MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department for Housing and Urban Development

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

SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC GYM, CHILDREN PLAY AREA AND SMALL-SCALE IMPROVEMENT

IN MAZINGIRA PARK, KILIFI COUNTY

KASH
Keeping Alive Societies Hope

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KILIFI
PAMOJA TUJENGE

JULY, 2026

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. Introduction

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

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

The Proponent; Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development; State Department for Housing and Urban Development, proposes to construct a children Play Area with a fence, Public Gym with 2 vending kiosks, View point deck, Landscaping and Water Tanks installation and WASH Area with site cabro Paving.

A solar system will be installed onsite for lighting and security purposes and the building and toilet block as well as the compound shall be powered through a solar photovoltaic (PV) system designed to provide clean, reliable, and sustainable energy for lighting and essential electrical services within the facility. The project will be located on land with a Part Development Plan (PDP) that's approved and is attached in this report. Allotment of land is ongoing for the project site by the County Government of Kilifi.

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

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

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

ii. Project Description

The park slopes towards the Indian Ocean, along the coastal shore of Kilifi Creek at GPS Coordinates X 39.85794004 and Y -3.63663205. The proponent; County Government of Kilifi (CGK) proposed to construct. The land where the project will be located will have allotment done; the purpose for this is to secure the project for long term sustainability.

There will be construction of a children Play Area with a fence, Public Gym with 2 vending kiosks, View point deck, Landscaping and Water Tanks installation and WASH Area.

A solar system will be installed onsite for lighting and security purposes and the building and toilet block as well as the compound shall be powered through a solar photovoltaic (PV) system designed to provide clean, reliable, and sustainable energy for lighting and essential electrical services within the facility. The project will be located on plot land with a Part Development Plan (PDP) that's approved and is attached in this report.

Drainage facilities will also be constructed onsite as well and the waste material likely to be generated onsite include eexcavated spoil soil, cconcrete debris, broken cabro blocks, timber offcuts, metal scraps, packaging materials, plastic waste, domestic waste from workers. Potable water will be sourced from Kilifi Water and Sanitation Company (KILIWASCO) supply. A domestic water storage system is recommended in case of an interruption in supply.

iii. Baseline Information

The park is public use in nature and is sandwiched between the County commissioner's residence and other upcoming residential houses. Mazingira Park is situated about 2 km from Kilifi Bridge along Bofa Road along the coastal shore of Kilifi Creek. The park has no permanent built up areas and consists of temporary vendor shades, makeshift washrooms. There is also an incomplete toilet under construction funded by the World Bank. There is also an incomplete play area for children. A local youth group has also constructed shades for park users that they charge for their use. There are also walkways constructed within the park as well as public seats. The proposed projects will complement these facilities for higher positive impacts to the community. The incomplete toilet funded by the Bank is under construction currently, incomplete play area is still under use while some elements have been removed for safety, temporary vendor shades are in a dilapidated state, and user-charged shades are also not in a good state of use and expose users to weather elements. The proposed project design has incorporated similar amenities i.e. toilets, vending area and play area which will replace the dilapidated elements.

The south area is the Indian Ocean coastline with potential for beach tourism. Inside the park, there are various recreational and environmental activities happening. A large portion of the park is used for relaxation. The beach from provides areas for beach activities including swimming, kite surfing. The western part of the park is used for hosting weddings and community meetings and has a vehicles parking area. At the time of construction, working areas will be cordoned off from any non-authorized persons. This includes all types of park users as they can also be provided with temporary access to areas that are will not be active construction sites within the park. This will be coordinated by the safety officer who will be stationed onsite to safely guide the processes. At the operation phase, there will be guides and guards onsite as well as trained community groups who will control access to ensure site safety post construction.

The park borders the Indian Ocean on the western side. The coastal beach has mangroves which are protected. The beaches are also prone to erosion especially the scouring action of the ocean waves as well as inland rain water erosion. The usage of the park peaks during the weekends from Friday to Sunday. The rest of the week days have visitors trickling in especially in the afternoon hours. Park users include the wedding entourages, people relaxing there, sight seers, vendors, scouts who monitor the ocean. The drainage of the area is good; the land gently to steep slopes to the ocean which offers some protection from flooding events.

There are groups operating in the park; mainly unregulated youth and community groups with diverse interests. They have the potential to cause conflicts in management of the park, also due to revenue to be generated onsite during operation phase of the project. The site has very poor sanitary condition. There are 3 dilapidated public toilets which will be decommissioned by the county government. An upcoming World Bank funded project will alleviate this issue of unsanitary conditions onsite once complete; its nearing completion also. There is the Indian Ocean on the lower end of the park which can face pollution from liquid and solid waste from the park. There are settlements neighbouring the park that can also be affected by the site activities as well as government offices and commercial enterprises.

iv. Legal and Policy Framework

The World Bank policies triggered include OP.401: Environment Assessment, OP 4.20: Gender and Development, and the World Bank Access to Information Policy 2015. The main Kenyan legal and policy instruments that are triggered include

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

v. Stake Holder Identification and Engagement

Stakeholder consultations for the project were carried out at the County level, and settlement level with settlement leadership and with residents in the month of May, 2026 (see Appendix 3 in this report). The provisions of the Constitution on stakeholder engagement are supported by World Bank Operation Safeguards Policy (OP 4.01) on Environmental Assessment in sub-sections 15 to 19. Sub-section 15 on Public Participation states that for all Category A and Category B projects, during the EA process, the borrower is supposed to consult project affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) about the project's environmental aspects and takes their views into account. The County Government Act (2012) in Part 2 Section 6 states that in exercising its powers or performing any of its functions a county government shall ensure efficiency, effectiveness, inclusivity and participation of the people. The Environmental Management Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387, consist of General principles: (a). principle of public participation in the development of plans, policies and processes for the management of the environment

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

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

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

vi. Analysis of Alternative's

In considering the project options, the following options were considered. These included the no Action which would means that the status quo remains and the proponent will have to abandon the project hence leaving the site with the insitu. The proposed development in another location was not considered because the county government does not have another alternative plot of land that is public. Land is very scarce in the informal settlement also as was evidenced at the time of public participation. The site offered the following advantages: The project is compatible with existing Mazingira Park Master Plan, the park has some existing amenities that will be improved i.e. children play area, Tranquil environment for park users exists, Availability of public land and space for improvement, Convenience of access to the settlement's community and Proximity to other settlements was an incentive to reduce distances travelled to the park to access amenities.

The alternative building design and construction materials: The initial proposal for a new children's play area was rejected to avoid duplication of facilities, and it was instead agreed to rehabilitate the existing play area. The gymnasium design was also revised from a purely outdoor facility, which was considered unsuitable due to the harsh climate, to a hybrid model incorporating both indoor and outdoor spaces to improve functionality and usability. The choice of materials and technology was influenced by the overarching concept of using local materials and technology that can be sustained by the community throughout the lifetime of the project. This is further expounded on in the attached architectural project report.

vii. Determination of Environmental and Social Risks

In order to identify the likely risks, the screening exercise adopted the standard Environmental and social screening template provided in the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP2) Environment and Social Management Framework (EMSF), to assess potential project cycle risks on the natural and human environment within the site and larger settlement. Impacts were subjected to risk rating and overall, the results showed that they are small scale and localized in nature and can be mitigated at the present stage of a Summary Project Report (SPR). These risks include Shoreline sensitivity, Increased water demand for project activities i.e. tree planting ,Vegetation protection, Public-use conflicts, Sanitation dependency with new toilet under construction, traffic and access disruptions, Sustainability risk, increased generation of solid wastes associated with construction activities, Physical injury from slipping falling and handling equipment, noise pollution risks associated with transport and construction activities, increased soil erosion, increased risks of accidents associated with transport trucks ferrying material to construction sites, generation of solid waste or machine wastes, air pollution in the park as a result of dust and vehicular exhaust, health and safety risk and personal protective equipment (PPE's) use, site security including fencing, traffic management, site sanitation and dust suppression onsite, Project can cause health and safety impacts on community/workers, Skewed distribution of project benefits in employment creation and SGBV referral and response among others.

viii. Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

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

Shoreline sensitivity

- No development will be located in a place where its likely to interfere with the ocean shore line

Vegetation protection

- There shall be no cutting of any protected tree species including baobab and mangroves
- There shall be no clearing of unnecessary vegetation onsite
- Where any nonprotected tree species is removed, replace with at least 3 similar species or related species

Public-use conflicts

- Ensure equitable allocation of the project benefits for the settlements.
- Activate the grievance redress mechanism for the site
- Provide extensive stakeholder consultations at all stages of project development

Traffic and pedestrian safety

- Develop and implement a traffic routing plan; schedule deliveries during off-peak hours; coordinate with local authorities; use traffic marshals at peak periods.
- Install signage and warning barriers; deploy trained flaggers; introduce community awareness campaigns on traffic safety; create pedestrian-safe zones.
- Routine watering of roads; limit vehicle speeds; require covered trucks; apply gravel or stabilizers on loose surfaces.

Sanitation dependency with new toilet under construction

- Ensure there is a structured management of the facility as per the O&M plan
- Ensure that access to the toilets is controlled

Waste management

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

O&M sustainability risks

- Designate a trained youth or women group to manage the facilities
- The county to set aside a budget for operations and maintenance yearly
- Timely repairs and maintenance of constricted facilities

Climate change mitigation

- Install solar security lighting onsite
- Provide gutters and storage tanks for rain water harvesting

- Planting trees on and offsite to enhance water percolation, regulate temperatures and improve overall aesthetic value of project sites and settlement.

Impact on soil

- Reuse all excavated soil for landscaping in the park

Waste generation

- Construction campsite should have waste management plan and provided with appropriate waste handling equipment.
- Campsite should be provided with appropriate solid waste-holding receptacles to be regularly emptied for disposal by the County Government of Kilifi (CGK)

Working areas health and safety

- The Contractor should ensure that there is no contamination of the soil, vegetation or surface water in his workshop and other plant or emergency maintenance facilities.
- All fill, soil and/or sand materials should be free of weeds, litter and contaminants. Sources of materials shall be listed and approved by the Supervising Engineer.
- Any electrical or petrol driven pumps should be equipped and positioned so as not to cause any danger of ignition of materials

Disruption of park users' activities

- Time construction activities so as not to cause obstruction of park users during peak park activity periods and days.
- Park users should be informed of the intended activities, including likely dates for commencement and completion of works through notices posted in the area.
- Where grievances occur, the Contractor will be required to assist in the process to investigate and resolve the grievance as effectively and quickly as reasonable.
- Copies of complaints received are to be copied to the NPCT and CPCT.

Road safety

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

Site safety

- Fence the project site to improve safety and security
- Involve the park management in the project

ix. Findings Conclusion and Recommendations

The output of the construction activities is public gymn, Children PWD play area. The projects once completed will provide long-term employment women and the vulnerable in the community. Vending opportunities will be created in the park as well as attendants for the **sites**. It will also enhance health and well-being of the local community and reduce youth idleness and in turn reduce crime rate in the settlements. However, these construction and development activities carry risks for the area. Continuous monitoring of project implementation activities shall be done during construction/implementation phase to ensure the developed ESMP and Monitoring Plan is implemented.

Based on the identified risks therefore, sufficient mitigation measures have been proposed for the identified risk as detailed in this report. However, for construction activities for the proposed Mazingira Park improvement activities, an Environment and Social Impact Assessment will be required/undertaken for such prioritized project and a Summary Project Report has been prepared.

The Social screening findings in the settlement show that that KISIP Component 2 activities (on Social Economic Empowerment) are not likely to lead to any displacement from the settlement, and neither will private land be affected (given that all land identified in the settlement for the project is public land). Where temporary impact may occur i.e. to pave way for temporary transport corridor for materials, provisions in the ESMP will be applied and will be sufficient.

In order to enhance social inclusion in the project, vulnerable members of the community (including women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, children, youth, members of minority or marginalised communities) will be consulted at all stages of project development. All meetings have been and will be designed with their full participation including having their views incorporated in the project codesigning. They will also benefit in employment created in the project through implementation of not more than 2/3rd members of any one project will get employment to the detriment of the other. In addition, the PWD's will directly benefit from construction of friendly play area which will promote inclusion. The decommissioning of the unsafe toilets within the park shall be carried out jointly by the project consultant and the County Government.

The KISIP Project will develop an MOU with County Government of Kilifi with the SEC and GRC on ownership and management including maintenance of the investments. Const\ruction at the site will be on-going for an approximate period of 3 months at a cost of Ksh 21,632,067.50. Through a careful assessment, it has been noted that there are no adverse environmental impacts likely to arise that cannot be mitigated. An annual Environment Audit (EA) should be undertaken upon completion of the Project to gauge the level of implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Its therefore recommended that NEMA approval can be issued on the basis of this SPR report.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

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

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

Table 1: KISIP 2 Components and Interventions

No.	Component	Interventions
1	Component 1: Integrated settlement upgrading.	This component supports settlement upgrading through two main interventions classified under two sub-components; **Subcomponent 1.1: Tenure regularization -** coordinates regularization of tenure for people living on uncontested public lands whose process includes: Development of a local physical and land use development plan for the settlement which lays out land parcels and wayleaves for infrastructure like roads, drainage, walkways; Surveying with physical placement of beacons to demarcate the parcels as per the plan; Preparation list of beneficiaries and or issuance of letters of allotment based on the survey plan; and Issuance of titles. **Sub-component 1.2: Infrastructure Upgrading -** Coordinates infrastructure investment portfolio whose menu includes: water and sanitation systems, storm water drainage, solid waste collection and settlement sorting, pedestrian walkways, cycle paths, roads, street and security lighting, vending platforms, public parks, and green spaces. It further includes investments related to prevention of crime and violence, including but not limited to community centers.
2	Component 2: Socio-economic inclusion planning.	The project through socio-economic inclusion planning seek to enhance social and economic inclusion of the targeted beneficiaries. This component supports community development plans to enhance social and economic inclusion, identifies beneficiaries who fit the eligibility criteria of government programs but are excluded and connects them appropriately, supports participatory crime and violence mapping, monitors the employment of local labor, carries out community capacity building and awareness raising for various project interventions including community-based solid waste management.
3	Component 3: Institutional capacity development for slum upgrading	This component supports institutional and policy development at national and county levels; develops a capacity building plan for national and county levels to implement the Strategy and to develop understanding of slum upgrading processes; also supports technical assistance, training, workshops and learning events, experience sharing and peer-learning activities with other counties, and other capacity building activities.

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

4	Component 4: Program management and coordination	This component supports activities of the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) and the County Project Coordination Teams (CPCTs) related to national and county-level project management and coordination, including planning, surveying, engineering, fiduciary (financial management and procurement), safeguards compliance and monitoring, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communication and community development[2].

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

This consultancy assignment involves providing support in the implementation of the settlement level community development plans (CDPs) prepared through a participatory approach together with beneficiary communities in 6 selected informal settlements. The prioritized investments in the CDPs are to be implemented through the labor- intensive community works (LICW) model.

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

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

- Socio-economic inclusion targeting vulnerable members of the community to ensure participation of the vulnerable members of community is achieved in all the participating informal settlements; This includes identification of existing socioeconomic opportunities within the settlement as barriers limiting their access.
- A Crime and violence Prevention Plan that outlines strategies aimed at reducing the risk through addressing the root causes and drivers of crime and violence using the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
- Solid Waste Management Action Plan (SWMP) aimed at improving solid waste management and how income generating opportunities can be developed to support the economic status and livelihoods. This was developed based on KISIP's solid waste management strategy and community consultations.
- A community disaster preparedness and management plan to enhance the resilience of communities to potential disasters. It outlines strategies aimed at reducing the impact of disasters through monitoring, disaster prevention, preparedness, and recovery approach.
- A community investment plan that prioritizes investment proposals identified by the communities through a consultative process with an aim of achieving higher development needs as the people knows best their problems and settlement.

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

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

It will enable the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to make an informed decision on the proposal, including the terms and conditions that must be attached to the approval; and the public to understand the project and its

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

likely impacts on people and the environment. It is also aimed at complying with the requirement by the Bank on OP. 4.01 on Environmental Assessment for Category B projects.

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1.2.1 Screening Objectives

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

The main objectives of Environment and Social Screening is to

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

1.2.2 Environment Screening Process

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

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

1.2.3 Social Screening

Social screening was undertaken at co designing phase of the project with the community, the process of screening for social impacts provided preliminary information on the potential social risks likely to be encountered during construction

and operation phases of the project. The purpose of screening is to get an overview of the nature, scale and magnitude of the issues in order to determine the need for conducting Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and preparing Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

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

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

Conducting Due diligence on land availability, ownership and suitability for locating the project. The surveyors authenticated that adequate land was available for the project and is suitable. It was also established that the land is owned by the County Government as shown through the PDP attached to this report and the letter from CEC Lands. Letters of allotment will be acquired for the project sites.

1.2.4 Methodology for preparation of the Summary Project Report

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

- A desk review of literature (Community Development Plan, County Integrated Development Plan, relevant applicable laws, World Bank Operational Policies among others.
- Site and its vicinity-based exploration was used to gather information. The exploration included transect walks and observation, site inspection, using a screening checklist as provided for in the KISIP2 revised ESMF
- Review of and interpretation of project category according to world Bank requirements into either Category A, B or C. and application of Pre-EIA Checklist to ascertain applicability of Second Schedule of EMCA 1999 and Legal Notice 31 and 32 of 30th April 2019.
- Conducting due diligence on availability, suitability and owner ship of land where the investment will be located.
- Direct consultations were held at three levels namely: (a) Technical Consultations: The consultant Team held technical consultative meetings involving the KISIP National PCT, County PCT on various dates. (b) County Level Consultations: County level consultations were held with Kilifi County officers and (C) Settlement level Consultations: these were held on various dates in the settlements especially on co-designing of project interventions and selection of sub projects.

A participatory community environmental assessment approach was used to collect data for the Summary Project Report (SPR) in the Kalolo Informal Settlement and adjacent areas of Kilifi County. Data for the SPR were collected at various times between March 2025 and May, 2026 by the Environment Expert, Gender and Community Development Experts in collaboration with SECs, GRCs, and Kilifi CPCT to identify priority needs, existing challenges, potential environmental and social interventions within the settlement planned sub-projects/investments. The assessment covered Mazingira Park, Kibaoni settlement and adjacent areas and involved consultations with 85 stakeholders. (Refer to Page Appendix 4 in this report).

Findings presented in this SPR are based on consultations with participants from the including community members, boda boda operators, local leaders, and County govt officials. Data were gathered through community consultations, stakeholder engagement meetings, field observations, and key informant discussions with community members, local leaders, youth representatives, women groups, PWDs, youths, and other relevant stakeholders. (see appendix 4 for minutes and attendance lists) This was a participatory/community engagement process rather than formal scientific process in line with the project's emphasis on community engagement for socio-economic inclusion. Formal sampling procedures were not used because this was a community consultative and participatory exercise rather than a research study. Participants were purposively engaged based on their involvement in the project area and relevance to the proposed investments. The community members and stakeholders who attended the consultative meetings constituted the participants reached during the exercise.

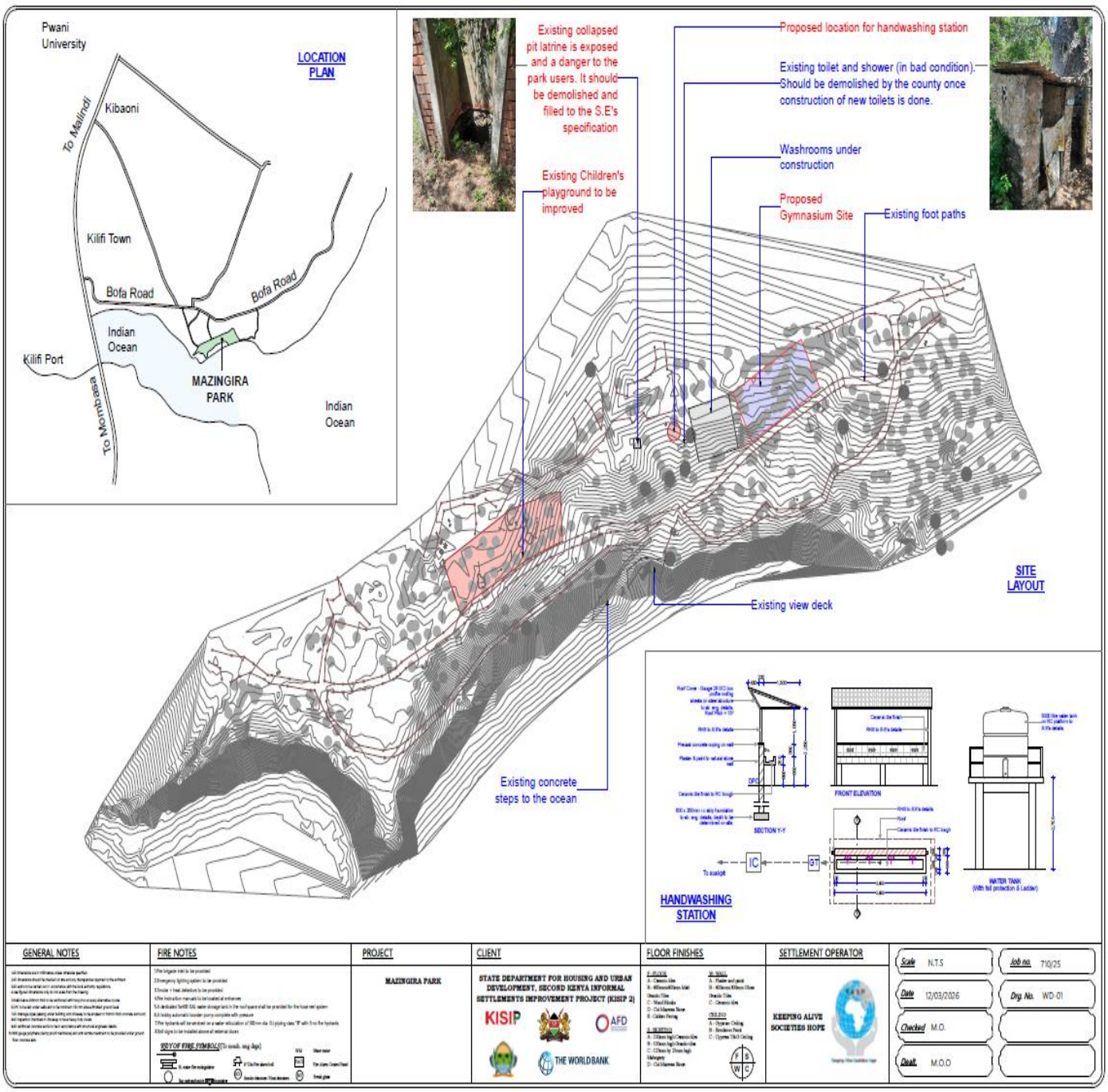
1.2.5 Justification for project classification

From the screening activities carried out onsite, the project impacts and their sources were found to be small scale and localised to the site. The sourced of impacts including shoreline setting, vegetation sensitivity, incomplete sanitation block, existing temporary uses, park access, and public-use conflicts, flooding risk due to inherent risk posed by the project coastal terrain, removal of a few trees onsite to reduce safety risk, inadequate site access and poor sanitation among others onsite pose environmental and social risks that require mitigation. These risks and their sources are small scale, short term and localised in nature and fall under Bank's Category B classification

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

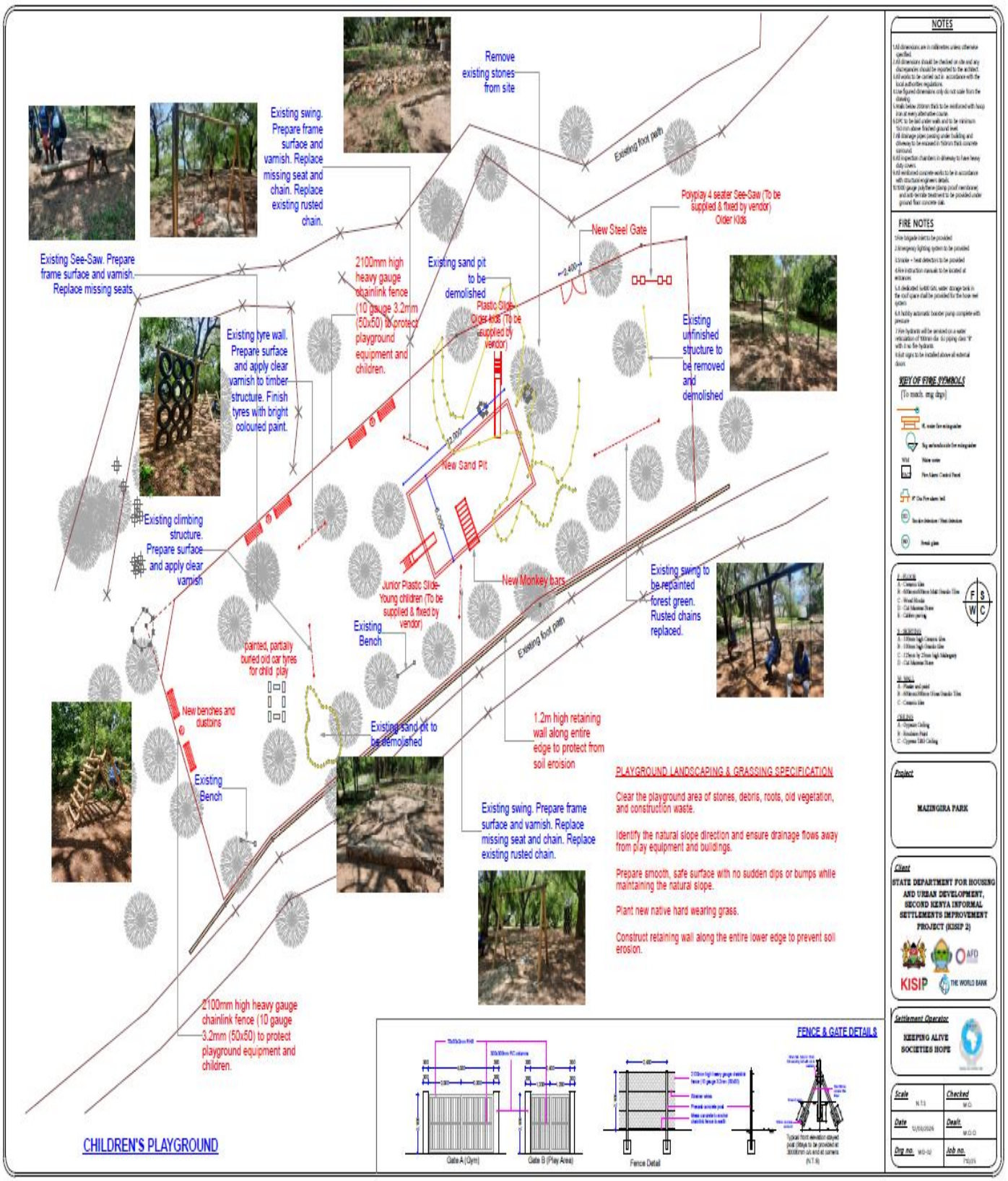
2.1 Project Location

The proposed project will be located inside Mazingira Park, Sokoni Ward, Kilifi Municipality in Kilifi County. The park slopes towards the Indian Ocean, along the coastal shore of Kilifi Creek at GPS Coordinates X 39.85794004 and Y -3.63663205. It covers an area approximately 2.8 ha. The following Map and figures shows project amenities:



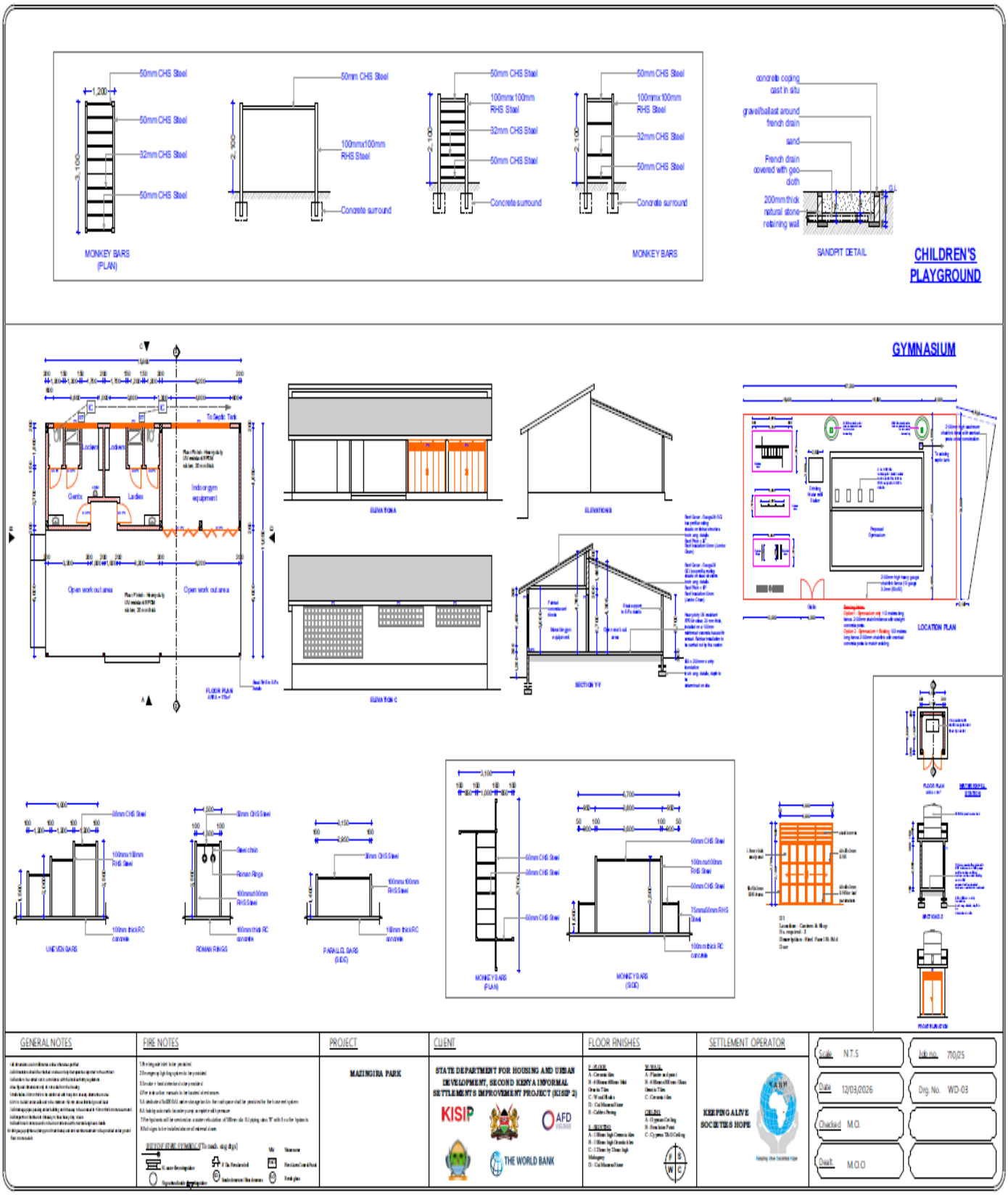
Source: KASH Architectural Department

Map 1: Map showing project area attributes



Source: KASH Architectural Department

Diagram: 1 Site layout



Source: KASH Architectural Department

Figure 1: Project drawings

2.2 Project Description and Conceptual Design of Proposed Facilities

The project will consist of the following:

- Children Play Area with a fence
- Public Gym with 2 vending kiosks
- View point deck
- Landscaping
- Water Tanks and WASH Area

The construction will involve roof cover over the gym workout area using locally available materials, showers and changing rooms to the gym, improvement the existing children's play area and new fence to the children's play area. In addition, there will be construction of an additional Viewpoint and improve the functionality of the existing Viewpoint platform to enable youth to sell water, drinks, and other relevant items to park users. There will be site improvement to improve aesthetics and cleanliness through cabbro installation also. There will be a sewer connection to the new sanitation block under construction by the Bank.

The approximate area allocated for outdoor gym is 154m^2 and it can serve 20 active people at a time. The approximate area allocated for the children's playground is 220m^2 and it can serve 40 active children at a time.

There is a new sanitation block under construction by the Bank It is anticipated that the two projects will be managed by a single group and will share facilities, including fencing and vending platforms, to avoid duplication of services.

2.3 Availability of basic amenities

There is no potable piped water supply in the park. A domestic water storage system is recommended in case of an interruption in supply. Lighting is inadequate in the park for security reasons. There are no toilets existing in the park and visitors use a sub-standard toilet run by a local youth group there. A new toilet block is under construction in the park bordering the proposed projects site which will adequately serve the park and is funded by the World Bank. The proposed project will be served by this new toilet block to prevent toilets clustering in the park and promote wise resource use. The County government through a youth group will run the facility as per the projects group selection criteria set. There are plastic solid waste bins located in different areas of the park and are not adequate. Public walkways are present but do not cover the whole park and are inadequate. Also, there are concrete benches, a few group shades onsite that local youth group operating in the park charge for their use.

2.4 Project construction and anticipated wastes

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

- Site preparation
- Minor construction activities

Its not possible to provide estimates of waste at the present project phase because procurement of materials is not yet completed in order to estimate likely amounts of waste from quantities purchased.

2.5 Site preparation

Site preparation will involve the following activities:

- Clearance of the grounds
- Mobilisation and transfer of materials
- Excavation
- Levelling and laying of foundations
- Procurement and mobilisation of construction materials.

Wastes anticipated from these activities are:

- Broken cabbro.
- Waste metal bars
- Spoil

2.6 Construction activities

Construction activities and inputs will include:

- Recruitment of labour, both skilled and unskilled
- Transportation of materials from suppliers
- Procurement of cement, sand, ballast, iron bars, cabbro blocks.
- Levelling of foundations.
- Building works; erecting metal bars on open air public gym area and disabled play area, laying cabbro blocks on these sites including skating area.
- Disposal of soil and construction waste.

2.6.1: Material Sources

The proposed permanent kiosks/shop project will obtain construction materials from approved and licensed suppliers within Kilifi, Mombasa and nearby towns. The major construction inputs shall include cement, sand, ballast, hardcore, natural stones, reinforcement steel, roofing sheets, timber, paving blocks, PVC pipes, paints, tiles, plumbing fittings and water storage tanks.

2.6.2: Workforce Numbers

The following table shows the estimated work force numbers for the proposed project:

Table 2: Work Force Numbers

Category	**Estimated Number**
Project manager/site agent	1
Clerk of works/supervisor	1 – 2
Masons	8 – 12
Carpenters	4 – 6
Steel fixers	3 – 5
Electricians	2 – 4
Plumbers	2 – 4
Roof fundis	4 – 6
Painters/finishers	4 – 5
Casual/unskilled labourers	15 – 25
Security personnel	2
Total workforce at peak	Approximately 42 – 63 workers

Priority shall be given to local labour where possible to enhance socio-economic benefits to the surrounding community.

2.6.3: Waste Streams, generation and Disposal

(i) Expected Waste Streams

a) Solid Waste

- Excavated soil.
- Concrete debris.

- masonry waste.
- Scrap metals.
- Timber offcuts.
- Packaging materials.
- Domestic refuse from workers.

b) Liquid Waste
- Wastewater from cleaning and concrete works.
- Sewage from temporary worker sanitation facilities.

c) Hazardous Waste
- Paint residues.
- Waste oil and lubricants from machinery.
- Empty chemical containers.

(ii) Likely Waste Generation

The project is anticipated to generate moderate quantities of construction waste during excavation, structural works, roofing, plumbing and finishing phases. Waste generation will increase during peak construction periods.

(iii) Waste Disposal Arrangements
- Excavated material suitable for backfilling shall be reused on site.
- Remaining spoil material shall be transported to approved disposal sites.
- Scrap metal shall be collected and sold to licensed recyclers.
- Timber offcuts shall be reused where practical.
- Cement bags, plastics and paper waste shall be collected in designated bins for disposal.
- Domestic waste shall be stored in covered containers and collected by licensed waste handlers.
- Hazardous wastes such as paint containers and oils shall be handled separately and disposed of through NEMA-approved handlers.
- Wastewater shall be directed to approved drainage systems without contaminating nearby land or water sources.
- Sanitary waste shall be managed through temporary sanitary facilities connected to septic systems or approved disposal methods.

The project layout already incorporates a designated waste collection area and refuse bins within the site arrangement.

2.7 Electrical and mechanical installations

Electrical and mechanical installations include the following:
- Solar lighting system
- Power cables
- Firefighting system

Wastes anticipated from these installations include the following:
- Cable wastes/off cuts
- Metal off cuts.

2.10.1: Battery Handling and Safety Measures

The solar batteries shall be installed within a dedicated and secure solar power house as indicated in the project drawings. Proper battery handling measures shall include:
- Installation in a well-ventilated room to prevent overheating and accumulation of gases.
- Placement on stable, acid-resistant platforms.
- Restricted access to authorized personnel only.
- Proper insulation and cable management to prevent short circuits.
- Provision of warning signage and fire safety equipment near the battery room.
- Routine inspection for leakages, corrosion, overheating, or damaged terminals.
- Use of qualified technicians during installation, maintenance, and replacement activities.

Workers handling batteries shall be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) including gloves, safety boots, and eye protection.

End-of-Life Management for Solar Components:
At the end of their operational life, solar batteries and damaged photovoltaic components shall be managed in accordance with environmental regulations and NEMA guidelines for hazardous waste. The following measures shall apply:

- Used batteries shall not be disposed of together with general solid waste.
- Expired batteries shall be collected and returned to licensed battery recyclers or approved hazardous waste handlers.
- Damaged solar panels, inverters, and electrical components shall be handled as electronic waste (e-waste).
- Records of battery replacement and disposal shall be maintained by the facility management.
- The project management committee shall ensure compliance with applicable waste management regulations through engagement of licensed recycling and disposal companies.

These measures will minimize environmental pollution risks associated with hazardous battery materials and electronic waste generated from the solar installation.

2.8 Operation and Maintenance

The project will use established group selection criteria to allocate CBOs and community groups for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the investments. This approach ensures that the allocation process is transparent, fair, and based on clearly defined rationale. The smaller roles of collecting fee and cleaning will be internally organized by the competitive community group while working closely with the municipality of Kilifi.

2.8.1: Investment Management and Group Selection Criteria

The community group or management committee responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility shall be selected through a transparent, inclusive, and participatory process coordinated by the County Government in consultation with local stakeholders and Park users. The selection criteria developed by the operator and approved by the client includes the following:

1. **Legal Registration**
   the group must be legally registered as a community-based organization (CBO), cooperative society, association, or other recognized entity under the laws of Kenya.
2. **Representation and Inclusivity**
   The group shall demonstrate fair representation of key stakeholder categories within the park, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, traders, and other relevant user groups to ensure inclusivity and accountability.
3. **Experience and Capacity**
   Preference shall be given to groups with proven experience in community management, financial administration, sanitation management, park operations, or maintenance of public facilities.
4. **Financial Management Ability**
   The group must demonstrate the ability to manage funds responsibly, maintain financial records, and provide regular accountability reports on revenue collection and expenditure.
5. **Operational Commitment**
   Members of the group shall show willingness and capacity to oversee daily operations, supervise cleaning and waste management activities, coordinate minor maintenance works, and ensure compliance with park regulations.
6. **Good Governance and Transparency**
   The selected group shall have a clear governance structure, including elected officials, defined roles and responsibilities, and mechanisms for transparent decision-making and dispute resolution.
7. **Community Acceptance**
   The group must be acceptable to the majority of park users and local stakeholders through a consultative selection process or public participation forum.
8. **Compliance with Public Health and Environmental Standards**
   The group shall commit to maintaining hygiene, sanitation, environmental conservation, and occupational safety standards within the facility.

2.8.2: Operations and Management Arrangements

The operation and maintenance (O&M) of the park facilities shall be undertaken through a structured management system to ensure sustainability, cleanliness, functionality, and efficient service delivery. The arrangement shall include the following components:

i. Project Management

The project shall be managed by the Park Management Committee in collaboration with the respective County Government department responsible for trade and parks. Allocation of responsibilities shall be done transparently based on approved procedures and records maintained for all occupants. Park users shall be responsible for maintaining cleanliness within their allocated spaces and complying with regulations, operating hours, and sanitation requirements.

ii. Fee Collection

Revenue collection shall be undertaken by the County Government through authorized park revenue officers or a designated digital revenue collection system. Park users shall pay daily, weekly, or monthly user fees as prescribed by the County Government's approved fee structure. The collected fees shall support routine operation and maintenance activities within the park.

iii. Cleaning and General Maintenance

Routine cleaning of the park, including common areas, drainage channels, walkways, and public spaces, shall be conducted daily by assigned cleaning personnel under the supervision of the Park Management Committee and County Government officers. Minor repairs and maintenance of infrastructure such as doors, pavements, lighting, and water systems shall be carried out regularly to maintain functionality and safety.

iv. Waste Management

Solid waste management shall involve daily collection, segregation where applicable, and disposal of waste at approved disposal sites. Waste bins shall be strategically placed within the park, and park users shall be required to dispose of waste responsibly. The County Government or contracted waste service providers shall oversee transportation and final disposal of waste.

v. Toilet Management

Public sanitation facilities shall be managed through a designated caretaker or operator responsible for cleaning, opening and closing, water availability, and reporting maintenance issues. Toilet facilities shall be cleaned regularly throughout the day to maintain hygiene standards. Consumables such as soap, tissue paper, and cleaning detergents shall be provided through operational funds generated from park user fees.

vi. Desludging Responsibility

Desludging of sanitation facilities and septic systems shall be the responsibility of:

- KILIWASCO for areas under its service jurisdiction; and

The respective water and sanitation service providers shall undertake scheduled and emergency desludging services to ensure uninterrupted operation of sanitation facilities and compliance with public health standards.

vii. Funding Basis

The primary source of funding for operation and maintenance activities shall be park users' fees collected from stall operators and other park users. These funds shall support:

- Cleaning services;
- Waste collection and disposal;
- Minor repairs and maintenance;
- Toilet operation and sanitation supplies; and
- General park management activities.

Where necessary, the County Government may provide supplementary financial or technical support for major repairs and infrastructure improvements.

2.9 De-risking measures for environmental aspects onsite

Flood exposure at Mazingira park area is not determined by slope alone. The site investigations indicate several overlapping mechanisms that can produce nuisance flooding, damaging inundation or unsafe wet condition at the site. The following table shows flood mechanisms and de risking measures for the risks:

Table 3: De-risking measures for environmental aspects onsite

Flood mechanism	How it occurs at site	Management measures
Pluvial flooding	Flat internal terrain and intense rainfall can cause ponding where drainage is absent or undersized.	Provide surface drains, raised pads and positive runoff routing.
Settlement runoff loading	Dense surrounding built-up areas shed runoff into lower public open spaces.	Intercept and divert upslope runoff before it reach critical activity zones through offsite drainage system construction.

2.10 Estimated Project cost

The following table shows the proposed project cost:

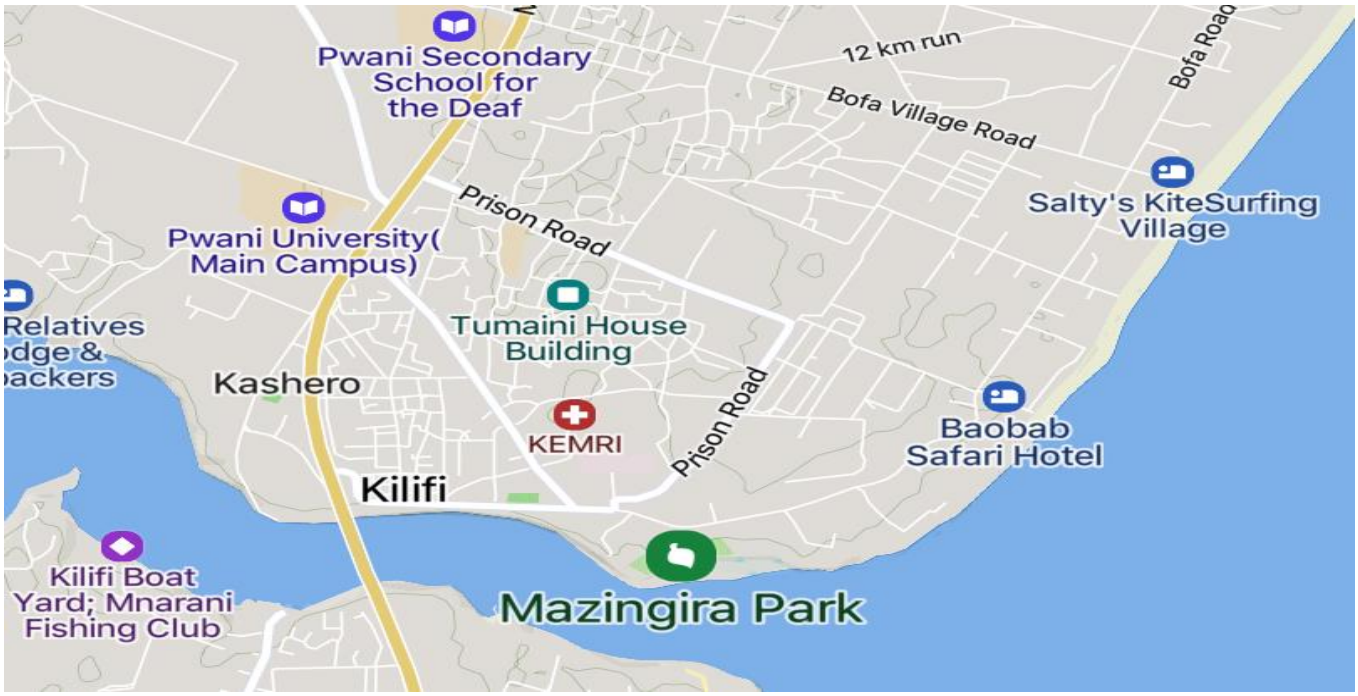
Table 4: Estimated Project cost elements

BILL NO.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (KSH)
1.0	Preliminaries	1,120,000.00
2.0	Children's Playground	4,211,610.00
3.0	Gymnasium	11,981,735.00
4.0	Handwashing Station	527,815.00
5.0	Water Refill Station	919,920.00
6.0	Elevated Water Tank	520,830.00
7.0	Security Light Installations	1,500,000.00
8.0	Mechanical Installations	669,170.00
9.0	Electrical Installations	180,987.50
Total Construction Cost (Ksh)		**21,632,067.50**

CHAPTER 3: BASELINE INFORMATION FOR THE PROJECT AREA AND SETTLEMENT

3.1 Site Location

The site is located on GPS coordinates X 39.85794004 and Y -3.63663205. The park is public use in nature and is sandwiched between the County commissioner's residence and other upcoming residential houses. Mazingira Park is situated about 2 km from Kilifi Bridge along Bofa Road along the coastal shore of Kilifi Creek. It covers an area approximately 2.8 ha (Mazingira Park Implementation Plan 2023). The park borders Shingila area, Kaya and Kibaoni, Kilifi Town and Mnarani across the Kilifi. Formerly under the management of the Environment and Natural Resources Ministry, Mazingira Park is now managed by Kilifi County Government. The Park provides an ideal place for families to relax as was evidenced at the time of conducting screening for the investments. The following map shows Mazingira Park location with Kilifi Town:



Source: Google maps

Map 1: Mazingira Park Location (see the green marker)

Mazingira Park is accessible from the north, east and west side through the available road network including from the sea on the southern side. The main road to the park is the Bofa Road. It can also be accessed through the local bus stations and jetties along the coastline. Kilifi Creek opens it up to sea routes to Lamu, Mombasa and Malindi. There is a need to provide better access to the park through paving the access road and installing a gate.



Plate 1: A car path at the Park

As per the National Land Commission (NLC), the land was alienated, surveyed and currently sits on Kilifi Township Block 4/29 – also Known as LR 5054/1185 CR 26606 – which lies on the Western part of the park just next to Kilifi Club and remains a public land after the decree of 10th May 2011 that nullified its illegal allocation way back in 1991.

3.2 Park structures

The park has no permanent built up areas and consists of temporary vendor shades, makeshift washrooms. There is also an incomplete toilet under construction funded by the World Bank. There is also an incomplete play area for children. A local youth group has also constructed shades for park users that they charge for their use. There are also walkways constructed within the park as well as public seats. The proposed projects will complement these facilities for higher positive impacts to the community. The incomplete toilet funded by the Bank is under construction currently, incomplete play area is still under use while some elements have been removed for safety, temporary vendor shades are in a dilapidated state, and user-charged shades are also not in a good state of use and expose users to weather elements. The proposed project design has incorporated similar amenities i.e. toilets, vending area and play area which will replace the dilapidated elements.





Plate 3: The site sloping area towards the Ocean

3.3 Topography

The park and the neighborhood have a flat topography typical of the coastal zone. Its steep as you approach the coast line towards the Indian Ocean. Erosion is moderate in the area due to the moderate slope profile, tides and low wave heights. This can explain low shore erosion. The proposed project investments are small scale in nature with only site negative impacts with no interference with existing topography or its modification.

3.4 Park uses

The south area is the Indian Ocean coastline with potential for beach tourism. Inside the park, there are various recreational and environmental activities happening. A large portion of the park is used for relaxation. The beach from provides areas for beach activities including swimming, kite surfing. The western part of the park is used for hosting weddings and community meetings and has a vehicles parking area. At the time of construction, working areas will be cordoned off from any non-authorized persons. This includes all types of park users as they can also be provided with temporary access to areas that are will not be active construction sites within the park. This will be coordinated by the

safety officer who will be stationed onsite to safely guide the processes. At the operation phase, there will be guides and guards onsite as well as trained community groups who will control access to ensure site safety post construction. The beach management unit officers are always present along the shoreline which reduces safety risk to park users.

3.5 Site vegetation cover

Towards the sea are mangroves which favors' marshy conditions. There has been expansion of green cover at the park as evidenced by the young planted vegetation by the local youth group. Vegetation covers approximately 80% of the cover (through observation). The park has indigenous trees including the baobab. There is a wetland covering the shore with mangroves on the sea shore which will not be affected by the proposed project activities. The area is ecologically significant with protected tree species including the baobab and the mangroves. No vegetation will be cleared for the project except wild grasses. Landscaping will be done after project completion and trees as well as landscaping vegetation will be added in the park. The baobab trees in the park shall not be interfered with and care will be taken at the time of construction to eliminate any risk of damage posed to them. There shall be no use of mangroves in project construction activities and workers will have tool box talks to educate them on the need to preserve the two protected species.



Plate 4: Beautiful vegetation at the park

3.6 Solid Waste management

Solid waste management is a devolved function of the county government. Kilifi county government coordinates solid waste management through its Municipalities. Municipalities of Kilifi and Malindi have engaged private waste collectors to work with them in collecting and transporting solid waste to the main landfill. The park has several solid waste bins installed. These bins are made of plastic material and are durable. The material is also not prone to theft. The KISIP project can consider adding more of the types installed in the park for containment of solid waste from park users.



Plate 6: One of the Waste Bins at the Park

Solid waste from the park activities will

be collected from the designated collection point by the county government on schedule for disposal. The groups managing the park shall be tasked onsite waste collection.

3.7 Septic waste management

There is no sewer system within the park and a substandard toilet is present which is not separated for men and women. This method of septic waste disposal has an effect of causing ground water pollution. In the park and conveniently located for the proposed KISIP project is a new toilet block under construction through World Bank funding. The management of the toilet and the other CDP projects should be harmonised to enhance viability and sustainability of the two projects. The youth groups managing the proposed project will be tasked also with managing the new toilet under construction onsite and will be open to serve the proposed since they are synergistic in nature and under the county government. An MOU will be done with the county government on management and O&M for the site projects.

3.8 Crime and violence

The predominant crime faced by residents of the area is theft, assault and robbery, others include burglary, domestic violence, and defilement. The major causes of crime are drug abuse, unemployment and lack of street/security lights, other reasons contributing to increase in crime include, inadequate of security officers, lack of enclosures/gates, slow response by the police, bad conduct of security officers, economic hardships and poor citizen participation in security matters. The types of crimes in the settlement include theft, robbery, burglary, assault and domestic violence. This will be alleviated through Labour Intensive Community Work model where many people will be employed in the project during planning phase, construction and operation phase, thereby earning an income. Skilling local youths on cabbro making will provide a sustainable business opportunity in the long-term. The project design that incorporate solar security lighting, fencing, structured management, and land use controls through allotment will eliminate resource use conflict onsite.

3.9 Climatic Conditions

The Kilifi county has a bimodal rainfall pattern with average annual precipitation ranging from 300mm in the hinterland to 1,300mm in the coastal belt. The coastal belt receives an average annual rainfall of about 900mm to 1,300mm while the hinterland receives average annual rainfall of about 300mm to 900mm. The short rain season is experienced in the months of October, November and December while the long rains are experienced in the months of March–April and May. The most important season to the hinterland is the short rains for pasture regeneration and water recharge while the long rain season is the most important season for the coastal area for crop production. Areas receiving highest average annual mean evaporation ranges from 1800mm along the coastal strip to 2200mm in the Nyika plateau in the hinterland. The highest evaporation rates are experienced during the months of January to March in the county. The annual temperatures range between 21^0C and 30^0C in the coastal belt and between 30^0C and 34^0C in the hinterland. The county experiences a very important wind field with relatively moderate wind speeds ranging from 4.8Km/h along the coastal strip to 12km/h in the hinterlands[3]. The project will follow environmental design for the investments that is suitable for the hot and humid coastal climate.

There will be no flooding risk for this project site as it slopes towards the Indian Ocean, providing good site drainage.

3.10 Park-use patterns

The usage of the park peaks during the weekends from Friday to Sunday. The rest of the week days have visitors trickling in especially in the afternoon hours.

3.11 Visitor flows

Park users include the wedding entourages, people relaxing there, sight seers, vendors, scouts who monitor the ocean. The south area is the Indian Ocean coastline with potential for beach tourism. Inside the park, there are various recreational and environmental activities happening. A large portion of the park is used for relaxation. The beach from provides areas for beach activities including swimming, kite surfing. The western part of the park is used for hosting weddings and community meetings and has a vehicles parking area. At the time of construction, working areas will be cordoned off from any non-authorized persons. This includes all types of park users as they can also be provided with temporary access

[3] CDP 2023-2033

to areas that are will not be active construction sites within the park. This will be coordinated by the safety officer who will be stationed onsite to safely guide the processes. At the operation phase, there will be guides and guards onsite as well as trained community groups who will control access to ensure site safety post construction. The beach management unit officers are always present along the shoreline which reduces safety risk to park users.

3.12 Coastal-edge sensitivity

The park borders the Indian Ocean on the western side. The coastal beach has mangroves which are protected. The beaches are also prone to erosion especially the scouring action of the ocean waves as well as inland rain water erosion. Park use and access is unlikely to cause erosion since there are paved walkways for users and grasses are planted within the park. Tree planting in the park will mitigate against wind erosion as they will act as windbreaks. Its also important to note that the park is covered with almost dense tree cover that will not be interfered with at the time of project implementation.

3.13 Drainage behavior

The drainage of the area is good; the land gently to steep slopes to the ocean which offers some protection from flooding events. There is no immediate threar to the park from sea level rise as well as to the proposed projects.

3.14 Public-space conflicts

There are groups operating in the park; mainly unregulated youth and community groups with diverse interests. They have the potential to cause conflicts in management of the park, also due to revenue to be generated onsite during operation phase of the project.

3.15 Sanitation conditions

The site has very poor sanitary condition. There are 3 dilapidated public toilets which will be decommissioned by the county government. An upcoming World Bank funded project will alleviate this issue of unsanitary conditions onsite once complete; its nearing completion also.

3.16 Adjacent receptors

There is the Indian Ocean on the lower end of the park which can face pollution from liquid and solid waste from the park. There are settlements neighbouring the park that can also be affected by the site activities as well as government offices and commercial enterprises.

CHAPTER 4: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Applicable Legal and Policy Provisions

Based on the above screening results, the main Kenyan and World Bank legal and policy instruments that are triggered are indicated below:

Table 5: Laws of Kenya

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
Constitution of Kenya, 2010	• Acts as the overarching legal framework for matters on environment. • Kenya Constitution provides for sound management and sustainable development of all of Kenya's Projects, both public and private investments. • Provides for protection of public health and Safety. • Provides for the right to a clean and healthy environment for all citizens, requires state officers to take measures to prevent, stop or discontinue any act or omission that is harmful to the environment. • Allows the state to regulate the use of any land, or any interest in or right over any land, in the interest of public safety, public health, or land use planning.	The project designs required co designing with the community which is a major requirement of the constitution on public participation. Preparation of the SPR report mitigated against negative impacts; hence ensuring a clean and healthy environment • Construction activities have potential of generating negative impact which require mitigation to safeguard people's rights to a clean and healthy environment for all. • All project areas must be on public spaces to ensure wider residents benefit and prevent land use conflicts • Construction activities must be implemented in a manner to ensure public safety and health. • Public participation is a key component of any private or public development. The community was extensively involved in co designing and implementation activities for all investments.
Kenya Vision 2030: the Kenya Vision 2030	This a broad long-term policy document that aims at making Kenya a globally competitive and prosperous nation with high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030. This vision is anchored on three pillars of economic, social and political governance. Under the social pillar strategies on environment, the need to lessen by half all environmental related diseases through improved pollution control and waste management is underscored.	All the construction activities of the toilets will fulfil the requirements of this vision to prevent sanitation related diseases. The socio-economic pillar is applicable in the project. The project will empower the community through Labour Intensive Community Work (LICW) in all construction activities.
EMCA Cap 387	• Safeguards right to a clean and healthy environment for every person in Kenya and same time passes to them and duty to safeguard and enhance the environment • Provides for the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment, this is achieved through various regulations related to Environment Management.	All the construction activities will generate negative impacts which was addressed through preparation of this SPR. Project must put in place measures to manage any liquid and solid waste generated from the planning, design and construction phases and its related activities. The project is low risk in nature and will require preparation of a

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
		Summary Project Report.
EMCA Cap 387 (Waste Management Regulations, 2006)	• These seek to streamline the handling, transportation and disposal of various types of waste, for the protection of human health and the environment. • They prohibit disposal of any waste in public spaces except in a designated waste receptacle.	Al project construction activities will generate solid waste which is guided by this law. The consultant and Community will ensure that all waste is handled, stored, transported and disposed as per the law. Where possible reuse of salvageable construction materials needs to be encouraged.
EMCA Cap. 387(EIA/EA Regulations 2019)	• The regulation provides guidelines on categorisation of the projects into low risks, mediums risk and high risk. The regulation also provided guideline on contents of and Summary Project Report, Comprehensive Project report and study report.	The regulations classifies the project as Low Risk, hence, rom screening activities carried out, an SPR was prepared. The Environmental and Social Screening Assessment has determined that Environment Assessment will be required during planning phase of the proposed investments. Sufficient mitigation measures have been proposed for the identified risk as detailed in this report.
EMCA Cap. 387 (Climate Change Act 2016)	• This is an Act of Parliament to provide for a regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change; to provide for mechanism and measures to achieve low carbon climate development, and for connected purposes. Climate Change Action Plan shall address all sectors of the economy, and provide mechanisms for mainstreaming of the National Climate Change Action Plan into those sectors. This Act prescribe measures and mechanisms - to guide the county toward the achievement of low carbon climate resilient sustainable development; to set out actions for mainstreaming climate change responses into sector functions; for adaptation to climate change; for mitigation against climate change; to specifically identify all actions required as enablers to climate change response; to mainstream climate change disaster risk reduction actions in development programmes	The proposed project will cause use of construction materials including timber for support. This will cause tree felling by suppliers. This will be offset by planting more trees onsite and within the settlement. This Act is applicable in the project and is in line with its requirements. The project will mainstream climate change adaptation in its implementation through green design suited to local coastal climate to prevent generation of greenhouse gases from the project.
EMCA Cap. 387 (Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022)	• The new Sustainable Waste Management Act (SWMA) is a radical step in waste management in Kenya whereby a linear model is discarded and a circular model of waste management is embraced. The Act provides for new governance framework in waste management with establishment of Waste Management Council, expanded role of County Governments and Extended Producer	The solid waste generated from construction activities will need to be recycled or reused. Metal and containers can be recycled and this is guided by this law. These laws are pertinent in management of solid and liquid waste

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
	Responsibility Schemes. In addition, the Act prescribes the need to establish new infrastructure for waste management such as segregation at source, proper transportation, material recovery facilities, and closure of dumpsites, sanitary landfills, and national waste information system.	for development projects. The county government should formulate waste policies and laws conforming to this law; and the proponent will implement this law as it is.
EMCA Cap. 387 (Water Quality Regulations, 2006)	The regulation provides guidelines on management water resources and use	The project area borders the ocean; water pollution prevention is therefore important through provision of temporary toilets for workers during construction phase. The project must put in place measures to manage water resources and eliminate water pollution during implementation of project activities
EMCA Cap. 387 (Air Quality Regulations 2014)	• Objective is to provide for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution to ensure clean and healthy ambient air, to protect human health and to allow for safety. • They prohibit any person from causing or allowing particulate emissions into the atmosphere from any facility/activity.	At the time of construction, there will be vehicular emissions, onsite generation of dust as well This law therefore guides the project on air pollution prevention • All equipment and vehicles used on site should be well serviced to manufacturer's specifications to avoid air pollution. • Consultant and community to ensure activities do not cause dust nuisance in the settlement.
The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019	• Mandates county government to prepare a local physical and land use development plan in respect of a city, municipality, town or unclassified urban area as the case may be. • The law is aimed at guiding and coordinating the development of infrastructure and regulating the land use and land development	The project site titling process is ongoing and the site will have own title for long term sustainability The county government will also be required to provide development approvals for the project. All the project interventions will be located on public land
County Government Act 2012	County governments Act (No. 17 of 2012): The County government act provides the functions and powers of the County government. this comes in line with the Kenya constitution 2010 that provides for devolved government and formation of counties that decentralizes power. Section 87 of the Kenyan County Governments Act, 2012, outlines the principles of citizen participation in county governance. It emphasizes that citizen	The project will be located on county land; therefore, overall management of the projects after completion will be under the county government. Section 87 of this Act call for the following safeguards in the implementation of CDP's: Protection of marginalized groups:

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
	participation should be meaningful, inclusive, and transparent, with the county government actively promoting and facilitating it. The Act prescribes the following: (1) Public participation in the county planning processes shall be mandatory and be facilitated through— (a) mechanisms provided for in Part VIII of this Act; and (b) provision to the public of clear and unambiguous information on any matter under consideration in the planning process, including— (i) clear strategic environmental assessments; (ii) clear environmental impact assessment reports; (iii) expected development outcomes; and (iv) development options and their cost implications. (2) Each county assembly shall develop laws and regulations giving effect to the requirement for effective citizen participation in development planning and performance management within the county and such laws and guidelines shall adhere to minimum national requirements.	The section emphasizes the protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities, marginalized groups, and communities, including their access to relevant information. All resident's in the settlements will be adequately involved in the project at all stages. **Inclusivity**: The principles promote inclusivity by ensuring that all citizens, including those from diverse backgrounds, have an opportunity to participate in decision-making. Men, women, youth including special groups will be involved in implementation of the project including gaining from project benefits. Facilitation by the government: The county government has a responsibility to facilitate public participation, creating an enabling environment for citizens to engage in governance. The county government will be involved in facilitating project implementation including providing necessary approvals. **Openness and transparency:** The principles promote openness and transparency in government operations, allowing citizens to access information and hold their government accountable. All the project documents will be disclosed to the community and other stakeholders in public forums. Co designing of the investments with community participation is key. **Reciprocal roles:** It recognizes the reciprocal roles of non-state actors' participation and governmental facilitation and oversight. Over sight of the project will be done including with participation of community and SEC in the settlement's, and any interested relevant party. **Public participation:**

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
		This is a key tenet of this Law. Section 115 of County Governments Act: Public participation in county planning Public participation and stakeholder engagement has been undertaken as part of the ESIA study. The final SPR will be publicly disclosed, including at accessible sites as per this legislation. This Law was applied in the project through rigorous stakeholder consultations carried out in the settlement. Public participation for the EIA study was applied in March 2026 and May, 2026.
Land Act 2012	the lands act provides for the various forms of tenure as freehold, leasehold and customary land rights.	The site for the project should be public in nature with a title deed. This titling process is ongoing. The land where the investments will be located will be on public land owned by County Government of Kilifi Public participation and stakeholder engagement have been undertaken as part of the ESIA study. The final SPR will be publicly disclosed, including at accessible sites as per this legislation.
Kenya national Youth development Policy 2019.	The Constitution of Kenya (2010) Article 260 defines youth as individuals in the age bracket of 18-35 years. The youth make 35% of the total population and 55%of the labour force. Youth-related issues are a priority to the government. This is partly because the youth are relatively marginalised in socio-economic outcomes including employment. A majority of the youth remain on the periphery of the country's social, economic and political affairs Youth Participation Youth participation refers to the youth having influence on and shared responsibility for decisions and actions that affect the lives of the youth within a context that acknowledges and respects their talents and strengths and supports them in finding ways to deal with the issues that affect them. Youth Employment This Policy defines youth employment as a means of providing youth with opportunities for work that are productive and	The youth population will be fully engaged in the project and will form a large part of labour in LICW model for the project. The Kenya Youth Development Policy (KYDP) (2019) is part of the Government policy commitment for a greater cohesive society, equitable, inclusive and participatory economic and social process for sustainable development.

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
	deliver a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for the youth to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment.	
National Gender and development Policy 2000	The National Policy on Gender and Development (NPGD) 2000, aims to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in national development. It focuses on ensuring that women, men, girls, and boys can participate and benefit equally from development initiatives. The policy also emphasizes gender mainstreaming, which involves integrating gender perspectives into all sectors and policies.	The project will be required to employ not more than 2/3rd members of one gender so as to promote equity and participation in the project.
HIV/AIDs prevention and Control Act 2006	This is an Act of Parliament to provide measures for the prevention, management and control of HIV and AIDS, to provide for the protection and promotion of public health and for the appropriate treatment, counselling, support and care of persons infected or at risk of HIV and AIDS infection, and for connected purposes. The objectives are to prevent and reduce the risk and spread of HIV infection; 2. To improve the quality of life of PLHIV and reduce the social and economic impact resulting from HIV and AIDS on the individual, family and society.	Due to vulnerable nature of the informal settlement population, there is a tendency for these areas to have higher than normal country average infection rates. The project will ensure publicity and advocacy materials are displayed in strategic areas of the settlements. The rights and privileges under this Act will be safeguarded for persons living with HIV/AIDS and employed by the project. There will be pprovision of condoms to project staff and other such as community members as well as provisions of counselling and Testing services
Sexual offences act 2003	This is an Act of Parliament to make provision about sexual offences, their definition, prevention and the protection of all persons from harm from unlawful sexual acts, and for connected purposes Sections 75 and 76 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 set out evidential and conclusive presumptions that, in certain circumstances, will apply to the issues of consent and the accused's reasonable belief. Both section 75 and 76 apply to the offence of sexual assault by virtue of section 3 (3) of the 2003 Act	The settlement population is vulnerable especially the unemployed women, young girls. They gain protection under this law as income imbalance; poverty can trigger sexual offences. The project will strictly monitor any possibility or occurrence of sexual harassment of any project worker including in the community. Any cases reported must be recorded and referred to the authorities in a timely manner.
Social Risks		
Law triggered	**Description**	**Applicability**

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
Kenyan Constitution 2010	• Kenya Constitution provides for the sound management and sustainable development of all of Kenya's Projects, both public and private. • It provides for and protects the right to own property. • It requires all public officers to address the particular needs of vulnerable groups within society, including women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, children, youth etc. • The recognition of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms is aimed at expediting issues of land rights, transfer and supporting economic development. • Establishes a court of the same standing as the High Court to hear and determine disputes relating to the use and occupation of, and title to, land. It eliminates gender discrimination in law, customs and practices related to land and property in Kenya.	• The operator will be required to minimize the impact on the beneficiary community through conducting environmental assessment • There shall be no displacement of people or livelihoods in the project. Where it occurs, KISIP RPF will be applicable. Where displacements are temporary in nature i.e. for health and safety reasons, the developed Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) provisions will be implemented. • The project has to address the context specific needs of the youth, women and vulnerable including ensuring adequate benefit to provide enhance their livelihoods • The project will be required to set up a project-based dispute resolution mechanism. • Project will need to incorporate legal redress as part of its grievance resolution mechanism. • Both men and women rights to project benefits need to be observed in the construction process • There will be extensive public participation in project implementation with full involvement of men and women and not more than 2/3 members of one gender will benefit from the project to ensure equity.
The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019	The approval of the building plans will be done by county government as per requirements of this Act.	The department of Lands and Planning will enable project implementation through approval of building plans and provision of public spaces for the project
The Environment and Land Court Act, 2012	The Act enacts Article 162(2) (b) of the Constitution; to establish a superior court to hear and determine disputes relating to the use and occupation of, and title to land.	Beyond the project's internal grievance redress system, the project will need to include legal redress in its overall grievance mechanism

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA 2007)	It provides for the safety, health and welfare of workers and all persons lawfully present at workplaces,	Construction activities provide inherent health and safety risk which must be managed properly in the project; the workers hired must ensure and secure their safety, health and welfare as well as that of persons other than persons/workers at the site against risks to safety and health arising out of, or in connection with, the activities in construction of structures.
Children Act, 2022	This is an Act of Parliament that give effect to Article 53 of the Constitution; to make provision for children rights, parental responsibility, alternative care of children including guardianship, foster care placement and adoption; to make provision for care and protection of children and children in conflict with the law ; to make provision for, and regulate the administration of children ser vices; to establish the National Council for children's Services and for connected purposes	Construction activities involve paid labour which can attract children to work sites. The welfare of children will be paramount in this project and there shall be no child labour there in.
The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025	This is a Kenyan law that aims to protect, promote, and monitor the rights of people with disabilities.	The project will enhance inclusivity through setting aside a number of employment vacancies and facility management to PWD's. The PWDs will be given preference in employment provision and will be consulted at all stages of project implementation. In order to economically empower them, specifically, the PWD friendly play area will benefit them on first priority

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

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

World Bank Operation Policy	Applicability to the Project
Environmental Assessment OP 4.01	*Triggered*. • This policy is triggered due to proposed project interaction with natural and human environment. Also, the Project has been categorized as B which implies that the project impacts are less adverse but require Environmental Assessment which defines appropriate mitigation measures. • At planning stage, a Screening of Environment impacts and mitigating less significant impacts detailed in the screening report is adequate for micro projects like tree planting and an environment management plan will be adequate. However, at implementation of construction projects Environment Impact Assessment was done.
World Bank World Bank Access to Information Policy 2015	*Triggered*. The safeguard documents will need to be prepared with meaningful stakeholder engagement with the aim of complying with the provision of the policy which

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

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

Table 7: Relevant KISIP2 Safeguard instruments

Instrument	Relevance
Environmental Social Management Framework 2014	The Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) function is to ensure that environmental and social management is integrated into the development and operation of projects to be financed under the KISIP2 to ensure effective mitigation of potentially adverse impacts while enhancing accruing benefits.
Stakeholder Engagement Framework, 2019	Stakeholder engagement is a key part of the project. The community was extensively engaged in selection of investments, co designing activities and implementation including use of LICW model. The levels and modes of engagement will be carried out as prescribed in the Stakeholder Engagement framework for the project.

CHAPTER 5: STAKE HOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

5.1 Objectives

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

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

5.2 Requirements for Stakeholder Consultations

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

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

Other local laws emphasize the need for stakeholder engagement. The County Government Act (2012) in Part 2 Section 6 states that in exercising its powers or performing any of its functions a county government shall ensure efficiency, effectiveness, inclusivity and participation of the people. The Environmental Management Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999 amended in 2015 in Part 2 of EMCA 1999, consist of General principles: (a). principle of public participation in the development of plans, policies and processes for the management of the environment, while the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) in sub-section 2 provides for citizen fora as a 'forum for citizens organized for purposes of participating in the affairs of an urban area or a city.'

5.3 Methodology

Direct consultations were held at three levels namely: -

i. Technical Consultations: The consultant Team held technical consultative meetings involving the KISIP National PCT, County PCT on various dates.
ii. County Level Consultations: County level consultations were held with Kilifi County officers
iii. Settlement level Consultations: these were held on various dates in the settlements especially on co designing of project interventions and selection of sub projects. (Please see the attached Attendance lists, photo log)

5.4 Stakeholder identification and analysis

The following were the key stakeholders who were consulted in KISIP interventions as chosen by the community:

The stakeholder analysis distinguishes between Primary and Secondary Stakeholders as follows:

1. Primary Stakeholders

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

Table 8: Primary Stakeholders

Stakeholder Category	Interest/Role	Level of Influence	Expected Benefit/Impact
Park traders and stall operators/local conservation groups	Daily use of stalls and park infrastructure	High	Improved trading environment, sanitation, security, and income opportunities
Customers and community members	Purchase of goods and access to services	Medium	Access to clean, organized, and safe park facilities
Women traders and vulnerable groups	Participation in economic activities	Medium	Enhanced inclusion, safer working conditions, and improved sanitation facilities
Youth groups and casual workers	Employment and support services	Medium	Income generation and business opportunities
Persons with disabilities (PWDs)	Access to park services and facilities	Medium	Improved accessibility and inclusive infrastructure
Nearby residents and businesses	Interaction with park operations	Medium	Improved sanitation and local economic growth, though potentially affected by noise or congestion

2. Secondary Stakeholders

These stakeholders include the following:

Table 9: Secondary Stakeholders

Institutional Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility	Level of Influence
County Government Department of Trade	Overall park administration, stall allocation, and revenue oversight	High
County Government Department of Public Health	Enforcement of sanitation and public health standards	High
County Government Department of Environment	Environmental compliance and waste management oversight	High
KILIWASCO	Water supply and desludging services within its jurisdiction	High
Park Management Committee/Community Group	Day-to-day operation and maintenance of the facility	High
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Environmental regulation and compliance monitoring	High

Institutional Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility	Level of Influence
Local administration and community leaders	Community mobilization, coordination, and conflict resolution	Medium
Waste collection service providers	Waste transportation and disposal services	Medium
Development partners/financiers	Possible funding and technical support	Medium

3. Summary of Stakeholder Relationships

- **Directly affected users** are primarily concerned with accessibility, sanitation, affordability, safety, and business continuity within the park.
- **Institutional stakeholders** focus on governance, regulation, infrastructure maintenance, environmental compliance, and sustainability of operations.
- Effective coordination between user groups and institutional stakeholders will be essential for successful operation and long-term sustainability of the facility.

5.1 Outcomes of Stakeholder consultations

In the course of stakeholder consultations, the following were the outcomes (see Appendix 4 for minutes and attendance Lists): The following table therefore shows meetings and outcomes that were conducted by the operator: A total of 71 (43 males and 28 female stakeholders attended the EIA meeting.

Table 10: Public Participation Meetings outcome

Activity	Outcome	Date	Venue	Attendance	Total
Environment and Social assessment public participation	• The meeting involved environmental and social issues discussed • The project design was presented to the community which they endorsed • Members expressed the socio-economic positive impacts anticipated • There will be inclusivity in the project through participation of the marginalised groups, People with Disabilities. PWD friendly	20.05.2026	Mazingira Park grounds	43 males and 28 females	71

Activity	Outcome	Date	Venue	Attendance	Total
	facilities will be constructed • The project negative impacts will be addressed throughout the project cycle and anticipated positive impacts enhanced. • The project was unanimously endorsed by the stakeholders				
Reconnaissance Survey of the Settlements	• This activity was conducted in December, 2024 it involved an initial contact and settlement field reconnaissance between the KASH team, KISIP CPCT who included Kilifi County Municipal Managers office, as well as the SEC. • The reconnaissance survey provided an opportunity to create a rapport between the consultant team, the county government and SEC. It also involved transect walks across the settlement to provide a general understanding of broad environment and social issues, observation of various risks in the settlement.	10.12.2025	Kalolo settlement	11 males, 4 females	15

5.5 Key issues raised by stakeholders

Key issues raised by park users and County stakeholders included hygiene and sanitation, accessibility, safety, and preservation of recreational space. These concerns informed the redesign by ensuring improved toilet facilities, clear pathways, secure fencing, adequate spacing, and durable, user-friendly structures that maintain the park's recreational function while addressing health and safety needs.

Table 11: Issues raise by stakeholders and where addressed

Stakeholder Concern	Project Response	Design Adjustment	Validation	Where addressed in the report

Limited accessibility, safety concerns, and inadequate inclusion of stakeholder needs (women traders, PWDs,)	Integrate stakeholder feedback into project design through consultations	Fence included, and clear site circulation routes Integrate energy-efficient (solar-powered or LED) lighting	Enhanced accessibility for PWDs, improved safety, better user experience, and alignment of project outcomes with stakeholder priorities	• Chapter 8: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan • Project design documents
Preservation of recreational space	Redesign of the play area, incorporation of modern equipment and structures design	Integrate energy-efficient (solar-powered or LED) lighting inside stalls to improve visibility of goods and ensure safe trading conditions	Improved park visibility, enhanced safety, increased users attraction,	• Chapter 8: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan • Project design documents
Inadequate waste disposal facilities leading to littering and hygiene issues	Provide strategically located waste bins and collection points across the public space	Install durable, easy-to-clean waste bins with regular collection schedules; integrate signage to encourage proper use	Cleaner environment, reduced littering, improved hygiene for visitors and and efficient waste management	• Chapter 8: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan Project design documents

5.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism

There is an existing Grievance Redress Mechanism in the settlement and is operational and will be used by the project. The following is the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

5.6.1 Grievance Redress Tiers

The project provides a Grievance Redress Mechanism in a 3-tier arrangement as indicated below

i. Level 1: SGRC (Comprise of 2 Elders, 1 youth 1 woman and Local Leader rep).Registration of the grievance with Grievance Officer and resolution by SGRC (14 days)The second tier will involve the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) in case the grievance cannot be solved at the first level.
ii. Level 2 (Comprise of KISIP & County PCT). Forwards findings and recommendations to Grievance Committee
iii. The third tier will be the option of allowing the grieved party to seek redress at the Court of Law

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

5.6.2 Grievance Redress Steps

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

Table 12: Grievance Redress Steps

Steps	Grievance Redress Steps Details
Step 1: Receipt of complaint/grievance	A verbal or written complaint from a worker or community member will be received by the Grievance Officer (GO) on behalf of the SGRC
Step 2: Determination of Corrective Action	If in their judgment, the grievance can be solved at this stage and the GO and Settlement Grievance Redress Committee (SGRC) will determine a corrective action in consultation with the aggrieved person. A description of the action, the time frame within which the action is to take place, and the party charged with implementing the action will be recorded in the grievance register

Steps	Grievance Redress Steps Details
Step 3: Meeting with the complainant	The proposed corrective action and the time frame in which it is to be implemented will be discussed with the complainant within 14 days of receipt of the grievance. Acceptance of the agreement and corrective action will be documented
Step 4: Implementation of Corrective Action	Agreed corrective actions will be undertaken by the party agreed by SGRC within the agreed time frame. The date of the completed action will be recorded in the grievance register.
Step 5: Verification of corrective action	To verify satisfaction, the aggrieved person will be approached by the GO and SGRC to verify that the corrective action has been implemented. A signature of the complainant will be obtained and recorded in the grievance register

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

1. Complaint Intake Points

Complaints may be submitted through any of the following channels:

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

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

2. Complaint Logging Process

Upon receipt of a complaint:

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

Anonymous complaints may also be accepted and recorded where necessary.

3. Timelines for Resolution

The grievance handling process shall follow the timelines below:

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

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

4. Responsible Persons and Institutions

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

5. Escalation Route

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

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

6. Monitoring and Reporting

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

5.1.1 Grievance Redress Tiers

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

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

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

5.1.2 Grievance Redress Procedures

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

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

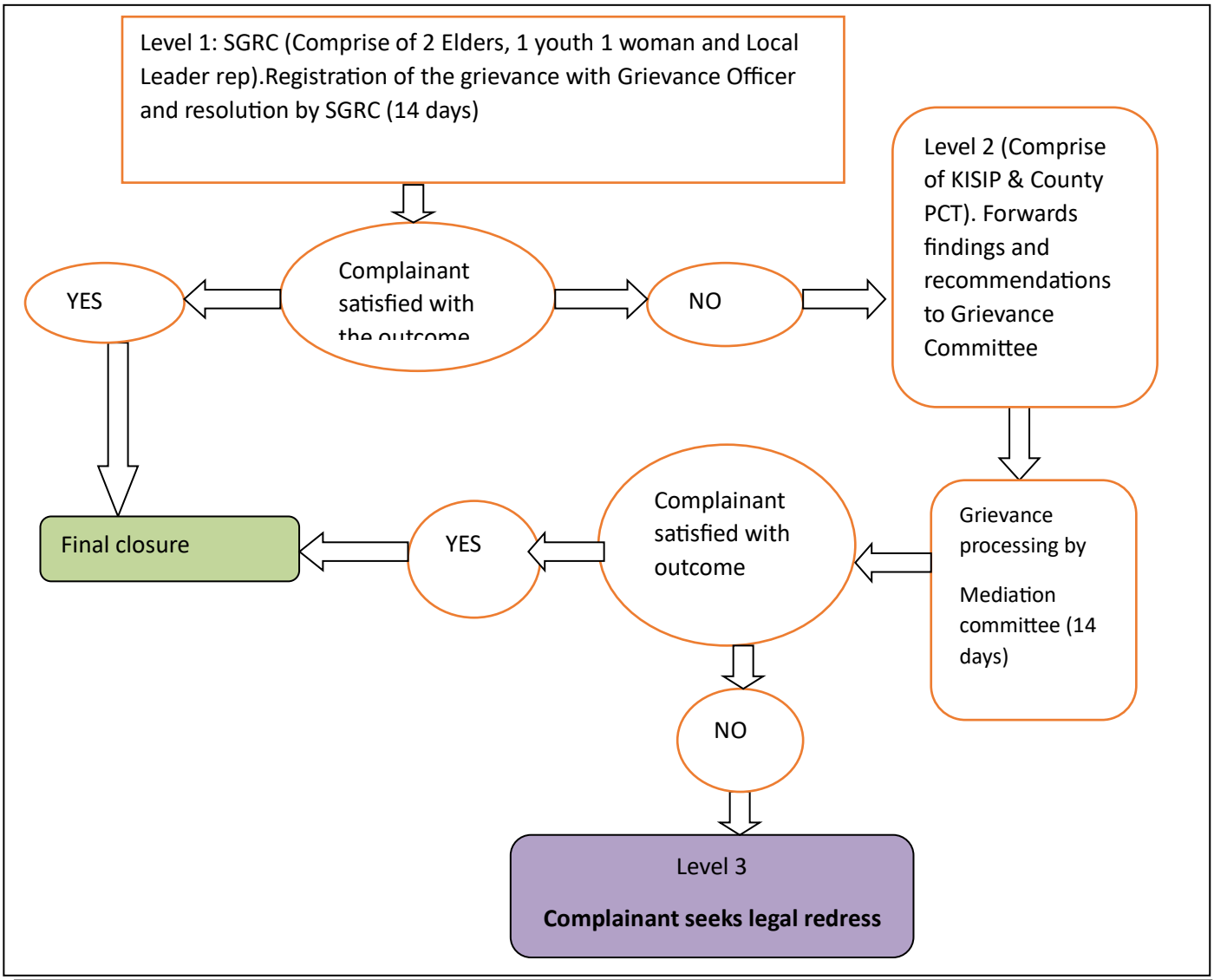
Confidential reporting: will be available, particularly for sensitive issues such as Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), child protection concerns, or worker misconduct as well as project related impacts including as space allocation disputes, access disruption, dust, noise, worker conduct, sanitation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

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

5.7 Grievance Redress Procedures

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

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Procedure



Please note that any complainant has free will to seek judicial recourse at any stage indicated here.

CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF ALTENATIVES

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

i. No Action
ii. Proposed development in another location
iii. Alternative construction Technology

6.1 No Action Alternative

This means that the status quo remains and the proponent will have to abandon the project hence leaving the site with the existing site insitu. The proponent shall not have to look for alternative expensive public land which may not be available and will not involve new land due diligence process in the county which will be more costly and time consuming as compared to implementing the proposed development project on the identified site at Mazingira Park.

This will be more costly to the proponent and will additionally waste time for the planned construction period as well as result in loss of the expected benefits to the local park users. The proposed project has no viable alternative because the identified demand is for improvement of the existing public park facilities that will benefit a wider community in terms of provision of social amenities.

6.2 The proposed development in another location

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

- The project is compatible with existing Mazingira Park Master Plan
- The park has some existing amenities that will be improved i.e. children play area
- Tranquil environment for park users exists
- Availability of public land and space for improvement
- Convenience of access to the settlement's community
- Proximity to other settlements was an incentive to reduce distances travelled to the park to access amenities.

There is no other available land for use by the proponent in the area; no other location was able to offer the comprehensive package as indicated above. The recommended alternative is the "Proposed Alternative" because it recognizes the viability and need for the proposed development, is designed to address environmental issues and concerns, meets or exceeds all local regulatory requirements and supports communication and close relations during all stages of the development between the proponent, community in the settlements and any other interested stakeholder. There were no location alternatives due to land scarcity.

6.3 Alternative building Design and construction materials

The initial proposal for a new children's play area was rejected to avoid duplication of facilities, and it was instead agreed to rehabilitate the existing play area. The gymnasium design was also revised from a purely outdoor facility, which was considered unsuitable due to the harsh climate, to a hybrid model incorporating both indoor and outdoor spaces to improve functionality and usability.

The choice of materials and technology was influenced by the overarching concept of using local materials and technology that can be sustained by the community throughout the lifetime of the project. This is further expounded on in the attached architectural project report.

CHAPTER 7: DETERMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS

7.1 Environment and Social Risks Overview

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

7.2 Environment and Social Risk Classification

An environmental or social risk is the potential of any change to the existing condition of the environment caused by human activity or an external influence. Risks may be: direct or indirect, long-term or short-term in duration, and wide-spread or local in the extent of their effect. In addition, risks can be termed as cumulative when they add incrementally to existing impacts. In the case of construction activities, potential environmental and social risks would arise during the site preparation, construction, operation phases. These could be both negative and positive impacts.

7.2.1 Risk Rating Variables

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

Table 13: Risk Rating Variables

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

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

Table 14: Risk Severity

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

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

Table 15:Rating Criteria for Environment and Social Risks

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

The screening exercises presents below listed environmental findings:

- The Mazingira Park has existing sub-standard toilets used by both genders that are not adequate. There are no PWD toilets onsite also. There is a new toilet block under construction by the World Bank in the park near the proposed sites, hence it will complement the proposed projects.
- There are solid waste collection bins installed in the park. They are not be adequate to cater for the park population that visits on peak days i.e. weekends. These bins are environment friendly and are made entirely of plastic which reduces incidences of theft. However, there is a need for more that complies with waste management laws.
- On the western side of the park is Indian Ocean that is a protected area.
- The park is well populated with indigenous and exotic trees that make it green. There are open spaces with no tree cover.

In summary, the specific environmental risks include:

- Increased water demand for project activities i.e. tree planting
- Physical injury from slipping falling and handling equipment.
- Interference with park usage.
- Low volumes of solid wastes will be generated since the project scale is small and localised.
- Increased traffic flow in the park transporting construction materials could expose users to and safety risks associated to traffic accidents.
- Air pollution in the park as a result of dust and vehicular exhaust used for materials transport. The materials will be sourced locally to reduce transport distance carbon footprint.
- Poor health and safety situation at the park caused by 3 existing open and unsanitary toilets.

7.2.2 Environment Risks Significance

The table below provides significance rating for identified environment risks:

Table 16: Environment Risk Significance Rating

Risks	Rating Factors				Weighting	Significance
Construction Risks	**Extent (E)**	**Intensity (I)**	**Duration (D)**	**Probability (P)**	**Weighting (E+ I+D+ P)x WF**	**Significance Rating**
Shoreline sensitivity	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+2+1+1) Low (1) =5	Low
Vegetation protection	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+2+1+2) Low (1) =6	Low
Public-use conflicts	Location (1)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+3+1+2) Low (1) =7	Low
Traffic and pedestrian safety	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+2+1+2) Low (1) =6	Low
Sanitation dependency with new toilet under construction	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (4)	(1+2+1+4) Low (1) =8	Low
Waste management	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+2+1+1) Low (1) =5	Low
Site security	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (4)	Probable (2)	(1+2+4+2) Low (1) =9	Low
O&M sustainability risks	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (4)	Probable (2)	(1+2+4+2) Low (1) =9	Low
Increased water demand for project activities i.e. tree planting	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+2+1+1) Low (1) =5	Low
Interference with park usage	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low
Increased Generation of Solid Wastes associated with construction activities	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low
Physical injury from slipping falling and handling equipment.	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+2) Low (1) =4	Low
Noise Pollution risks associated with transport and construction activities	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low
Increased risks of accidents associated with transport trucks	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (4) =4	Low

Risks	Rating Factors				Weighting	Significance
Construction Risks	**Extent (E)**	**Intensity (I)**	**Duration (D)**	**Probability (P)**	**Weighting (E+ I+D+ P)x WF**	**Significance Rating**
ferrying material to construction sites						
Generation of solid waste	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Possible (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low
Air pollution in the park as a result of dust and vehicular exhaust	Location (1)	Medium (1)	Short term (1)	Possible (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low
Increase in waste generated onsite including septic waste	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (1)	Possible (3)	(1+2+1+3) Medium (2) =14	Medium
Congestion onsite	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (2)	Possible (3)	(1+2+2+3) Low (1) =8	Low
Competing park uses	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (1)	Possible (1)	(1+2+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low
Site safety risk	Location (1)	Medium (2)	Short term (1)	Possible (2)	(1+2+1+2) Low (2) =12	Medium
Traffic management	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+1+1+2) Low (1) =4	Low
Dust suppression onsite	Location (2)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(2+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low

The project will develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the community through the County, SEC and GRC in the settlements for management of the projects. The community will subsequently run the projects through the SEC and GRC and the county tourism officer.

7.3 Social Risks Significance

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

Table 17: Social Risk Significance Rating

Impact	Rating Factors				Weighting	Significance
	Extent (E)	**Intensity (I)**	**Duration (D)**	**Probability (P)**	**Weighting (E+ I+D+P)x WF**	**Significance Rating**
Social Risks						
Risk to children is elevated in informal settlements as well as working areas	Foot print (1)	Low (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (3)	(1+2+1+3) Low (2) = 14	Medium

Project can cause health and safety impacts on park users, workers	Foot print (1)	Low(1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) = 4	Low
Skewed distribution of project benefits in employment creation	Locatio n (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) = 4	Low
Interference with normal health and safety of park users, community members and workers during construction activities	Site (1)	Low (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+2+1+2) Low (2) = 6	Low
SGBV risks triggered by male and female workers doing construction activities	Locatio n (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Likely (4)	(3+3+1+4) to medium (2) = 22	Medium
GBV referral	Locatio n (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Likely (3)	(3+3+1+3) medium (2) = 20	Medium
Behavioural change training	Locatio n (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Likely (3)	(3+3+1+3) Low to medium (1) = 10	Low

7.4 Cumulative Risks Significance

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

Table 18: Cumulative Risk Significance Rating

Impact	Rating Factors				Weighting	Significance
	Extent (E)	**Intensity (I)**	**Duration (D)**	**Probability (P)**	**Weighting (E+ I+D+ P)x WF**	**Significance Rating**
Labour overlap from ongoing KISIP project	Foot print (1)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Highly Likely (3)	(1+3+1+3) Medium (1) = 8	Low
Utilities facilities overload	Foot print (1)	Medium (3)	Long term (1)	Highly Likely (4)	(1+3+1+4) Medium (1) = 9	Low
Traffic congestion	Locatio n (3)	Medium (3)	Long term (1)	Likely (3)	(3+3+1+3) Low to medium (1) = 10	Low
SGBV risks triggered by male and female workers doing construction activities	Locatio n (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Likely (3)	(3+3+1+3) to medium (2) = 20	Medium

GBV referral	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Likely (3)	(3+3+1+3) medium (2) = 20	Medium
Behavioural change training	Location (1)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Likely (3)	(1+3+1+3) medium (1) = 8	Low

7.5 Determination of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation measures

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

Table 19: Preconstruction phase impacts and corresponding mitigation measures

Environmental and Social Issues	Management Actions
Health and safety risks	• Immediate decommissioning of 3 unsafe toilets within the park • Provide temporary toilet facilities at the park separate for men and women
Child Protection	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the recruitment • Maintain a list of all workers, qualification and age onsite • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site • Report any incident of violation of children protection rights immediately to CPCT and NPCT for onward reporting to the bank
SEA/SH	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements • Involvement of women in the GRC during pre-construction period • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya • Apply the Constitutional requirements for Gender and Inclusion • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011 • Undertake gender mainstreaming at all project stages
Site preparation works impacts	• Water sprinkling and use of screens to control dust when dusty conditions set in. • Cordoning the site off.
Occupational health and safety	• Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate to working area for staff and visitors to the site; • Regular site reporting on health, safety and environment (HSE) issues by an appointed HSE representative; • Develop a monitoring programme to assess noise performance in accordance with the revised Noise Prevention and Control Rules (April 2005); • Assessment of HSE mitigation measures and recording of any matters arising as per Legal Notice No 40, The Factories (Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction) Rules
Transportation of debris	• Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions, spills and consumption. • Erect warning signs prior to commencing construction activities; • Avoid transporting during periods of peak traffic activity along Bofa Road.

The following table shows construction phase impacts and Mitigation actions

Table 20: Construction Phase impacts and corresponding mitigation measures

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Shoreline sensitivity	• No development will be located in a place where its likely to interfere with the ocean shore line
Vegetation protection	• There shall be no cutting of any protected tree species including baobab and mangroves • There shall be no clearing of unnecessary vegetation onsite • No tree onsite will be cut for use in project related activities • Where any nonprotected tree species is removed, replace with at least 3 similar species or related species
Public-use conflicts	• Ensure equitable allocation of the project benefits for the settlements. • Activate the grievance redress mechanism for the site • Provide extensive stakeholder consultations at all stages of project development
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Develop and implement a traffic routing plan; schedule deliveries during off-peak hours; coordinate with local authorities; use traffic marshals at peak periods. • Use designated truck routes; enforce speed limits; cover all trucks; maintain vehicles; water access roads to reduce dust. • Install signage and warning barriers; deploy trained flaggers; introduce community awareness campaigns on traffic safety; create pedestrian-safe zones. • Assess road widths; upgrade or widen access points where necessary; maintain a one-way system where feasible; coordinate with Kilifi County Government. • Conduct road condition surveys; obtain transport permits; plan movements at night or during low traffic times; use escort vehicles and police coordination. • Routine watering of roads; limit vehicle speeds; require covered trucks; apply gravel or stabilizers on loose surfaces. • Implement hazardous materials transport procedures; equip vehicles with spill kits; designate safe refuelling zones; train drivers on spill response. • Prepare an emergency towing and breakdown response plan; maintain communication between drivers and site management
Sanitation dependency with new toilet under construction	• Ensure there is a structured management of the facility as per the O&M plan • Ensure that access to the toilets is controlled
Waste management	• Construction campsite should have waste management plan and provided with appropriate waste handling equipment. • Campsite should be provided with appropriate solid waste-holding receptacles to be regularly emptied for disposal by NEMA licensed waste handlers • For the spoil generated, disposal should be done in a position that will facilitate the prevention of storm water runoff from washing the spoil into watercourses
Site security	• Station guards onsite for night and day watch • Post warning signs onsite against vandalism • Enforce county bylaws on vandalism of public spaces • Provide adequate security lighting onsite

O&M sustainability risks	• Designate a trained youth or women group to manage the facilities • The county to set aside a budget for operations and maintenance yearly • Timely repairs and maintenance of constricted facilities
Climate change mitigation	• Install solar security lighting onsite • Use locally available materials including sand, coral stone and makuti where applicable • Service all project vehicles on schedule to reduce emissions • Source of construction materials shall be nearest to project sites to reduce carbon footprint. • Provide gutters and storage tanks for rain water harvesting • Design the project to be resilient to climate factors through design i.e. high roofs, proper drainage system to prevent flooding and raising structures ground level. • Planting trees on and offsite to enhance water percolation, regulate temperatures and improve overall aesthetic value of project sites and settlement.
Impact on soil	• Reuse all excavated soil for landscaping in the park
Noise and vibrations	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application. • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Gender and inclusivity Impacts	Design of the site to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: • Adequate solar-powered lighting in the project area, parking areas, and access paths. • Clear, open and visible areas and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit corners. For example, parking areas are arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, toilets, or fencing. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers.
Waste generation	• Construction campsite should have waste management plan and provided with appropriate waste handling equipment. • Campsite should be provided with appropriate solid waste-holding receptacles to be regularly emptied for disposal by the CGK
Community Health and Occupational Health and Safety	• Considering the high temperatures in the project environment, job rotations and rest breaks for the workforce should be carried out.

	• Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times. • Sensitize construction drivers on appropriate speed limits • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA). • HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces • VCT services • Provision of condoms
HIV/AIDS spread	• Sensitize all recruited workers on HIV/AIDS prevention before start of project activities. Also, encourage testing for the workers in the local hospitals where counselling services are offered.
Child Protection	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the labour recruitment. • Maintain a list of all workers, qualification and age onsite • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site • If any incident of child abuse occurs as a result of project activities, report immediately to CPCT and NPCT for onward reporting to the bank • The Children's sand pit should be raised to avoid the sand being swept into the ocean • The children`s sand pit should have a fenced. To protect the sand from cats and dogs using the sand for defecation • For children safety, the monkey bars, swings should be in the sand pit in case of a child falling
Working areas health and safety	• The Contractor should comply with all laws and any by-laws relating to public health and sanitation • Workers to use available toilets onsite at no cost. As an alternative, plastic ready-made biodigesters can be installed onsite.
	• Where practical, all maintenance of equipment on site should be performed in the contractor's workshop. • If it is necessary to do maintenance on site, but outside of the workshop area, the Contractor should obtain the approval of the supervising Engineer prior to commencing activities. • The Contractor should ensure that there is no contamination of the soil, vegetation or surface water in his workshop and other plant or emergency maintenance facilities.

	• All materials should be stored within the Contractor's camp unless otherwise approved by the Supervising Engineer • All fill, soil and/or sand materials should be free of weeds, litter and contaminants. Sources of materials shall be listed and approved by the Supervising Engineer. • The Contractor should ensure that delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including 'No go' areas) required. • Any electrical or petrol driven pumps should be equipped and positioned so as not to cause any danger of ignition of materials
Disruption of park users' activities	• Time construction activities so as not to cause obstruction of park users during peak park activity periods and days. • The project contractor will adopt existing grievance redress mechanism for the project. • Park users should be informed of the intended activities, including likely dates for commencement and completion of works through notices posted in the area. • Public notice and warning signs should be erected at strategic points along the Bofa access road • The Contractor will be required to minimize the risk of grievances with the local communities. • Where grievances occur, the Contractor will be required to assist in the process to investigate and resolve the grievance as effectively and quickly as reasonable. • The Contractors shall keep a 'Complaints register' on Site. • Copies of complaints received are to be copied to the NPCT and CPCT.
Gender Impacts	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements. • Involvement of women in the GRC during construction. • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors. • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya. • Apply the Constitutional requirements for Gender and Inclusion. • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011. • Undertake gender mainstreaming at project design, implementation, construction, operation, and decommissioning stages.
Road safety	• Provide flagmen on the access road • The Contractor should provide and maintain caution signs along the access road to alert users on construction activities in progress to prevent potential accidents • Sensitization of drivers on road safety measures • There will be no parking vehicles on the road side or undesignated areas in the park.
Material sourcing	• Source all seedlings locally. • The contractor should source material from existing material sites or commercial material sites that are licensed.

	• Source materials from local suppliers as much as practicable.
Health and safety risk and PPE's use	• Provide and enforce use of PPE's after relevant training • Station a health and safety officer onsite at all times during working hours • Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan. • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times. • Sensitize material delivery drivers on appropriate speed limits. • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken. • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA). • HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces.
Site security including fencing	• Fence the project site to improve safety and security • Involve the park management in the project

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

Table 21: Operation phase impacts and corresponding mitigation measures

Environmental and Social Issues	**Mitigation Measures**
SEA/SH	The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers and park users.
Management of the investments	• Project to have MOU with County, SEC and GRC on operations and maintenance of the constructed facilities • Train the park management committee and employees onsite on conflict resolution.
Septic waste management	• The investments users must use the constructed toilets onsite at all times. • The CPCT to ensure that the toilets are well maintained and managed. • In case the toilets under construction funded by the WB will not have been completed at the time of project commencement, install portable plastic bio digester or portable toilets onsite.
Water use and disposal	• Install water storage system at the park for watering trees and vegetation planted in the project. • Use appropriate technology for watering vegetation to reduce wastage including drip irrigation.
Increase in waste generated onsite including septic waste	• Install 3 colour coded bins onsite for holding general waste, recyclable and non-recyclable waste at strategic places within the park • All site users will be allowed to use the new World Bank funded sanitation block in the park • Erect warning signs in the park and the gate against littering • Regular emptying of waste bins by the CGK • Regular inspection of the sanitation block by park management and CGK especially soak pit and septic tank for normal functioning.
Congestion onsite	• By standers shall not be allowed onsite • Parking areas to be provided with a traffic marshal during normal operating hours
Competing park uses	• Follow the park master plan in locating any project onsite • Only allowed businesses shall be conducted in the park
Site safety risk/fencing Child protection	• The Children sand pit should be raised to avoid the sand being swept into the ocean • The children`s sand pit should have a fence. • For children safety, the monkey bars, swings should be in the sand pit in case of a child falling • Fence the site to prevent entry of vermin's and animals • Have a safety officer in the area at all times during normal operating hours who has First Aid training • Display prominently, the emergency services response numbers onsite

Decommissioning phase ESMP

The following table shows decommissioning phase ESMP:

Table 22: Decommissioning Phase ESMP

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Health and safety risks	• Place a First Aid Kit onsite • Restrict entry to the site completely to prevent inherent risk posed by site activities • Install warning signs onsite • Isolate the site off • Develop a site safety action plan detailing safety equipment to be used, emergency procedures, restrictions on site, frequency and personnel responsible for safety inspections and controls. • Daily site inspections and talks should be done to ensure safe work practises are adhered to; • All workmen should be provided with personal protective equipment; • The Conditions of Construction in the tender documents should stipulate health, safety and environment regulations and work procedures; • The Contractor must appoint a foreman with knowledge on health, safety and environment regulations; • All injuries that occur on site must be recorded in the accident registers and corrective actions for their prevention be instigated as appropriate • Site personnel should be encouraged to report "near-miss incidents" in order to avoid potential problems and increase safety awareness; • Statistical records on accidents and incidents should be collated and analysed on a monthly basis and forwarded to the Supervising Consultant and / or displayed on the notice boards.
Rehabilitation of project site	• Water sprinkling and use of screens to control dust; • Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions and spills • Cordoning the site off with noise blocking screens.
Solid waste generation and disposal:	• Contract a licensed waste handler for disposal of waste • Where feasible, reuse solid waste demolished onsite for land scaping • Cover waste when on transit to prevent spill over
Compliance with laws and regulations	• Perform a decommissioning /close down Environment Audit • Inform relevant government departments including County, NEMA, DoSH et al. • Consulting with relevant consultants such as architects, physical planners, engineers and environmentalists in a bid to ascertain guidelines, anticipated de-commissioning impacts and mitigation measures.
Community engagement	• Inform the community of planned activities by planning for meetings • Provide alternative livelihoods to beneficiaries or relocate them to another suitable site

CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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

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

8.1 Pre-Construction Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Management Actions	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh)
Health and safety risks	There is an existing risk of park users falling into the open toilets (3 in number) within the park causing incidents and accidents.	• Immediate decommissioning of 3 unsafe toilets within the park • Provide temporary toilet facilities at the park separate for men and women	• Number of unsafe toilets decommissioned • Presence of temporary toilets onsite	Daily	CPCT	Immediate	15,000 per day for temporary toilets
Child Protection	Employment of workers below the age of 18 years	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the recruitment • Maintain a list of all workers, qualification and age onsite • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site • Report any incident of violation of children protection rights immediately to CPCT and NPCT for onward reporting to the bank	• Presence of labour records • Signed workers code of conduct • Number of violation cases recorded and escalated to authorities	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	5,000 for monitoring activities

SEA/SH	Sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements • Involvement of women in the GRC during pre-construction period • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya • Apply the Constitutional requirements for Gender and Inclusion • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011 • Undertake gender mainstreaming at all project stages	• Presence of a documented SGBV policy • Presence of a constituted GRC • Training records on gender mainstreaming • Number of cases recorded	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT • Local CBO	3 months	5,000 for monitoring activities

Site preparation works impacts	Noise and dust generation	• Water sprinkling and use of screens to control dust when dusty conditions set in. • Cordoning the site off.	• Dust suppression records • Presence of an isolating fence	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer CPCT	1 month	Approximately 5,000 per month
Occupational health and safety	• Health hazard. • Physical injury from slipping falling and handling equipment.	• Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate to working area for staff and visitors to the site; • Regular site reporting on health, safety and environment (HSE) issues by an appointed HSE representative; • Develop a monitoring programme to assess noise performance in accordance with the revised Noise Prevention and Control Rules (April 2005); • Assessment of HSE mitigation measures and recording of any matters arising as per Legal Notice No 40, The Factories (Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction) Rules	• Number and type of PPE provided • Records kept onsite on HSE • Monitoring records onsite	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer CPCT	1 month	10,000 for PPE and monitoring activities
Transportation of debris	• Fuel consumption and exhaust fumes. • Increase in traffic flow in the area.	• Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions, spills and consumption. • Erect warning signs prior to commencing construction activities;	• Vehicles and equipments maintenance records	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer CPCT	1 month	15,000 for erection of sign boards and associated monitoring activities once

		• Avoid transporting during periods of peak traffic activity along Bofa Road.	• Number of waning signs erected onsite • Rcords of project vhicles logs				

8.2 Construction Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

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

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs)
Shoreline sensitivity	**Interreference with coastal shore line**	• No development will be located in a place where its likely to interfere with the ocean shore line	Physical siting of the projects	Daily			
Vegetation protection	Clearance of site vegetation	• There shall be no cutting of any protected tree species including baobab and mangroves • There shall be no clearing of unnecessary vegetation onsite • No tree onsite will be cut for use in project related activities • Where any nonprotected tree species is removed, replace with at least 3 similar species or related species	• Number of trees protected onsite • Tree clearance records • Number of trees replaced and location	Daily			
Public-use conflicts	Conflict in projects uses	• Ensure equitable allocation of the project benefits for the settlements. • Activate the grievance redress mechanism for the site • Provide extensive stakeholder consultations at all stages of project development	• Records of categories of groups allocated project opportunities • Presenceof an activated GRM • Records of stakeholder consultations	Daily			

Traffic and pedestrian safety	Accidents involving pedestrians and motorists	• Develop and implement a traffic routing plan; schedule deliveries during off-peak hours; coordinate with local authorities; use traffic marshals at peak periods. • Use designated truck routes; enforce speed limits; cover all trucks; maintain vehicles; water access roads to reduce dust. • Install signage and warning barriers; deploy trained flaggers; introduce community awareness campaigns on traffic safety; create pedestrian-safe zones. • Assess road widths; upgrade or widen access points where necessary; maintain a one-way system where feasible; coordinate with Kilifi County Government. • Conduct road condition surveys; obtain transport permits; plan movements at night or during low traffic times; use escort vehicles and police coordination. • Routine watering of roads; limit vehicle speeds; require covered trucks; apply gravel or stabilizers on loose surfaces. • Implement hazardous materials transport procedures; equip vehicles with spill kits; designate safe refuelling zones; train drivers on spill response. • Prepare an emergency towing and breakdown response plan; maintain	• Presence of a documented traffic management plan • Number and type of warning signs erected • Frequency of access road watering • Documented procedures for materials transport				

		communication between drivers and site management					
Sanitation dependency with new toilet under construction	Congestion in use of available toilet amenities	• Ensure there is a structured management of the facility as per the O&M plan • Ensure that access to the toilets is controlled	• Presence of a management group for the facilities • Documented operations of the toilets	Daily			
Waste management	Generation of solid wastes and liquid wastes	• Construction campsite should have waste management plan and provided with appropriate waste handling equipment. • Campsite should be provided with appropriate solid waste-holding receptacles to be regularly emptied for disposal by NEMA licensed waste handlers • For the spoil generated, disposal should be done in a position that will facilitate the prevention of storm water runoff from washing the spoil into watercourses	• Presence of waste managementplan onsite • Presence of waste holding bins • Presence of a contract for solid waste collectors • Complaints recorded	Daily			

Site security	Rise in insecurity incidents and amenities vandalism	• Station guards onsite for night and day watch • Post warning signs onsite against vandalism • Enforce county bylaws on vandalism of public spaces • Provide adequate security lighting onsite	• Presence of guards onsite • Number and type of warning signs posted onsite • Presence of an installed security lighting system				
O&M sustainability risks	Abandonment of project and neglect of site repairs	• Designate a trained youth or women group to manage the facilities • The county to set aside a budget for operations and maintenance yearly • Timely repairs and maintenance of constricted facilities	• Presence of a designated youth group to manage the facility • Repairs and maintenance records	Daily	CPCT	Indefinite	
Climate change mitigation	Contribution to climate change	• Install solar security lighting onsite • Use locally available materials including sand, coral stone and makuti where applicable • Service all project vehicles on schedule to reduce emissions • Source of construction materials shall be nearest to project sites to reduce carbon footprint. • Provide gutters and storage tanks for rain water harvesting • Design the project to be resilient to climate factors through design i.e. high roofs, proper drainage system	• Presence of a solar lighting system onsite • Type and quantities of construction materials used • Source of construction materials • Presence of rain water storage system onsite • Number of trees planted onsite and offsite	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	120,000 for tanks

		to prevent flooding and raising structures ground level. • Planting trees on and offsite to enhance water percolation, regulate temperatures and improve overall aesthetic value of project sites and settlement.					
Impact on soil	Generation of soil waste	• Reuse all excavated soil for landscaping in the park	• Volme of generated soil waste • Volume of soil waste reused onsite	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	5,000 for monitoring
Noise and vibrations	Excessive noise and vibration	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application. • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)	• Noise generation records • Complaints receivd and recorded • Tye and numbers of noise safety gear provided	• Daly	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	5,000 per month for monitoring
Gender and inclusivity Impacts	Gender considerations	Design of the site to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: • Adequate solar-powered lighting in the project area, parking areas, and access paths. • Clear, open and visible areas and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit	• Presence of a security solar lightingsystem onsite • Presence of amenities	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	5,000 for monitoring activities

		corners. For example, parking areas are arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, toilets, or fencing. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers.	prescribed in the design • Warning signs installed onsite • Daily inspection records of the site • Presence of an SGBV policy for the project				
Waste generation	Generation of solid wastes and liquid wastes	• Construction campsite should have waste management plan and provided with appropriate waste handling equipment. • Campsite should be provided with appropriate solid waste-holding receptacles to be regularly emptied for disposal by the CGK	• Presence of waste receptacles/bins onsite	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	50,000 for waste holding bins
Community Health and Occupational	Risk of work-related accidents, diseases and	• Considering the high temperatures in the project environment, job	• Presence of Job rotation records	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	Provision for site sanitation 80,000.00

Health and Safety	insecurities. Community ailments arising from project impacts	rotations and rest breaks for the workforce should be carried out. • Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times. • Sensitize construction drivers on appropriate speed limits • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA). • HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces • VCT services • Provision of condoms	• Presence of an emergency response plan • Training records for workers • Presence of a first aid kit onsite • Number of HIV/Aids awareness campaigns conducted • Number of condoms provided to workers				Provision of safe drinking water for the workforce 40,000.00 HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign 150,000.00 HIV/AIDS Prevention Campaign 50,000.00 Health and safety measures on site 140,000.00

HIV/AIDS spread	Risk of spread of HIV/AIDS infections	• Sensitize all recruited workers on HIV/AIDS prevention before start of project activities. Also, encourage testing for the workers in the local hospitals where counselling services are offered.	• HIV/Aids sesnitization records • Number of workers tested for HIV	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer • Local Administration • SEC	6 months	50,000 for advocacy materials
Child Protection	Employment of workers below the age of 18 years	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the labour recruitment. • Maintain a list of all workers, qualification and age onsite • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site • If any incident of child abuse occurs as a result of project activities, report immediately to CPCT and NPCT for onward reporting to the bank • The Children's sand pit should be raised to avoid the sand being swept into the ocean • The children`s sand pit should have a fenced. To protect the sand from cats and dogs using the sand for defecation • For children safety, the monkey bars, swings should be in the sand pit in case of a child falling	• Workers recruitmet records • Workers code of conduct • Records of child rights violation cases • Inpsection recodrds of construction site	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	5,000 per month for monitoring activities

Working areas health and safety	Sanitation impacts	• The Contractor should comply with all laws and any by-laws relating to public health and sanitation • Workers to use available toilets onsite at no cost. As an alternative, plastic ready-made biodigesters can be installed onsite.	Number of hospitalization cases records Presence of toilets for workers	Daily		3 months	no additional cost
	Workshop impacts	• Where practical, all maintenance of equipment on site should be performed in the contractor's workshop. • If it is necessary to do maintenance on site, but outside of the workshop area, the Contractor should obtain the approval of the supervising Engineer prior to commencing activities. • The Contractor should ensure that there is no contamination of the soil, vegetation or surface water in his workshop and other plant or emergency maintenance facilities.	Presence of a contractors workshop Visual checks records of contamination onsite	Daily			
	General materials handling and storage	• All materials should be stored within the Contractor's camp unless otherwise approved by the Supervising Engineer • All fill, soil and/or sand materials should be free of weeds, litter and contaminants. Sources of materials shall be listed and approved by the Supervising Engineer.	Presence of designated waste storage areas	Daily		3 months	

		• The Contractor should ensure that delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including 'No go' areas) required. • Any electrical or petrol driven pumps should be equipped and positioned so as not to cause any danger of ignition of materials					
Disruption of park users' activities	Disruption of leisure activities at the park	• Time construction activities so as not to cause obstruction of park users during peak park activity periods and days. • The project contractor will adopt existing grievance redress mechanism for the project. • Park users should be informed of the intended activities, including likely dates for commencement and completion of works through notices posted in the area. • Public notice and warning signs should be erected at strategic points along the Bofa access road • The Contractor will be required to minimize the risk of grievances with the local communities. • Where grievances occur, the Contractor will be required to assist in the process to investigate and resolve the grievance as effectively and quickly as reasonable.	• Number and type of complaints recorded • Presence of an active GRC committee and records kept • Number and type of warning signs posted onsite • Inspection records of grievances register	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	Erection of public signboards 40,000.00

		• The Contractors shall keep a 'Complaints register' on Site. • Copies of complaints received are to be copied to the NPCT and CPCT.					
Gender Impacts	Sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements. • Involvement of women in the GRC during construction. • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors. • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya. • Apply the Constitutional requirements for Gender and Inclusion. • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011. • Undertake gender mainstreaming at project design, implementation, construction, operation, and decommissioning stages.	• Presence f an SGBV policy for the project • Presence of an operational GRC • Presence of a signed code of conduct by workers • Number of vulnerable groups of women employed in the project	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	5,000 per month for monitoring activities
Road safety	Accidents involving	• Provide flagmen on the access road	• Presence of safety officers onsite	• Daily	• Contractor	3 months	Traffic control

	pedestrians and motorists	• The Contractor should provide and maintain caution signs along the access road to alert users on construction activities in progress to prevent potential accidents • Sensitization of drivers on road safety measures • There will be no parking vehicles on the road side or undesignated areas in the park.	• Number and type of warning signs posted onsite • Training records for driver • Enforcment records kept onsite		• Supervising Engineer • CPCT		40,000.00
Material sourcing	Conflicts in supply of project materials	• Source all seedlings locally. • The contractor should source material from existing material sites or commercial material sites that are licensed. • Source materials from local suppliers as much as practicable.	• Contracts with seedling roviders from the community • Doci=umented records of material quantities and sources	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	no additional cost
Cumulative impacts							
Health and safety risk and PPE's use	Risk of accidents and incidents	• Provide and enforce use of PPE's after relevant training • Station a health and safety officer onsite at all times during working hours • Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan. • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times.	• Number and type of PPE's providedPresence of a safety officer onsite • Presence of a documented emergency response plan • Presence of written instruction on management of incdents	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	5,000 periodically

		• Sensitize material delivery drivers on appropriate speed limits. • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken. • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA). • HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces.	• Drivers training records • Types and use of PPEs by workers • Presence of a first aid kit onsite • Number of HIV/Aids awareness campaigns conducted in the settlements				
Site security including fencing	Rise in insecurity incidents including theft	• Fence the project site to improve safety and security • Involve the park management in the project	• Presence of an isolation fence for the project • Record of meetings with park management	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	5,000 per month for monitoring activities

8.3 Operation phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

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

Table 23: Operation phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs)
SEA/SH	Sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence	The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers and park users.	• Presence of a documented project policy on SGBV	• Daily	• CPCT • Tourism officer-county • Park Management Committee • SEC	Indefinite	4,000 per month for monitoring activities
Management of the investments	Conflict in management of the investments	• Project to have MOU with County, SEC and GRC on operations and maintenance of the constructed facilities • Train the park management committee and employees onsite on conflict resolution.	• Presence of a documented MOU with the county • Training records kept	• Daily	• CPCT • Park management committee • SEC	Indefinite	25,000 once for training

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs)
Septic waste management	• Pollution of surface water • Outbreak of diseases i.e. cholera • Soil and water contamination	• The investments users must use the constructed toilets onsite at all times. • The CPCT to ensure that the toilets are well maintained and managed. • In case the toilets under construction funded by the WB will not have been completed at the time of project commencement, install portable plastic bio digester or portable toilets onsite.	• Records of revenue generated onsite • Records of operations and maintenance • Presence of temporary toilets onsite	Daily	CPCT	Indefinite	County budget provision.
Water use and disposal	Increase in water demand	• Install water storage system at the park for watering trees and vegetation planted in the project. • Use appropriate technology for watering vegetation to reduce wastage including drip irrigation.	• Presence of rain water harvesting and storagesystem • Type of vegetation watering technology in use onsite	Daily	CPCT	4 months	3,000 per month for monitoring activities

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs)
Increase in waste generated onsite including septic waste	Littering, land contamination	• Install 3 colour coded bins onsite for holding general waste, recyclable and non-recyclable waste at strategic places within the park • All site users will be allowed to use the new World Bank funded sanitation block in the park • Erect warning signs in the park and the gate against littering • Regular emptying of waste bins by the CGK • Regular inspection of the sanitation block by park management and CGK especially soak pit and septic tank for normal functioning.	• Presnee of color coded bins onsite • Records of toilets revenue generated • Nuber and type of warning signs posted onsite • Wase collection records • Inspection records for the facility	Daily	CPCT	Indefinite	50,000 periodically for replacement of bins
Congestion onsite	Inconvenience to other park users	• By standers shall not be allowed onsite • Parking areas to be provided with a traffic marshal during normal operating hours	• Visual inspections • Presence of parking areas • Presence of Marshalls onsite to guide park users	Daily	CPCT	Indefinite	15,000 per month for marshalls
Competing park uses	Haphazard uncontrolled development	• Follow the park master plan in locating any project onsite • Only allowed businesses shall be conducted in the park	• Licenses issued to traders • Presence of approve project designs	Daily	CPCT	Indefinite	no additional cost

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs)
Site safety risk/fencing Child protection	Insecurity incidents	• The Children sand pit should be raised to avoid the sand being swept into the ocean • The children`s sand pit should have a fence. • For children safety, the monkey bars, swings should be in the sand pit in case of a child falling • Fence the site to prevent entry of vermin's and animals • Have a safety officer in the area at all times during normal operating hours who has First Aid training • Display prominently, the emergency services response numbers onsite	• Presence of project designs • Presence of a fence • Presence of a site safety officer • Presence of displayed emergency services response numbers	Daily	CPCT	Indefinite	5,000 per month for monitoring activities

8.4 Decommissioning Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

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

Table 24: Decommissioning Phase ESMP

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

Health and safety risks	Health and safety risks from: • Physical injury from slipping falling and handling equipment; • Inhalation of foul odours; • Handling hazardous materials.	• Place a First Aid Kit onsite • Restrict entry to the site completely to prevent inherent risk posed by site activities • Install warning signs onsite • Isolate the site off • Develop a site safety action plan detailing safety equipment to be used, emergency procedures, restrictions on site, frequency and personnel responsible for safety inspections and controls. • Daily site inspections and talks should be done to ensure safe work practises are adhered to; • All workmen should be provided with personal protective equipment; • The Conditions of Construction in the tender documents should stipulate health, safety and environment regulations and work procedures; • The Contractor must appoint a foreman with knowledge on health,	• Presence of a first aid kit • Presence of an access gate and fence • Number and type of warning signs onsite • Presence of an emergency response plan • Site inspection recordsPresence of appropriate PE's for workers • Presence of a safefety officer onsite • Records of accidents and incidents kep onsitte	Daily	CPCT	2 months	20,000 per month for monitoring, PPE's and warning signs

		safety and environment regulations; • All injuries that occur on site must be recorded in the accident registers and corrective actions for their prevention be instigated as appropriate • Site personnel should be encouraged to report “near-miss incidents” in order to avoid potential problems and increase safety awareness; • Statistical records on accidents and incidents should be collated and analysed on a monthly basis and forwarded to the Supervising Consultant and / or displayed on the notice boards.					

Rehabilitation of project site	Noise and dust pollution	• Water sprinkling and use of screens to control dust; • Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, • emissions and spills • Cordoning the site off with noise blocking screens.		Daily	CPCT	2 months	50,000 once for monitoring activities
Solid waste generation and disposal:	Littering and pollution of environment	• Contract a licensed waste handler for disposal of waste • Where feasible, reuse solid waste demolished onsite for land scaping • Cover waste when on transit to prevent spill over	• Licenses and permits displayed onsite • Records of volume of waste reused onsite • Complaints recorded • Notices issued to authorities • Presence of contracted professionals onsite	Daily	CPCT Contractor	2 months	140,000 for waste disposal

Compliance with laws and regulations	Enforcement action initiated	• Perform a decommissioning /close down Environment Audit • Inform relevant government departments including County, NEMA, DoSH et al. • Consulting with relevant consultants such as architects, physical planners, engineers and environmentalists in a bid to ascertain guidelines, anticipated de-commissioning impacts and mitigation measures.			CPCT Contractor	2 months	150,000 for Audit
Community engagement	Managing expectations from settlements' community	• Inform the community of planned activities by planning for meetings • Provide alternative livelihoods to beneficiaries or relocate them to another suitable site	Number of public notices issued for community meetings Records of alterative livelihoods provided to community	Daily	• CPCT • SEC • Contractor •	3 months	50,000 for meetings

CHAPTER 9:CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

The output of the construction activities is public gymn, Children PWD play area. The projects once completed will provide long-term employment women and the vulnerable in the community. Vending opportunities will be created in the park as well as attendants for the sites. It will also enhance health and well-being of the local community and reduce youth idleness and in turn reduce crime rate in the settlements. However, these construction and development activities carry risks for the area. Continuous monitoring of project implementation activities shall be done during construction/implementation phase to ensure the developed ESMP and Monitoring Plan is implemented. The designs have been completed and approved and the land allotment is currently an ongoing process. The land where the project will be located will have allotment done; the purpose for this is to secure the project for long term sustainability. The project will be located on Plot LR. No. 5054/1185 CR 26606.

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

The Social screening findings in the settlement show that that KISIP Component 2 activities (on Social Economic Empowerment) are not likely to lead to any displacement from the settlement, and neither will private land be affected (given that all land identified in the settlement for the project is public land). Where temporary impact may occur i.e. to pave way for temporary transport corridor for materials, provisions in the ESMP will be applied and will be sufficient.

9.2 Implementation roadmap with roles, timelines, and accountability measures

The following table shows the Implementation roadmap with impacts, mitigation, responsibility and means of monitoring:

Table 25:Implementation roadmap with impacts, mitigation, responsibility and means of monitoring

Phase	Impact / issue	Mitigation / management measure	Responsibility	Monitoring indicator
Design	Low-lying placement of critical facilities	Adopt no-build coastal buffer and relocate critical facilities to raised protected zone.	Design team / Client	Approved revised site layout
Design	Poor discharge / ponding	Provide integrated surface drainage, swales, trench drains, silt traps and backflow protection.	Design team	Drainage details on issued drawings
Pre-construction	Weak site readiness before rains	Programme drainage and access controls as early works; no uncontrolled excavation in wet season.	Contractor	Site readiness checklist
Construction	Unsafe public interaction	Fence works, provide marshals, route pedestrians safely and display flood / rain warnings.	Contractor / OHS Officer	Incidents / near misses logged
Construction	Erosion / sediment wash-off	Use temporary cut-off drains, stockpile controls, covered materials and housekeeping.	Contractor	Visible sediment control in place

Construction	Worker safety in storms	Implement weather stop-work trigger, emergency response, waterproof PPE and dewatering plan.	Contractor / OHS Officer	Toolbox records and stop-work logs
Operation	Damage to facilities after heavy rain	Maintain drainage, inspect surfaces, close unsafe areas temporarily and repair defects promptly.	County / O&M group	Inspection checklist and maintenance log
Operation	Unsafe access for users and children	Keep routes lit, non-slip and signed; maintain barriers near shoreline and low points.	County / O&M group	User complaints and inspection results

9.3 Recommendations

In order to enhance social inclusion in the project, vulnerable members of the community (including women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, children, youth, members of minority or marginalised communities) will be consulted at all stages of project development. All meetings have been and will be designed with their full participation including having their views incorporated in the project codesigning. They will also benefit in employment created in the project through implementation of not more than 2/3rd members of any one project will get employment to the detriment of the other. In addition, the PWD's will directly benefit from construction of friendly play area which will promote inclusion. The decommissioning of the unsafe toilets within the park shall be carried out jointly by the project consultant and the County Government.

The screening assessment therefore requires preparation of this Summary Project Report to address any environmental and social impacts emanating at all stages of project development. No displacements will occur as all sites will be on identified public land nor are there any squatters onsite.

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

REFERENCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

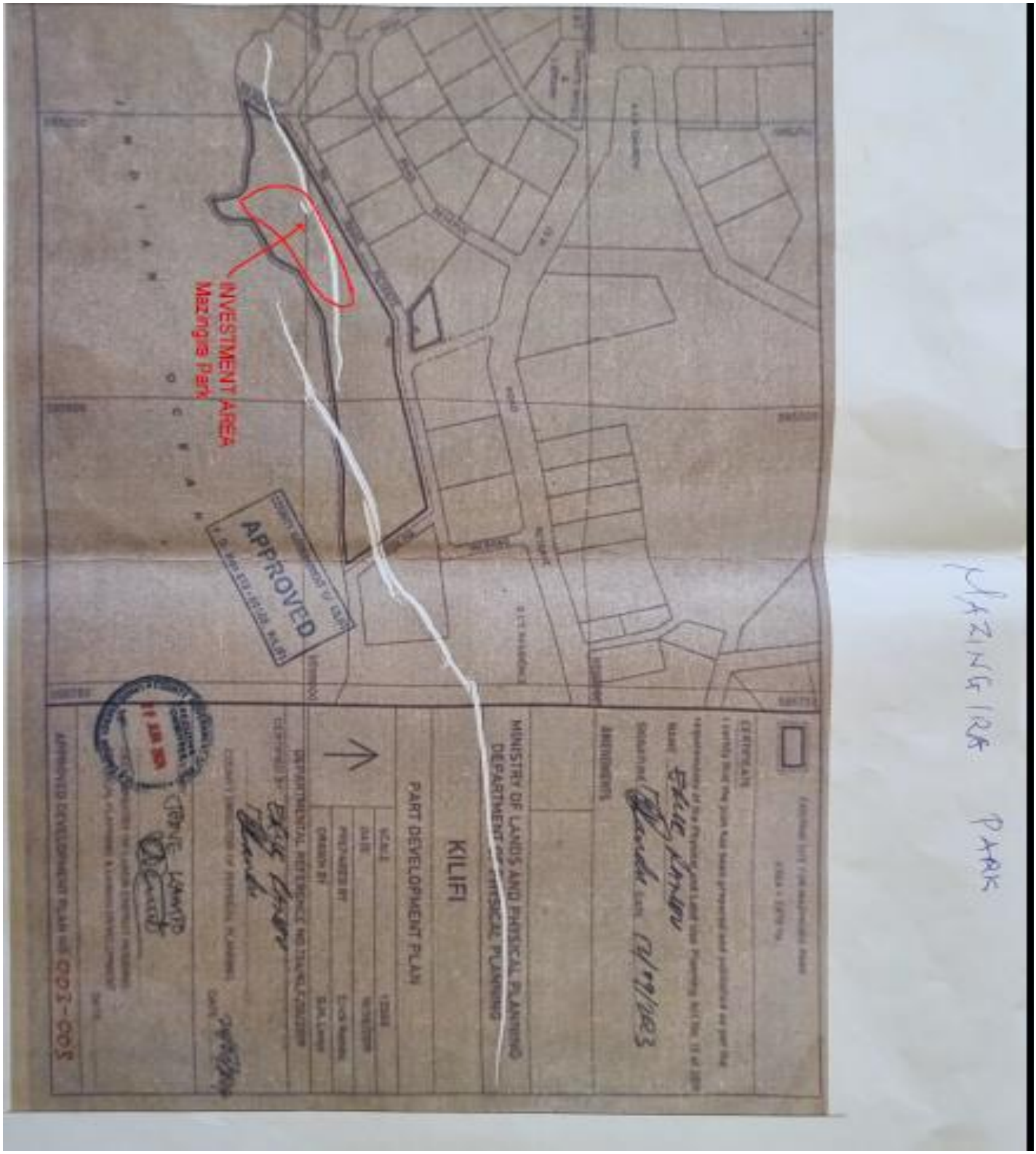
Kilifi County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027)

UN-Habitat (2023), Mazingira Park Implementation Plan

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

WIOMSA, & UN Habitat (2021) Coastal Cities of the Western Indian Ocean Region and the Blue Economy

Appendix 1: Mazingira Park PDP



Appendix 2: Letter of Authorization from County Government of Kilifi

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KILIFI

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

Dept. Email: lands@kilifi.go.ke
P.O BOX 519
KILIFI, KENYA

When Replying please quote:
Your Ref:

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

DATE: 7TH APRIL 2025

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

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

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

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

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

Appendix 3: Minutes and attendance list of meetings

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

MINUTES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GYM AND A PLAYGROUND AREA FOR CHILDREN, AT MAZINGIRA PARK.
HELD ON 20.05.2026 AT BOFA,
FROM 11:00 HRS TO 13:30 HRS EAT

1. ATTENDANCE

- 5 SEC & GRC Leaders
- 41 Men 25 Female community members

Kilifi County Government Representatives:

- Kenneth K. Rimba – Ward Administrator, Sokoni Ward
- Andrew Aming'a – Sokoni Ward MCA Representative
- Bakari Said - Chair of Grievance Committee
- Mzee Mwinyi - Executive Chair
- Beatrice Mwambaru - Secretary
- Ali Rubea - Chairman at Mazingira
- Mohammed - Treasurer at Mazingira
- Ziro Ngoa - Housing Officer

KASH Team (Project Operator - Consultant):

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

2. AGENDA

- Environmental Impact Assessment briefs
- AOB

KEY DISCUSSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

MIN No.	KEY DISCUSSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS	AGREED ACTION
MIN: 1	OPENING AND PRELIMINARIES The meeting commenced with an opening prayer led by Ali Rubea. Kenneth Rimba, who welcomed all participants and thanked them for attending the public participation meeting gave the opening remarks. He emphasized the importance of unity, communication, and active community participation in ensuring the success of development projects. The chairperson, Ali Rubea also introduced the purpose of the meeting, which was to discuss the proposed community development projects, gather views from residents, and address concerns raised by the stakeholders. It was emphasized that public participation as required under Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and Environment Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387, and World Bank requirements must be conducted before project commencement; at the planning phase, to incorporate stakeholders' views and inform the designs. It was further stressed about the need for compliance with regulations by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), and the County Government, particularly on waste management and road safety. Ziro emphasized the importance of the grievance committee, which will consist of five members. He explained that the Settlement Executive Committee will provide contact numbers where residents can report grievances. He also encouraged youths to attend meetings regularly so that they remain informed and updated on project developments. Stakeholders were informed that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was being conducted to guide proper planning and implementation of the project. Following the assessment, the project will be approved. Members were also informed that implementation discussions were ongoing.	For Information
MIN: 2	<u>PROJECT INFORMATION DISSEMINATION BY THE PROJECT SOCIOLOGIST</u> The project Sociologist welcomed all members to the meeting and introduced the proposed project. She emphasized on the importance of EIA process, its requirements and highlighted that public participation is key stage during planning of every project. She assured the participants that their views would be included at all stages of project development. She then informed members of the following: The initial plan for 28 stalls was later revised to 16 stalls to allow adequate space for movement, ventilation, and business expansion. It was also proposed that up to four traders may share one stall to enhance impact. It was explained that upon completion, the project will include designated parking areas, improved waste management, tree planting, and environmental conservation initiatives. She then handed over to the Environmental Expert. The project Environmental Expert explained to the stakeholders what Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is, its importance citing relevant examples and the requirement of EIA. The representative explained the purpose and	For Information

	importance of public participation in the planning stage of the project. He also explained the Legal Framework for the project, project alternatives, anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures among other issues affecting the proposed project. limpact's highlighted by stakeholders included the following: **The following were the expressed positive impacts of the project by the stakeholders:** • It will help in prevention of drug abuse rampant in the area by the members of the society especially the youth through active recreational activities • It will reduce youth idleness in the area • The youths will gain new lifelong skills in construction industry • I will lead to lower crime rates since youth will be actively engaged to prevent idleness. • Creation of employment opportunities for youths and women. • Provision of safe recreational facilities for children. • Improvement of physical fitness through gym facilities. • Reduction of drug abuse among youths through positive engagement. • Skills development and empowerment opportunities. • Increased social interaction and community cohesion. • Cabro paving works will improve site appearance • Improved security within the park area • Solar lighting for security will be a major advantage • It will create job opportunities during construction and occupational phases this will include but not limited to: attendants, cleaners, maintenance staff and management. • It will help in environmental conservation through planting trees onsite • The vulnerable members of the society will have socio economic inclusion through allocation of trading space. The designs presented are also disability friendly. **The following were the expressed negative impacts of the project by the stakeholders:** • Risk of traffic accidents along the access road • Noise generation • Site use conflicts • Congestion during operation phase • Safety incidents might occur • Dust generation • Competing users for the available toilet might cause conflict **The following were the proposed mitigation measures by stakeholders for the above negative impacts;** • Construction works should be done within daytime working hours • Noisy and vibration causing activities should not be carried out at night • Provide flagmen when material delivery vehicles are accessing the site. Install speed limit signs onsite to warn drivers to reduce speed • First Aid Kits should be provided onsite as well as making arrangements with emergency services • Ensure the agreed allocation procedures are strictly followed	

	• Provide alternative access for different site users to prevent crowding as well as fencing the subprojects location • Education and training for project beneficiaries on GBV prevention and activation of grievance redress mechanism.	
MIN: 3	PLENARY SESSION • The following were deliberations during the plenary session in the meeting conducted by the project Sociologist: • There was a need for ffencing of areas where trees will be planted to protect them from destruction by vehicles accessing the park. • Concerns about livestock destroying playground facilities and project areas were raised • Employment and Youth Empowerment should be emphasised • Training youths on construction work, operation of gym equipment, and production of cabros will equip them with lifelong skills long after the project has ended.	
MIN: 4	STAKEHOLDERS RESOLUTION AND CLOSING REMARKS The project Sociologist assured stakeholders that community interests will be considered in the course of project implementation and that there will be close cooperation throughout the project cycle with the community. The County representative took over and urged the community members to actively participate in the proposed project. He also thanked the consultant for organizing the meeting to collect community views. He said that the local community will be provided with employment and that they will immensely benefit from the project and said that there will be positive and negative impacts that will emanate from the project but the benefits outweigh the negatives and will be addressed as per the NEMA requirements. The stakeholders gave consent for the project to be implemented through a unanimous show of hands.	For Information & Action
MIN: 5	AOB Members said that there was a need for continuous maintenance of the facilities after completion for long term sustainability. The youth and community members were encouraged to actively participate in future meetings and project activities as they had done. There was emphasis on transparency and accountability during project implementation.	For Information
MIN: 6	ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 13:30hours with a word of prayer from Mohammed Said.	

CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES



Confirmed by:

Community Representative

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

County Government Representative



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

KASH (The Consultant's) Representative

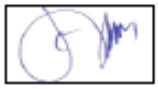
Name: Thomas Abol Position: Team Leader Sign:  Date: **20.05.2026**

Photo Log showing stakeholder meeting in progress









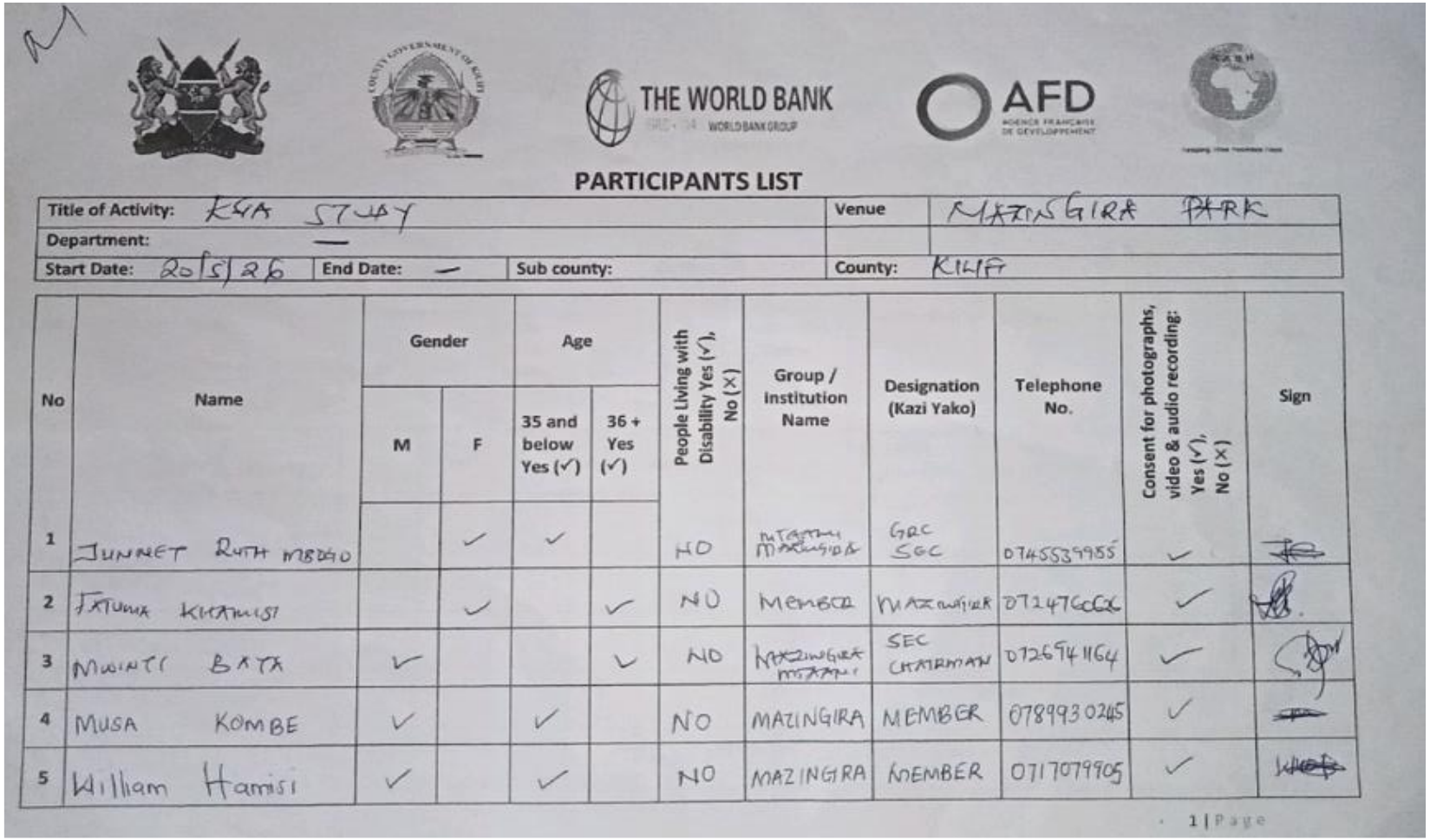
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AFD

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Title of Activity: ESIA STUDY		Venue	MAZINGIRA PARK
Department: –			
Start Date: 20/5/26.	End Date: –	Sub county:	County: KILIFI

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (X)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (X)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36+ Yes (✓)						
1	MAIMUNA KHALIFA		✓	✓		NO	MEMBER	MAZINGIRA	0741113462	✓	
2	ALI MOHAMED	✓			✓	NO	KAMATI	KILIFI COUNTY.	0759907369	✓	
3	MARTHA OPILLI		✓		✓	NO	KFSA	P'M	0727[illegible]	✓	
4											
5											



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AFD

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Title of Activity:	KYA STUDY			Venue	MAZINGIRA PARK
Department:	—				
Start Date:	20/5/26	End Date:	—	Sub county:	County: KILIFI

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (X)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (X)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	JUNNET RUTH MBOGO		✓	✓		NO	MTAANI MAZINGIRA	GRC SGC	0745539955	✓	
2	FATUMA KHATMIST		✓		✓	NO	MEMBER	MAZINGIRA	0714766C6	✓	
3	MWINTI BATA	✓			✓	NO	MAZINGIRA MTAANI	SEC CHAIRMAN	0726941164	✓	
4	MUSA KOMBE	✓		✓		NO	MAZINGIRA	MEMBER	0789930245	✓	
5	William Hamisi	✓		✓		NO	MAZINGIRA	MEMBER	0717079905	✓	

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (×)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (×)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	CHRISTINE KITSAO		✓		✓	NO	MAZUNGIRA	BUSINESS WOMAN	0113622455	✓	
2	JOHN IRENE	✓			✓	—	KASH	ENVIRONMENT OFFICER	0724155551	✓	
3	ZUBO NGOWA	✓			✓	—	CWC	HO	0790264061	✓	
4	PLI AMANI ROBERT	✓			✓	NO	MAZUNGIRA	BJ/MDW	0722870485	✓	
5	VINCENT NGARE	✓			✓	NO	KUNGUNDA	FORESTER	0708747201	✓	
6	Mbingo Johnson	✓		✓		No	Mazungira	Blacksmith	0795273117	✓	



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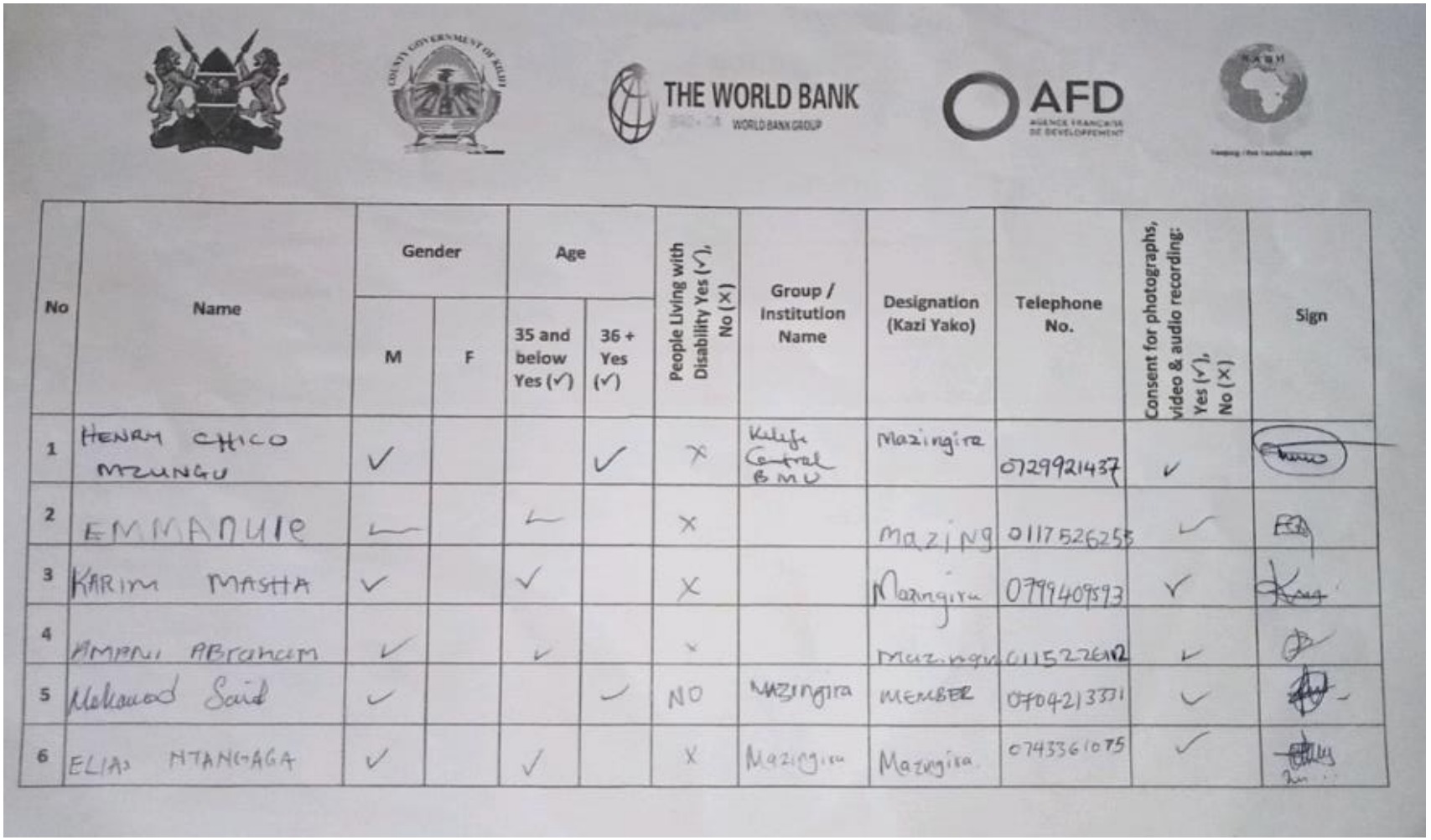
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AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Title of Activity: ESIA STUDY		Venue	MAZINGIRA PARK
Department: —			
Start Date: 20/5/26	End Date:	Sub county:	County: KILIFI

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (X)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (X)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	ALEXANDER KATANA	M		✓	X			Mazingira	0701628462	✓	
2	ELISHA MAMBO	M		✓	X			Mazingira	0746373644	✓	
3	Ibrahim M Teremi	M		✓			Maintenance	Mazingira	0100100349	✓	
4	SHARO ISSA SOMOEBWANA	M			✓		BMU	Mazingira	0720678275	✓	
5	MOHAMED BADI	M			✓		BMU	Mazingira	0745204571	✓	

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No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (X)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (X)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	HENRY CHICO MZUNGU	✓			✓	X	Kilifi Central BMU	Mazingira	0729921437	✓	
2	EMMANUIE	✓		✓		X		Mazing	0117526255	✓	
3	KARIM MASHA	✓		✓		X		Mazingira	0799409593	✓	
4	AMANI ABRAHAM	✓		✓		X		Mazingira	0115226112	✓	
5	Mohamed Said	✓			✓	NO	MAZINGIRA	MEMBER	0704213331	✓	
6	ELIAS MTANGAGA	✓		✓		X	Mazingira	Mazingira	0743361075	✓	



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AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Title of Activity: RIA STUDY		Venue	MAZINGIRA PARK.
Department:			
Start Date: 20/5/26	End Date: 20/5/26	Sub county:	County: KILIFI

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (×)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (×)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	MUHAJI KIRWANA	✓			✓	NO	MAZINGIRA	MEMBER	0721175534	–	
2	Emmanuel Marisa	✓			✓	NO	MAZINGIRA	MEMBER	0745956958	–	
3	SAMUEL DECHE	✓			✓	NO	MAZINGIRA	MEMBER	0717107575	✓	
4	DENNIS MISONGA	✓		✓		NO	MAZINGIRA	MEMBER	0758337917	✓	
5	Amani Kafana	✓		✓		NO	Mazingira	Member	0713578966	✓	

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (×)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (×)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	KENNY MWAMBIRE	✓			✓	NO	NAZINGWA	COMMITE MEMBER NAZINGWA	0741496935		
2	ANDREW Kamoya	✓			✓	NO	MAOFISA	MCA (PA)	0701745748		
3	VERAH IDDAH · A		✓		✓	NO	NAZINGWA	MEMBER	0717487460		
4	Kenneth Rumba	✓			✓	NO	CCK.	W/ADMIN	0722405462		
5	Beatrice Mwendwa		✓	✓		NO	KASH	SECRETARY CHV CHWAKOMBE	0768013435		
6	BAKARI. N. SAID	✓			✓	NO	VISIT		0725131559		