see above)	A- Low Risks				
Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
Risk Category (Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)	Yes	No	UNK	If **Yes,** brief justification of answer	Mitigation measures
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where project is undertaken?		No			
Is there a risk of diversion of project benefits?		No			
Is there a risk that project benefits may not reach truly vulnerable populations?		No			

Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?		No			

Labor and Working Conditions					
Does the activity include a construction component?		No			
Will the activity require a larger contractor workforce? (Above 50)		No			
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste?	Yes			During training, possible use of pesticides(agro-business),metal off cuts(welding), cements wastes (cement blocks)	Use of PPEs eco-friendly waste management
Will the activity result in soil erosion?		No			
Will the activity result in siltation and/or contamination of the water body?		No			
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?		No			
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)	Yes			Agro-business training may use fertilizers and pesticides	Use of PPEs eco-friendly waste management
Community Health and Safety					
Is there a risk of community exposure to pesticides?	Yes			Agro farming training sessions may involve use of pesticides	Screening report with mitigation of OSH risks and waste management
Is there a risk of increased GBV/SEAH cases due to labor influx?		No			
Land Acquisition and Resettlement					
Has due diligence on land to site the new project been conducted? Is the land available and free from encumbrances?	Yes			Empowerment sessions to be conducted in existing facilities	Land availability issues not applicable
Will the project lead to the displacement of a population?		No			
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance,		No			

related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?					
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		No			
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?		No			
Will the activity lead to blocked access to people in the area?		No			
SUMMARY OF THE SCREENING PROCESS					
E&S Screening	**Results and Recommendation**				
Is Additional Assessment Necessary? *Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options (see below)*	**Screening Result**			**Summary of Screening Result Justification**	
	ESIA not required.			No	
	Empowerment sessions to be conducted in existing facilities			Screening report sufficient since project has low risks	

9.2.4 Table 5: Project Proposal No. 4- Construction of Drainage Infrastructure

Project No: 4	**Project Name: Design and construction of modern drainage systems in flood-prone areas of Majaoni**				
SECTION A: General Information					
Date of screening	14th February 2025				
Name of County and Settlement	Mombasa County, Majaoni Informal Settlement.				
Activities					
Project Description (*Briefly describe project activities)*	Construction of effective storm water drainage system effectively manage storm water, reduce flooding and improve living conditions • Acquisition of necessary permits & authorizations e.g. From CGM, NEMA, Land ownership documentation • Flood risk assessment, site survey, topography, existing drainage and challenges. • Preparation and existing utilities mapping (e.g. water pipes, power lines) • Secure permissions for land-use for drainage infrastructure • Design and construction of drainage primary and secondary channels, storm water collection points and outfall structures, connection to main drainage • Establishment of community drainage infrastructure management system				
Categorize Project Activities into List A or List B or List C (see above)	A-High impact				
Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
Risk Category (Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)	Yes	No	UNK	If **Yes,** brief justification of answer	Mitigation measures
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where project is undertaken?	Yes			Project not localized but cover Majaoni settlement, with potential environmental and social impacts	ESMP indicating public participation in identification of problem areas; Secure permission or agreements where drainage infrastructure will be constructed
Is there a risk of diversion of project benefits?		No			
Is there a risk that project benefits may not reach truly vulnerable populations?		No			

Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?	Yes			Labor force during construction	Priority to Majaoni residents. ESMP for mitigation of GBV and SEAH risks
Labor and Working Conditions					
Does the activity include a construction component?	Yes			Excavation of primary and secondary channels, culverts, collection points and outfall structures.	ESMP to ensure impacts mitigation
Will the activity require a larger contractor workforce? (Above 50)	Yes			Project not localized but settlement wide, hence large workforce for excavation (machines & manual)	Priority to Majaoni residents including vulnerable groups. ESMP for mitigation of OSH, GBV and SEAH risks
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste?	Yes			Cement waste during construction	ESMP with mitigation mechanisms
Will the activity result in soil erosion?	Yes			During channels excavations and canalization of storm water	Erosion control and soil stabilization mechanisms including planting grass along open drains, gabions and ripraps, and concrete linings in steep areas
Will the activity result in siltation and/or contamination of the water body?	Yes			Through storm water in rainy season	ESMP for impacts mitigation
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?	Yes			Drainage channels excavation may destroy flora	ESMP to ensure minimal flor disturbance and replanting
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)		No			

Community Health and Safety					
Is there a risk of community exposure to pesticides?		No			
Is there a risk of increased GBV/SEAH cases due to labor influx?	Yes			During construction phase	.ESMP for mitigation of GBV and SEAH risks
Land Acquisition and Resettlement					
Has due diligence on land to site the new project been conducted? Is the land available and free from encumbrances?			UNK		Project not localized but settlement wide; CGM to provide land ownership documents

Will the project lead to the displacement of a population?			UNK		
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?			UNK		CGM to provide land ownership/and or agreements documents in case drainage infrastructure pass through non-public land
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		No			
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?			UNK		Drainage infrastructure may involve non-public land
Will the activity lead to blocked access to people in the area?		No			

SUMMARY OF THE SCREENING PROCESS		
E&S Screening	**Results and Recommendation**	
Is Additional Assessment Necessary? Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options (see below)	**Screening Result**	**Summary of Screening Result Justification**
	ESIA Summary Project Report (SPR) recommended	Yes
	Detailed ESMP is recommended	Project is low impacts category. Since the project is not localized but settlement wide, detailed ESMP necessary for impacts identification and mitigation

SECTION 3: CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

9.3 3.1: Key Findings

The Environmental and Social Screening of the proposed Majaoni Informal Settlement Community Development Plan gave the following key findings.

i. Four projects were considered for screening based on the prioritized list. One project (Facilitation of the youth with transport facility i.e. Lorry/ 3-wheelers (Tuk Tuks) to transport solid waste) was not screened since it only involves acquisition of the vehicles
ii. The screening resulted in the following categories.
    - For one project (Community Empowerment), the screening is sufficient and does not require further ESIA or even ESMP, since it does not require physical infrastructure. The community empowerment sessions will be conducted in existing facilities.
    - One project require simplifies ESMP since it's in low impacts category
    - Two projects proposals that require a detailed ESIA/ESMP, since they fall into the high impacts category due to the magnitude of potential negative socio-environmental impacts

9.4 3.2: Recommendations

The screenings were based on the assumption that all the projects (except where indicated Unknown (UNK) will be undertaken on the public land. Due diligence is necessary to ascertain land tenure for project sites. Nonetheless, the following are key recommendations based on the screening findings.

i. An objective ESIA be carried out as specified for respective projects.
ii. Stakeholder engagement (with those directly or indirectly be affected by the proposed project).vital and should be continuous throughout the projects cycle
iii. The detailed ESIA conducted as recommended for respective projects
    a. The assumption was that all projects to be undertaken on public land. Due diligence necessary, including conducting consultation with Stakeholders, to get relevant documentation from Mombasa County Government.
    b. The detailed designs for each project will inform the ESIA process.
    c. ESMP to be developed for each approved project

Annex 6: Project site photos

	
Plate 1: Majaoni Primary school	Plate 2: Access road to the project site
	
Plate 3: Project site settings	Plate 4: Proposed oproject site

Annex 7: Bill of Quantity

PROPOSED COMMUNITY CENTRE & LIBRARY

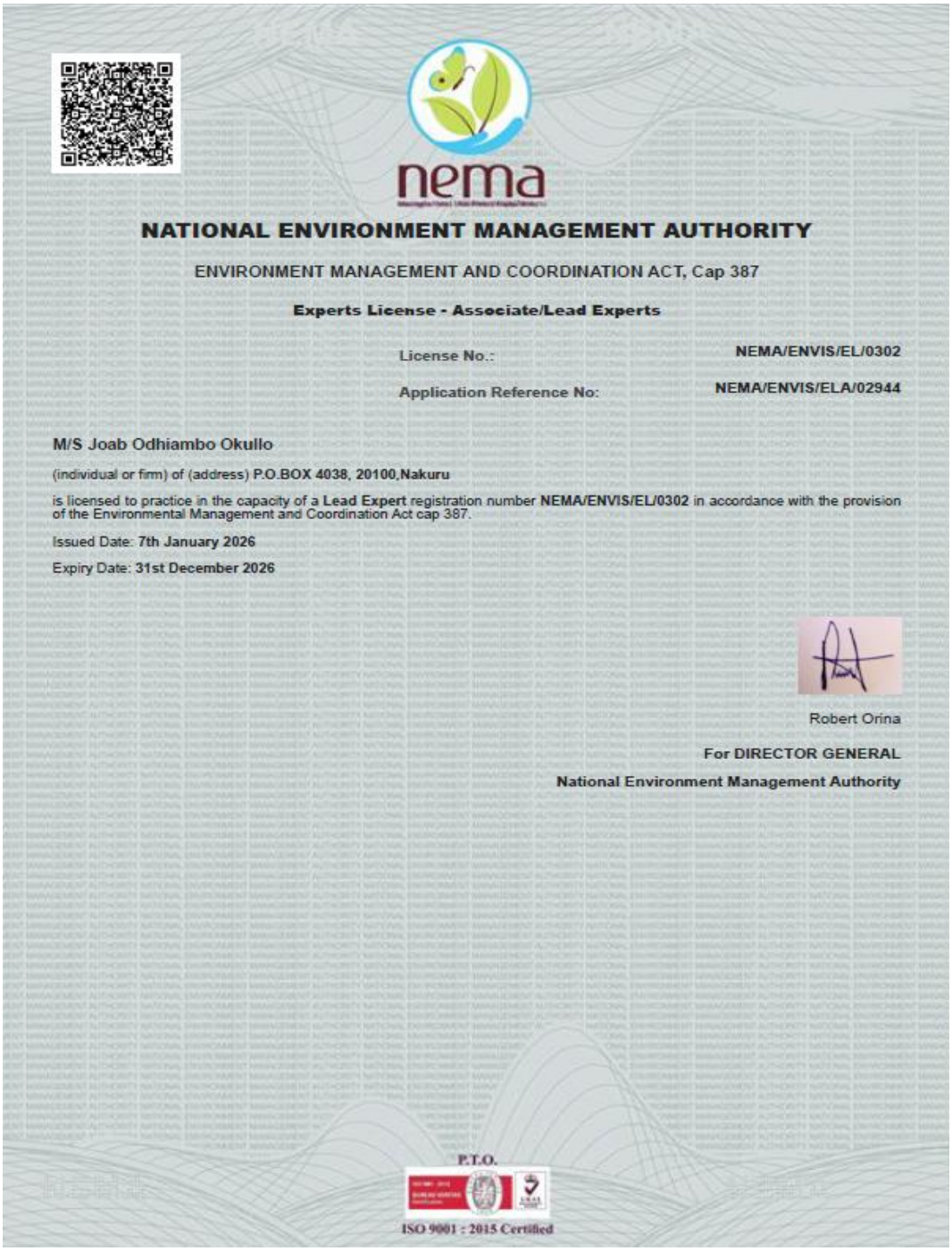
FOR MAJAONI COMMUNITY, KILIFI COUNTY.

GRAND SUMMARY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (KES)
0	Preambles & Pricing Notes	
1	Bill No. 1 - Preliminaries	959,000.00
2	Bill No. 2 - Builders Works	14,361,506.50
3	Bill No. 3 - External Works	3,796,490.00
4	Bill No. 4 - Plumbing Installations	1,017,650.00
5	Bill No. 5 - Provisional Sums	3,048,000.00
	Sub - Total 1 - Amount	**23,182,646.50**
6	Add 16% Value Added Tax (VAT)	3,709,223.44
	Sub - Total 2 - Amount	**26,891,869.94**
7	**Allow for 10% Contingencies**	2,690,000.00
	TOTAL CARRIED TO FORM OF TENDER:	**29,581,869.94**

Prepared by: Qs. Erick Ogola (Reg. No. Q943)	Date: July 2026

Annex 8: Expert license



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ACT, Cap 387

Experts License - Associate/Lead Experts

License No.: NEMA/ENVIS/EL/0302

Application Reference No: NEMA/ENVIS/ELA/02944

M/S Joab Odhiambo Okullo

(individual or firm) of (address) P.O.BOX 4038, 20100,Nakuru

is licensed to practice in the capacity of a **Lead Expert** registration number **NEMA/ENVIS/EL/0302** in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act cap 387.

Issued Date: **7th January 2026**

Expiry Date: **31st December 2026**

Robert Orina

For DIRECTOR GENERAL

National Environment Management Authority

P.T.O.

ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified