REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

SECOND KENYA INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (KISIP II)

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT FOR MISUFINI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT – MOMBASA COUNTY

PREPARED BY

Pamoja Trust

June 2026

LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED sub-projects

Misufini Informal settlement Mombasa County

GPS Coordinates
Latitude: 3°59'50"S
Longitude: 39°34'44"E

Elevation
Approximately 15–20m above sea level

Prepared for

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

Under

Second Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP II)

Supported by

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

Consultant:
Pamoja Trust Consultants

Lead Environmental and Social Expert:
Joab Okullo

Period of Assessment:
August 2025 – March 2026

PROJECT FACT SHEET

Item	Description
Project Name	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP) II
Assignment Name	Consultancy Services for Preparation and Implementation of Community Development Plans in Selected Informal Settlements in the Counties of Uasin Gishu, Kiambu and Mombasa
Lead Implementing Agency	State Department for Housing and Urban Development
Funding Partners	International Development Association (IDA); Agence Française de Développement (AFD); European Union (EU)
Project Number	KE-MOTI-390949-CS-QCBS
Settlement	Misufini Informal Settlement
Consultant	Pamoja Trust Consultants
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Document Version	1
Authorized Signatory	
Date	16 May 2026

EXPERT FACT SHEET

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

Certification by an environmental and social expert

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

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

Prepared by;
Name: Joab Okullo
Designation: Environmental and Social Consultant/ Lead EIA Expert
Organization: Pamoja Trust Consultants

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

Report Received by:

NPCT Representative Name: GEORGE ARNA

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

DETAILED SUMMARY OF THE PROPONENT

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

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

KISIP II is implemented through several components, including integrated settlement upgrading, socio-economic inclusion planning, strengthening institutional capacity for slum upgrading, and project coordination and management. The proposed sub-projects for Misufini Informal Settlement in Mombasa County fall under the socio-economic inclusion planning component, which focuses on community-driven initiatives identified in Community Development Plans (CDPs). The socio-economic sub-projects planned for Misufini include a multi-purpose ECDE centre and a community hall designed to support early childhood learning, community engagement, meetings, training activities, and related socio-economic functions within the settlement.

Disclaimer

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

The proposed intervention involves the development of a multi-purpose ECDE Centre and Community Hall intended to support early childhood learning, community engagement, training activities, and other socio-economic functions within the settlement. The proposed facility incorporates ECDE spaces, community hall facilities, offices, sanitation facilities, and associated support infrastructure.

Project Location and Baseline Conditions

The proposed project is located on public land identified as Parcel No. Mombasa/Municipality Block 8/220. The County Government of Mombasa has confirmed that the parcel is available for development and not subject to private ownership claims or encumbrances. The site is within a densely populated informal settlement with mixed land use, including residential structures, small-scale businesses, religious facilities, and community infrastructure.

Baseline assessments were conducted through field reconnaissance, stakeholder consultations in December 2025, transect walks, and a socio-economic survey of 613 households within the settlement. Findings indicate that the settlement is characterized by high reliance on informal livelihoods, inadequate drainage and sanitation infrastructure, limited access to ECDE and community facilities, waste management constraints, and limited access to social support facilities.

Environmental conditions within the settlement include relatively low-lying terrain, poor drainage conditions, sparse vegetation, and periodic storm water overflow during heavy rainfall events. Sensitive receptors within proximity to the project site include residential dwellings, places of worship, businesses, educational facilities, and pedestrian access routes.

Assessment Methodology

The ESIA was undertaken using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including environmental and social screening, desktop review of relevant documents, field observations, socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultations. A key stakeholder consultation meeting was held on 25th February 2026 involving community members, local leadership, and government representatives. The assessment identified potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed

sub-projects across all phases of the project lifecycle. A consolidated methodology section is provided in Chapter 1.5, including a detailed schedule of activities.

Impact Assessment

The report confirms that all proposed facilities constitute one integrated development on the same parcel (No. Mombasa/Municipality Block 8/220) and will be implemented under a single construction contract. The assessment provides component-specific impact assessment, mitigation, monitoring and technical requirements for the ECDE spaces, community hall, offices, sanitation facilities, septic tank and soak pit. The environmental and social screening classified the project as Low Risk, as per the EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32), indicating that the anticipated impacts are site-specific, temporary, and manageable through appropriate mitigation measures, thus requiring the preparation of a summary project report (SPR).

Positive Impacts

The proposed sub-projects are expected to generate significant positive socio-economic benefits within Misufini Informal Settlement. Anticipated positive impacts include temporary employment opportunities during construction, increased local economic activity, improved access to ECDE and community facilities, strengthened community cohesion, improved accessibility for persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups, and enhanced opportunities for community engagement and socio-economic participation within the settlement.

The project is also expected to support early childhood learning, strengthen community support infrastructure, and improve access to safe, inclusive community facilities within the settlement.

Negative Impacts

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

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

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

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

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

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

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

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement was an integral component of the ESIA process. Consultations during the assessment confirmed strong community support for the proposed sub-projects and highlighted key concerns about employment opportunities, poor drainage, worker safety, labor practices, safeguarding risks, facility management, and the inclusion of vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities. These concerns have been incorporated into project planning, mitigation measures, and safeguards management provisions. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has also been established to support timely and transparent resolution of grievances raised during project implementation and operation.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The environmental and social screening classified the project as World Bank Category C and nationally low-risk. This classification is justified because the two-story building's fire and structural risks are manageable through standard engineering controls; the ECDE's child safeguarding requirements are addressed through dedicated design features; the septic system's groundwater risks are managed through proper siting and maintenance; and impacts on the dense surrounding settlement are controllable through dust/noise suppression, traffic management, and community engagement. All impacts are site-specific, short-term, and reversible. The screening checklist is attached as Annex 6. The assessment concludes that the project is viable, with impacts manageable through the ESMP, and that it will deliver significant socio-economic benefits. Approval is recommended, subject to ESMP compliance and all legal requirements.

ACRONYMS

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

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1 CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Sub-Project Brief

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

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

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

As part of preparing Community Development Plans (CDPs) in selected informal settlements, communities were engaged to identify and prioritize socio-economic interventions responsive to their needs. In Misufini Informal Settlement, located in Jomvu Kuu Ward of Jomvu Sub-County, Mombasa County, the community prioritized the development of a multi-purpose ECDE centre and community hall to support early childhood learning, community engagement, training activities, and other socio-economic activities within the settlement. The proposed facility includes ECDE spaces, community hall facilities, offices, sanitation facilities, and associated support infrastructure.

To ensure that the proposed sub-projects are implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was conducted as part of the environmental assessment process for the proposed interventions. The assessment aimed to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed developments and to determine the appropriate level of environmental assessment required. The screening indicated that the anticipated impacts are site-specific, manageable, and of limited magnitude, therefore warranting the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), the EIA/EA Regulations 2003, and the 2019 amendments under Legal Notices 31 and 32, together with applicable World Bank safeguard requirements.

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report therefore presents an assessment of the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed Misufini sub-

projects and outlines the mitigation and management measures required to support environmentally sustainable and socially responsible implementation.

1.2 Sub-Project Objective

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

Specifically, the proposed sub-projects aim to enhance access to early childhood learning, community engagement, and training activities, and to improve access to community support facilities by developing a multi-purpose ECDE centre and community hall within the settlement.

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

1.3 Sub-Project Justification

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

Misufini Informal Settlement faces a range of development challenges associated with informal urban growth, including inadequate community infrastructure, limited recreational and social facilities, unemployment and underemployment among youth, inadequate waste management and drainage, and limited access to spaces that support skills development and socio-economic empowerment. Community consultations undertaken during the CDP preparation process further identified the need for improved social infrastructure to support community engagement, digital access, youth empowerment, childcare services, and local administrative functions.

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

The proposed interventions are also expected to contribute to improved social interaction, strengthened community cohesion, increased access to socio-economic opportunities, and improved delivery of local support services within the settlement. Overall, the proposed sub-projects seek to support sustainable

community development and socio-economic inclusion in Misufini Informal Settlement while aligning with the broader objectives of the KISIP II programme.

1.4 Objectives of the ESIA

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

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

Specifically, the ESIA seeks to:

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

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

The scope of this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) is to evaluate the potential environmental and social implications associated with implementation of the proposed community development sub-projects in Misufini Informal Settlement. The assessment considers the anticipated impacts arising from the construction and operation of the proposed multi-purpose ECDE centre and community hall, including ECDE facilities, community hall spaces, offices, sanitation facilities, and associated support infrastructure.

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

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

The assessment further evaluates the extent to which the proposed sub-projects comply with applicable Government of Kenya environmental laws, regulations, standards, and policies, together with relevant World Bank safeguard requirements applicable to projects implemented under the KISIP II programme.

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

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

1.5 Assessment Methodology

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

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

Phase 1: Environmental and Social Screening

The process commenced with an environmental and social screening exercise in August 2025, using an abridged checklist as set out in the KISIP II Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The screening process identified key environmental and social risks that may arise during the implementation of the proposed interventions. The screening exercise aimed to determine the nature and magnitude of potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects and to establish the appropriate level of environmental assessment required. The screening identified potential environmental and social risks associated with construction and operation of the proposed multi-purpose ECDE Centre and Community Hall, including dust emissions, noise and vibration, generation of solid and liquid waste, occupational health and safety risks, community health and safety concerns, labour-related

risks, GBV/SEA/SH risks, increased pressure on sanitation infrastructure, and temporary disruption of movement and access during construction activities. The screening also confirmed that the proposed project site is on public land and that no physical or economic displacement, land acquisition, or involuntary resettlement is anticipated.

Based on the screening findings, the proposed project was classified as low risk under the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2019 (Legal Notices No. 31 and 32), because the anticipated impacts are site-specific, temporary, reversible, and can be effectively managed through standard mitigation measures. Under the World Bank OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), the project was classified as a Category C (low risk) project due to manageable environmental and social risks associated with construction and operational activities. The screening therefore recommended preparing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) and a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to guide the implementation and management of identified risks and impacts. The screening thus informed the recommendation that the project requires the preparation of a Summary Project Report. The completed screening checklist supporting this classification is attached as Annex 6.

Phase 2: Secondary Data Review (Desktop review)

A detailed desktop review of relevant documents was conducted to gather background information on the project and the environmental and social context of the project area. Applicable national and international environmental laws, policies, and regulations, as well as project-related documents relevant to the implementation of KISIP II, were also reviewed.

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

The financing partners supporting KISIP II, including IDA, AFD, and the EU, agreed to apply the World Bank Operational Policies (OPs) as the common environmental and social safeguards framework for the project. The review of these documents informed the environmental and social safeguards applicable to the project.

Phase 3: Field Reconnaissance and Site Observations

Field reconnaissance visits were conducted in November 2025, within Misufini Informal Settlement to observe existing environmental and social conditions within the proposed project site and its surrounding areas. The field visits included transect walks within the settlement guided by community representatives, including members of the Settlement Executive Committee and the Grievance Redress Committee. These site visits enabled the assessment team to verify information obtained through desktop review, identify environmental features and community infrastructure, and observe potential environmental and social receptors that could be affected by the proposed sub-projects.

Phase 4: Socio-Economic Survey (Field Reconnaissance and Site Observations)

A socio-economic survey was conducted on November 19 and 20, 2025, in the Misufini Informal Settlement to establish baseline data on residents' demographic characteristics, livelihoods, access to services, and socio-economic conditions. The survey used structured questionnaires administered through face-to-face interviews with households in the settlement.

The survey covered 613 households in the settlement, using random sampling to ensure representation across clusters. The data collected provided insights into key socioeconomic and environmental issues within the settlement, including demographic characteristics, income sources, access to water and sanitation, energy use, transportation infrastructure, education, health services, housing conditions, solid waste management, land tenure, disaster risks, and access to social amenities.

Phase 5: Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation

Stakeholder engagement was integral to the assessment process. Focus group discussions were held with community members and key stakeholders, including representatives from the Settlement Executive Committee, the Grievance Redress Committee, county officials, and members of the KISIP project team. The consultations were held on 25th February 2026 at Misufini, The Gate of The Holiness Church, Mombasa, starting at 10.00 am. In attendance were 63 participants, 16 male and 47 female. Among them were 27 youth and no PWDs.

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

Phase 6: Data Analysis and Reporting

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

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

Phase 7: ESMP Development and Reporting

The findings of the assessment informed the preparation of this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) and the accompanying Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESMP outlines mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, implementation responsibilities, timelines, and reporting requirements to guide the management of environmental and social

risks throughout the project lifecycle. Table 1 gives the schedule of activities and dates for the ESIA process.

Table 1: Schedule of activities and dates

Activity	Timeline	Key Outputs
Phase 1: Environmental and Social Screening	August 2025	Screening checklist; classification of project as low-risk; recommendation for SPR preparation
Phase 2: Desktop Review	August - September 2025	Review of legal frameworks, policies, KISIP II safeguard instruments, and project documents
Phase 3: Field Reconnaissance and Site Observations	November 2025	Site photographs; site sketches; identification of environmental features and sensitive receptors; transect walk records
Phase 4: Socio-Economic Survey	November 19-20, 2025	613 household questionnaires; demographic and socio-economic baseline data; community needs assessment
Phase 5: Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation	25th February 2026	Consultation minutes; attendance registers; stakeholder feedback; community concerns and recommendations
Phase 6: Data Analysis	March - April 2026	Descriptive statistics; thematic analysis; identification of key environmental and social issues
Phase 7: ESMP Development and Reporting	April - May 2026	ESMP with mitigation measures and monitoring indicators; draft SPR; final SPR for NEMA submission

1.6 ESIA Team

Pamoja Trust Consultants prepared the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) for the proposed Misufini Informal Settlement sub-projects as indicated in table 2. A Lead Environmental and Social Expert, responsible for conducting environmental and social screening, stakeholder engagement, field reconnaissance, and preparing this report, assisted by Associate Experts, Sociologist, and Safeguard Experts, undertook the assessment.

Table 2: ESIA team composition

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

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

1.7 Project Implementing Agency / Structure

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

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

At the county level, implementation is undertaken by the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), which serves as the executing agency. The CPCT is responsible for day-to-day project implementation, including stakeholder engagement, supervision of sub-project activities, and monitoring of environmental and social management measures. The county safeguards team mirrors the national structure and plays a key role in ensuring compliance with environmental and social requirements.

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

In addition, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) serves as the regulatory body responsible for environmental compliance, including the review and approval of the Summary Project Report and monitoring compliance with environmental regulations.
This multi-tier institutional arrangement is intended to ensure effective coordination, community participation, and compliance with environmental and social safeguards throughout the project lifecycle.

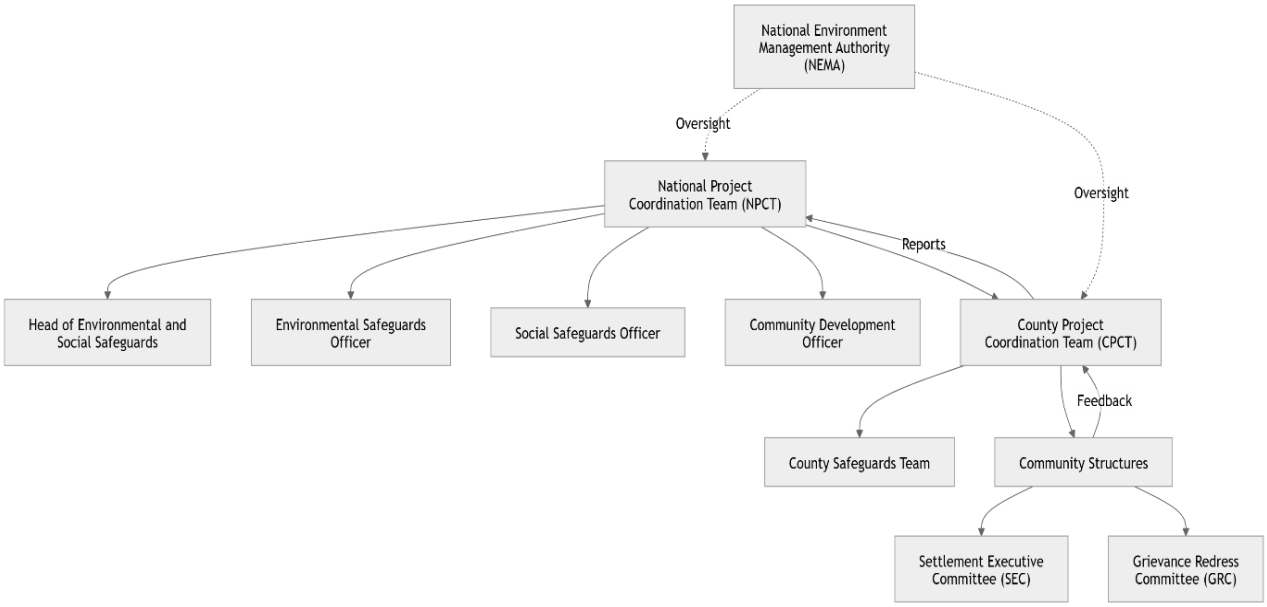


Figure 1: The KISIP II project's implementation structure

1.8 Structure of the Report

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) is organized into 9 chapters that cover the key aspects of the proposed Misufini Informal Settlement sub-projects.

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

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

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

2 CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the proposed sub-projects in Misufini Informal Settlement, including their location, design, key components, and associated activities. The description is based on the priority interventions identified through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II).

The proposed sub-projects are intended to support socio-economic inclusion and improve access to community infrastructure within the settlement. The proposed project entails development of a multi-purpose ECDE centre and community hall incorporating ECDE spaces, community hall facilities, offices, sanitation facilities, and associated support infrastructure intended to support socio-economic inclusion within the settlement.

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

2.2 Location of the Project

The proposed sub-projects are located within Misufini Informal Settlement, which lies in Jomvu Kuu Ward of Jomvu Sub-County in Mombasa County. The settlement is situated approximately 10 kilometers northwest of the Mombasa Central Business District, near the Nairobi–Mombasa Highway, and is part of the informal settlements targeted under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II). The settlement is primarily accessed via the Raphia Bags go-down off the A109 highway near Jomvu Shopping Centre, with portions extending across the highway toward the area commonly known as Dhome. Figure 2 shows the location of the project site in Misufini settlement.

Misufini Informal Settlement covers approximately 14.999 hectares and is located at coordinates 3°59'50"S and 39°34'44"E. The settlement is characterized by dense residential development, mixed land use, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental challenges, including poor drainage and waste management constraints. The project area comprises a mix of residential dwellings, small-scale commercial activities, religious facilities, community infrastructure, and informal access routes within the settlement.
The project area is located on public land as identified in table 3 below.

Table 3: Project location details

Document title	Confirmation of land ownership
Issuer	County Government of Mombasa (Lands/Physical Planning)
Date	11th September 2025
Reference	Annex 2
Confirmation status	Parcel Mombasa/Municipality Block 8/220 is confirmed as Public Land and available for the proposed development. The site is free of encumbrances and is not subject to private ownership claim.

The County Government of Mombasa has confirmed the land as public land available for development and not subject to private ownership claims. A formal letter from the County Government of Mombasa, Department of Lands and Physical Planning, confirming the public land status of Parcel No. Mombasa/Municipality Block 8/220, is attached as Annex 2.

The project site is located within a densely developed informal settlement characterized by mixed land use, including residential dwellings, small-scale commercial activities, religious facilities, community infrastructure, and informal access routes within the settlement.

Verification of Building Footprint

Based on the review of the architectural drawings and the parcel plan, the following has been verified:

- **Footprint Confirmation:** The proposed building footprint for the ECDE Centre and Community Hall falls fully within the boundaries of Parcel No. Mombasa/Municipality Block 8/220. The site plan included in Annex 1 shows the building footprint within the confirmed parcel boundaries.
- **Existing Users:** Site observations and stakeholder consultations confirmed that the site is currently vacant and not occupied by any residential, commercial, or other structures. The land is not used for any economic activities or agriculture.
- **Encroachment:** The site is free from encroachment by neighboring structures or informal settlements. The site boundaries are clearly defined and not subject to boundary disputes or informal occupation.
- **Displacement Impacts:** The screening process and field observations confirmed that no Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are present on the site. There are no households, businesses, or other economic activities on the land. Consequently, no physical or economic displacement, land acquisition, or involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is therefore not required for this project.

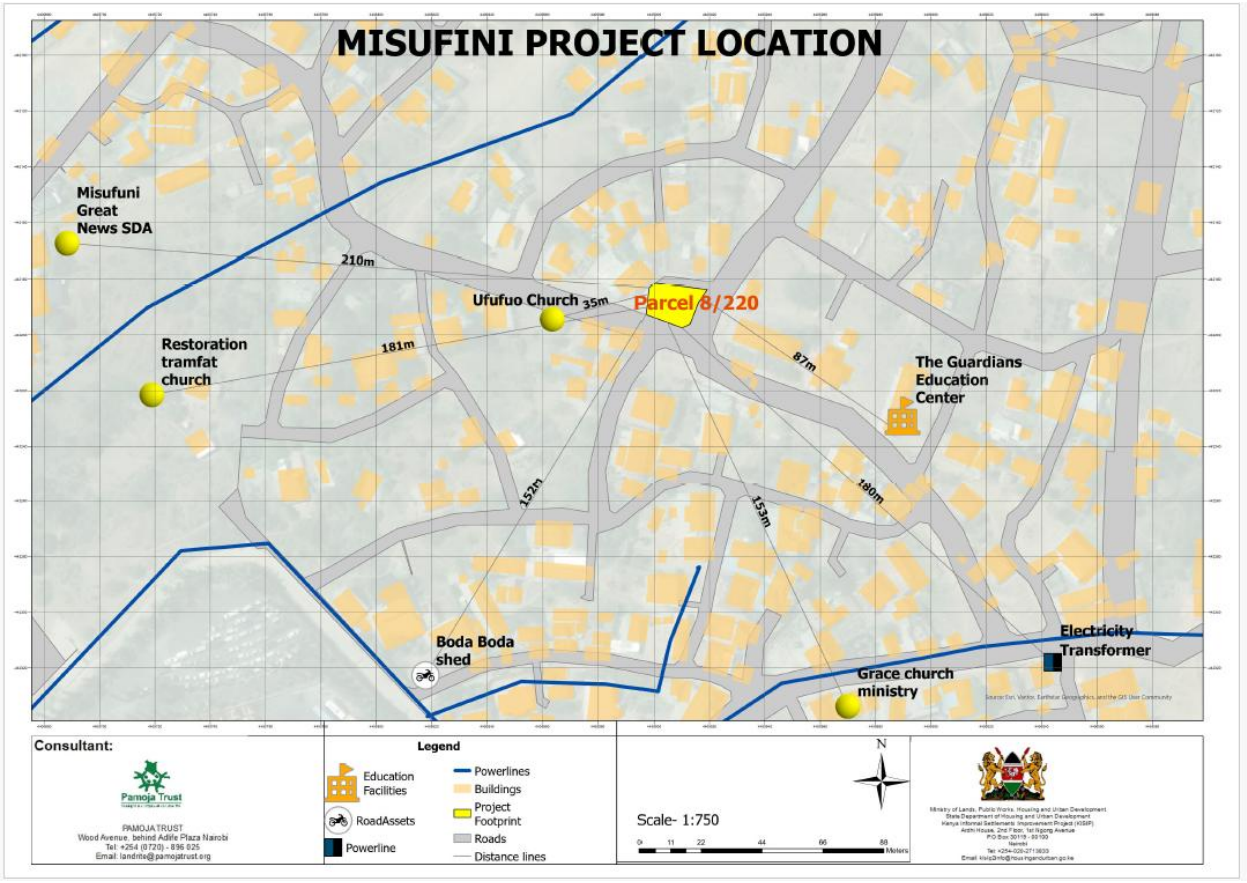


Figure 2: Misufini informal settlement area base map (Source Pamoja Trust)

2.3 Design of the Proposed Sub-Projects

The proposed Misufini sub-project involves development of a multi-purpose ECDE centre and community hall designed to support early childhood learning, community engagement, meetings, training activities, and associated socio-economic functions within the settlement. The proposed facility is designed as a two-storey structure incorporating ECDE spaces, community hall facilities, offices, sanitation facilities, circulation areas, and associated support infrastructure.

The ground floor layout incorporates ECDE spaces, office space, sanitation facilities including WC and shower areas, covered walkways, and associated circulation areas. The first floor incorporates a community hall space, office facilities, and additional sanitation facilities intended to support community meetings and training activities.

The project design also incorporates accessibility features including ramps and circulation spaces to support inclusive access for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Supporting infrastructure incorporated within the design includes internal drainage systems, septic tank and soak pit infrastructure, walkways, and external access improvements. The proposed structure occupies an approximate footprint of 15 metres by 9.6 metres as indicated in the approved architectural drawings.

The proposed Misufini sub-project comprises a single, integrated development located entirely within Parcel No. Mombasa/Municipality Block 8/220, as confirmed by the County Government of Mombasa. All proposed facilities, including the ECDE spaces, community hall, offices, sanitation facilities, septic tank, soak pit, and associated drainage works, are designed as part of one unified multi-purpose centre and will be implemented under a single construction contract. Therefore, this consolidated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) is appropriate for the entire development.

The proposed development occupies an approximate footprint of 15 metres by 9.6 metres, with a total floor area of approximately 288 square metres, as indicated in the approved architectural drawings. The site development plan includes the two-storey structure positioned with adequate setbacks from site boundaries, external works comprising walkways, drainage channels, and access improvements connecting the building to the surrounding settlement, and limited landscaping to improve visual appearance. The building is designed as a reinforced concrete frame structure with masonry infill walls, incorporating reinforced concrete strip or pad foundations, reinforced concrete columns and beams forming a rigid frame, reinforced concrete slab floors, a pitched roof structure with corrugated iron sheets on timber trusses, and masonry block walls for external and internal partitions.

The drainage system for the site includes both stormwater and wastewater management components. Surface water runoff from the building roof and site will be collected through gutters and downpipes and directed to a soakaway or drainage channel, with the design ensuring that runoff does not cause damage on neighbouring properties. Wastewater from the sanitation facilities will be conveyed through internal drainage pipes to a septic tank and soak pit system located on site. The site will be graded to direct surface water away from the building and towards designated drainage points. A detailed drainage assessment must be undertaken during detailed design to confirm the design storm, flow rates, and appropriate drainage infrastructure.

The facility is designed to accommodate an estimated occupancy of 40 to 50 children and 4 to 6 teachers in the ECDE centre, with a maximum capacity of 100 persons in the community hall and 4 to 6 staff in the offices, totaling approximately 150 to 160 daily users, excluding community events. Sanitation facilities proposed include two child WCs, two adult WCs for males and two for females, two showers, and four handwashing stations distributed across the ground and first floors. The septic tank and soak pit system must be designed to accommodate the estimated wastewater generation from the proposed occupancy, and a site suitability and percolation test must be conducted during detailed design to confirm the soil's capacity to absorb effluent. The system must be designed to allow access for exhaust vehicles for regular desludging.

A designated waste storage area will be provided on site for the temporary storage of solid waste prior to collection. The waste storage area will include segregation bins for organic, recyclable, and non-recyclable waste, with sufficient capacity to store waste between collections for a minimum of two to three days, easy access for waste collection vehicles, and screening to prevent visual impacts, odour, and pest access. A facility waste management plan will be prepared to guide waste segregation, collection, and disposal arrangements.

The site layout maintains safe emergency access to the building, with clear pathways kept free of obstructions to allow emergency responders to access the building, and the site design accommodating fire

tender access subject to site constraints. As a two-storey public building, the facility must comply with fire and life safety standards, incorporating occupant load calculations and display, sufficient and clearly marked emergency exits with doors opening outwards, a fire detection and alarm system, appropriate fire extinguishers at strategic locations, a designated safe assembly point outside the building, clear and illuminated evacuation signage, emergency lighting, and evacuation routes accessible to persons with disabilities. The fire safety design must be approved by the relevant county fire authority. Parking and delivery arrangements are limited due to site constraints, with no dedicated parking spaces proposed as users are expected to access the facility on foot or use public transport. Access for delivery vehicles must be maintained, with deliveries scheduled during off-peak hours to minimize disruption to the surrounding community, and service access maintained for waste collection, maintenance, and emergency purposes.

Construction of the proposed sub-project is anticipated to follow an indicative schedule of approximately six to eight months, comprising mobilization over two weeks, site clearance over one week, excavation and foundations over three to four weeks, structural works over six to eight weeks, masonry and roofing over four to six weeks, finishing works over four to six weeks, installation of plumbing, electrical, and fire safety works over three to four weeks, external works over two to three weeks, and handover over one week. The detailed structural, drainage, and fire safety designs will be prepared during the detailed design phase and must be approved by the relevant authorities. The architectural drawings included in Annex 1 show the layout of the ground and first floors, indicating the ECDE spaces, community hall, offices, and sanitation facilities, as well as the location of the septic tank and soak pit system.

ECDE Facility Child-Specific Design Features

The proposed ECDE facility incorporates specific design features and operational controls to ensure the safety, health, and wellbeing of children. The ECDE area will be physically separated from the rest of the facility with secure fencing and a single designated entrance point to prevent unauthorized access. A designated child collection and release area will be provided at the entrance, where only authorized parents, guardians, or designated caregivers will be permitted to collect children, with identity verification and daily attendance registers maintained. A private office space will be provided for ECDE staff to conduct confidential conversations and manage safeguarding matters, equipped with secure filing cabinets for storing child records and safeguarding documentation. The design allows for appropriate staff-to-child ratios, with classrooms sized to accommodate a maximum of 25 children with one teacher and one assistant.

A dedicated outdoor play area of approximately 25 square metres will be provided, securely fenced and surfaced with soft materials such as sand or rubber matting to reduce injury risks from falls. Age-appropriate play equipment will be installed, including small slides, swings, climbing frames, and sandpits, with all equipment complying with safety standards, and a shaded area will be provided to protect children from direct sunlight. Child-appropriate sanitation facilities are provided within the ECDE area, including two child-sized WC toilets, two child-sized handwashing basins, and a dedicated changing area, all located at child-accessible heights and within easy reach of the classrooms.

The ECDE area is designed with two clearly marked emergency exits, with an assembly point designated outside the building at a safe distance. Evacuation procedures will include specific provisions for accounting for children, including a headcount system and evacuation staff assignments. Fire protection measures include smoke detectors, a fire alarm system with audible and visual alerts suitable for children, fire extinguishers located at child-safe heights, and a fire blanket in the kitchen area. A fully stocked first aid kit with child-specific items will be provided in the ECDE office, accessible to trained staff at all times, with at least two staff members trained in paediatric first aid and CPR. If food is prepared or served, a small kitchen area with appropriate food preparation surfaces, handwashing facilities, refrigeration, and storage will be provided, designed and operated in compliance with the Public Health Act and food hygiene regulations.

During the construction phase, the ECDE area will be completely physically separated from construction activities by secure fencing and barriers, with separate access routes maintained for construction workers and construction materials not stored near the ECDE area. No construction activities will be permitted during ECDE operational hours if the facility is in use, and warning signs will be placed to alert the community to construction activities and restricted areas.

Fire and Life Safety Provisions

As a two-storey public building, the proposed ECDE centre, community hall, and offices must comply with fire and life safety standards. The maximum occupant load for the building is estimated at approximately 160 persons, comprising 40 to 50 children and 4 to 6 staff in the ECDE centre, 100 persons in the community hall, and 4 to 6 staff in the offices. Occupant load calculations will be displayed at the entrance to each space. The building is designed with two clearly marked emergency exits on each floor, with doors opening outwards in the direction of travel and fitted with panic hardware. A fire detection and alarm system will be installed throughout the building, including smoke detectors in all rooms and corridors, manual call points at each emergency exit, and audible and visual alarms suitable for children.

Portable fire extinguishers will be provided at strategic locations, with a minimum of one 6 kg ABC dry powder extinguisher on each floor, a wet chemical extinguisher in the kitchen area, and a CO2 extinguisher near the electrical distribution board. Hose reels will be installed on each floor. A designated assembly point will be located outside the building at a safe distance, clearly marked and free from obstructions, where a headcount will be conducted during evacuations. Clear and illuminated photoluminescent evacuation signage will be installed throughout the building indicating exit locations and direction of travel. Emergency lighting with a minimum 90-minute backup will be installed in all corridors, staircases, and exit routes.

The evacuation route is designed to be accessible to persons with disabilities, with ramps at all changes in level, exit doors wide enough to accommodate wheelchairs (minimum 900 mm clear opening width), and an evacuation chair provided for assisting persons with mobility impairments on the first floor. Staff will be trained in the evacuation of persons with disabilities. The complete fire safety design must be submitted to the relevant county fire authority for review and approval prior to construction, with a fire safety certificate obtained following completion and inspection of the building. A fire safety management plan will be developed and implemented, including fire prevention measures, evacuation procedures, staff

responsibilities, maintenance schedules, and monthly fire drills conducted with all building occupants, including ECDE children.

Drainage and Storm water Management

A comprehensive drainage design has been incorporated into the proposed development. The site's runoff is calculated based on the impervious area of the building roof and hardstanding, using local rainfall intensity data for a 1 in 10-year storm event. The design aims to manage storm water close to its source to prevent increased flooding on neighboring properties.

Runoff Conveyance and Management:

- **Roof Runoff:** Water from the building's roof will be collected via gutters and downpipes and directed to a **soak pit** on-site, promoting groundwater recharge.
- **Surface Runoff:** Hardstanding and landscaped areas will be graded to direct surface water towards designated drainage channels. These channels will discharge into the on-site soak pit or a new connection to the existing County drainage network, subject to approval and capacity assessment.
- **Mitigation of Downstream Impacts:** A key principle of the design is to ensure that the site's runoff rate after development does not exceed the pre-development rate. This will be achieved through the use of on-site attenuation (e.g., the soak pit and drainage channels) to store and slowly release stormwater.
- **Preventing Flooding on Neighboring Properties:** The design ensures that all site runoff is safely contained within the site's drainage system. There is no direct discharge of uncontrolled runoff onto adjacent roads or properties. A detailed surface water drainage plan will be prepared during the detailed design phase, clearly showing the flow paths and connection points. The plan will be subject to approval by the County Government of Mombasa (Lands/Physical Planning Department).

2.4 Construction Activities

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

Construction activities are expected to include site clearing, excavation works, foundation laying, building works, roofing, installation of utilities and associated infrastructure, internal finishing works, and external works including drainage and access improvements. The works will also involve use of construction equipment, transportation of construction materials to and from the project site, temporary storage of materials within the site, and movement of workers and machinery during the implementation period.

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

2.5 Materials to be used in construction

The construction of the proposed Misufini ECDE Centre and Community Hall will require a range of construction materials for foundation works, structural development, roofing, finishing works, utility installations, and associated site infrastructure. Table 4 presents the key construction materials anticipated for use during implementation, together with indicative quantities, potential waste streams, and proposed management measures. The quantities presented are preliminary estimates and will be refined during detailed design and preparation of the Bill of Quantities (BoQ).

Table 4: Construction Materials, Potential Waste Streams, and Management Measures

Construction Material	Main Use/Application	Potential Waste Stream	Proposed Waste Management Measures
Cement	Concrete works, masonry works, plastering, flooring	Empty cement bags, hardened cement residues	Reuse bags where feasible; collect and dispose of unusable materials through approved waste management systems.
Sand	Concrete works, mortar preparation, plastering	Excess sand and spillages	Store in designated areas and reuse surplus material where possible.
Ballast/Aggregates	Concrete production and foundation works	Excess aggregate material	Reuse in backfilling and site levelling works where feasible.
Hardcore	Foundation preparation and ground stabilization	Surplus hardcore material	Reuse for filling and site improvement works.
Masonry Blocks	Wall construction	Broken blocks and masonry debris	Reuse as fill material where appropriate and dispose of unusable waste at approved sites.
Reinforcement Steel	Structural reinforcement works	Steel offcuts and scrap metal	Collect and transfer to licensed recyclers.
Timber/Formwork Materials	Formwork, temporary works, roofing support	Timber offcuts and damaged formwork	Reuse where possible and recover usable timber for future works.
Roofing Materials	Roofing works	Roofing offcuts and packaging waste	Segregate and dispose of through approved waste management systems.
Plumbing Materials	Water supply, drainage, and sanitation systems	Plastic pipe offcuts and packaging materials	Segregate and recycle where feasible.

Electrical Materials	Power supply, lighting, and internal wiring	Cable offcuts, packaging materials, damaged fittings	Collect and recycle through licensed recyclers where practicable.
Paints and Finishing Materials	Building finishing works	Empty paint containers, paint residues	Store and dispose of in accordance with manufacturer instructions and applicable regulations.
Doors, Windows and Fixtures	Building finishing and fitting works	Packaging materials and installation offcuts	Segregate and dispose of through approved waste management systems.
Fuels, Oils and Lubricants	Operation and maintenance of construction equipment	Waste oils, contaminated materials, spill residues	Store in designated areas and dispose of through licensed waste handlers.
Septic Tank and Drainage Construction Materials	Sanitation and drainage infrastructure	Excavated soil, concrete waste, surplus materials	Reuse excavated material where feasible and dispose of surplus waste appropriately.

2.6 Project Activities during Operation Phase

During the operational phase, the proposed sub-projects in Misufini Informal Settlement will function as community facilities providing space for early childhood learning, community engagement, meetings, training activities, and other socio-economic support functions within the settlement. The proposed multi-purpose ECDE centre and community hall will support community interaction and provide facilities for social and community-based activities identified through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process

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

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

2.7 Wastes to be Generated and Methods of Disposal

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

During the construction phase, waste generation will primarily arise from site clearing, excavation works, foundation works, structural development, and installation of associated infrastructure. The types of waste expected include excavated soil, cement-related waste, timber offcuts, steel and masonry waste, packaging materials associated with construction inputs, and spoil materials generated during site preparation and drainage works. Additional waste may arise from repair and maintenance of construction equipment, including waste oils, lubricants, and materials contaminated with oil and grease.

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

During the operational phase, waste generation will be associated with use of the ECDE facilities, community hall, offices, sanitation facilities, and associated support infrastructure. Operational activities are expected to generate municipal solid waste, wastewater, and sanitation-related waste streams associated with routine use of the facility.

Waste management measures for the proposed sub-projects will therefore focus on proper segregation, collection, handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of solid and liquid waste in accordance with applicable environmental and public health requirements. Management of wastewater and sanitation-related waste will also be necessary to prevent contamination of soil, surface water, and groundwater resources. These mitigation and management measures are further detailed under the impacts assessment and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) sections of this report.

Sanitation System Design

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

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

- **Expected Number of Users:** The sanitation system is designed to serve approximately 150 to 160 daily users excluding community events. The projected user population comprises 40 to 50 ECDE children, 4 to 6 ECDE teachers, 100 persons maximum for the community hall, and 4 to 6 office staff. Community events may temporarily increase the user load, and the system design must accommodate peak usage periods.
- **Wastewater Generation:** Wastewater generation is estimated at approximately 15 to 20 litres per person per day for ECDE and office users, and 5 to 10 litres per person per event for community hall users, giving a total estimated daily wastewater flow of approximately 1,500 to 2,000 litres per day. This estimate is based on standard wastewater generation rates for community facilities in informal settlement contexts and should be confirmed during detailed design.

- **Septic Tank Capacity:** The septic tank must be sized to provide a minimum hydraulic retention time of 24 to 48 hours, with a minimum capacity of 3,000 to 4,000 litres. The tank should be designed with at least two compartments, with the first compartment comprising approximately two-thirds of the total volume to allow for adequate settling of solids. The tank dimensions should allow for a minimum liquid depth of 1.2 metres and a minimum width of 0.9 metres for access and maintenance.
- **Retention Time:** A minimum retention time of 24 to 48 hours is required for primary treatment, allowing for adequate settling of solids and partial digestion. The design must account for peak loading periods and provide additional capacity during community events.
- **Soak Pit Sizing:** The soak pit must be sized based on the percolation rate of the soil and the estimated wastewater flow. A site-specific percolation test must be conducted during detailed design to confirm the soil infiltration rate. Based on typical coastal sandy soils, the soak pit should be designed to accommodate the full wastewater flow with a minimum depth of 2 to 3 metres and a diameter of 1.5 to 2 metres, with sufficient void space to allow for infiltration and storage. The soak pit must be located at a minimum distance of 30 metres from any water source, including the proposed borehole, and must be positioned at least 15 metres from the building foundation.
- **Desludging Frequency:** The septic tank will require desludging every 12 to 24 months depending on usage and accumulation of solids. Regular inspection of the system is required to determine the sludge accumulation rate and schedule desludging accordingly. Desludging must be undertaken by a licensed waste management service provider.
- **Access for Exhaust Vehicles:** The septic tank must be designed with a manhole or access cover of at least 0.6 metres in diameter to allow for access by exhaust vehicles. The access point must be located at ground level and must be capable of supporting the weight of the vehicle. The access route to the septic tank must be clear of obstructions and must allow for safe vehicle access and maneuvering.
- **Approval**: The detailed design must be approved by the relevant county public health and environmental authorities prior to construction. The project design also incorporates internal drainage connections and associated sanitation infrastructure necessary for collection and management of wastewater generated during operation of the facility. Proper operation and maintenance of the sanitation system will be necessary to prevent environmental contamination and ensure protection of public health within the project area.
- **Accessibility Provisions for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).** In compliance with the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Persons with Disabilities Act (2003), and applicable World Bank safeguard requirements, the design of the proposed Misufini ECDE Centre and Community Hall incorporates accessibility features intended to support safe and inclusive access for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. The architectural drawings include accessibility provisions such as access ramps, circulation areas, and protective guard rails to facilitate movement within the facility.

These provisions are intended to improve access to community facilities for persons with mobility challenges, elderly persons, caregivers with children, and other users requiring barrier-free access. Consideration of accessibility requirements within the project design is also intended to support inclusive participation in community activities and access to services provided within the proposed facility. Accessible sanitation facilities, including WC for PWDs, will be provided within the facility.

2.8 Operational Waste Management

During the operational phase, the proposed Misufini ECDE Centre, Community Hall, and offices are expected to generate municipal solid waste and sanitation-related waste streams. The following waste management arrangements have been established for the facility:

Expected Operational Waste Volumes: As part of this ESIA, a preliminary desk-based assessment has been conducted to estimate the potential waste streams and quantities. The figures presented below are preliminary planning estimates derived from the proposed facility's design parameters (expected daily user count of approximately 150-160 persons) and comparable multi-purpose community facilities and ECDE centres in similar urban contexts in Kenya. The facility is projected to generate approximately 20 to 30 kilograms of solid waste per day during normal operations, increasing to 40 to 50 kilograms per day during community events. Waste composition is estimated at approximately 60% organic waste (food scraps, paper, and biodegradable materials), 25% recyclable waste (plastic bottles, paper, cardboard, and glass), 10% non-recyclable waste, and 5% hazardous waste (batteries, light bulbs, and cleaning chemicals). Wastewater generation is estimated at approximately 1,500 to 2,000 litres per day from the sanitation facilities.

Bin Types and Capacities: The facility will be equipped with colour-coded waste segregation bins to facilitate sorting at source. Three 120-litre bins will be provided for organic waste, three 120-litre bins for recyclable waste (plastic, paper, cardboard, and glass), and two 120-litre bins for non-recyclable waste. A separate 50-litre hazardous waste container will be provided for batteries, light bulbs, and cleaning chemicals. All bins will be clearly labelled with waste type instructions in both English and Kiswahili.

Temporary Storage Location: A designated waste storage area will be located at the rear of the building, away from public access and sensitive receptors. The storage area will be screened with a solid enclosure to prevent visual impacts, odour, and pest access. The area will measure approximately 4 metres by 3 metres and will have a concrete floor with a drainage channel to contain any leachate. The storage area will be equipped with a roof covering to protect waste from rain and sun, and a water point for cleaning and hygiene purposes.

Collection Frequency: Waste collection will be scheduled twice per week under normal operations, increasing to daily collection during and immediately after community events to prevent waste accumulation and odour nuisance. Collection schedules will be coordinated with the service provider to ensure timely removal of all waste streams. Hazardous waste will be collected quarterly or as needed by a licensed hazardous waste handler.

Responsible Service Provider: Waste collection services will be provided by a licensed waste service provider registered with the County Government of Mombasa and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). The service provider will be contracted by the facility management committee and will be responsible for transportation and disposal of all waste streams in compliance with applicable regulations.

Identified Disposal Facility: Non-recyclable waste will be transported to the County Government of Mombasa's designated disposal site or a licensed private landfill. Recyclable waste will be delivered to licensed recycling facilities within Mombasa County. Organic waste will be composted on site where feasible or delivered to a licensed composting facility. Hazardous waste will be disposed of through a licensed hazardous waste management facility. The specific disposal facilities will be confirmed by the service provider and approved by the facility management committee.

3 CHAPTER 3: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

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

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process for the proposed sub-projects is anchored in the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and its associated regulations, which require development projects to undergo environmental assessment to identify potential impacts and propose appropriate mitigation measures. The project is implemented under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II), supported by the International Development Association (IDA), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the European Union (EU). Accordingly, the project applies the agreed KISIP II safeguard framework, including the applicable World Bank Operational Policies and national environmental and social requirements adopted for implementation across all financing partners. This chapter presents the relevant policy frameworks that guide development planning and environmental management, the applicable legal instruments for the proposed sub-projects, and the institutional structures responsible for project implementation and environmental compliance. It also outlines the World Bank safeguard policies applicable to the project and their implications for environmental and social risk management.

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

3.2 Institutional Framework

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Legal Framework

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

a) **National and County Policy Framework**

Table 5: National and County Policy Framework

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

	Additionally, community development plans and sub-projects support the overall goal of Vision 2030 by promoting economic growth, improving governance, and enhancing human resources development, all of which are foundational to achieving a high-quality life for all citizens.	
Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017)	In response to the growing risks, Kenya developed a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy in 2017. The policy's vision is to "build a safe and disaster-resilient nation through the establishment of a robust Disaster Risk Management System that contributes to and protects the achievements of Kenya's national development." The policy seeks to create an integrated, multi-hazard risk management approach at both the national and county levels. Its primary goal is to reduce the impact of natural and human-induced disasters, thereby safeguarding Kenya's social, economic, and environmental gains.	Investment in prioritized infrastructure, as captured in the community-prioritized sub-projects, will help ensure the inhabitants of informal settlements are resilient to disaster-related risks.
National Policy on Crime Prevention, 2009	The Policy provides a comprehensive framework for preventing crime in Kenya. It emphasizes proactive, community-oriented, and multi-sectoral strategies to address the root causes of crime and enhance public safety, and to reduce crime through local initiatives (Nyumba Kumi), youth empowerment, and institutional capacity-building. The policy recognizes that crime often stems from socio-economic factors such as unemployment, poverty, lack of education, and inadequate housing, and that these can be addressed by promoting youth empowerment programs, vocational training, and entrepreneurship to reduce unemployment.	Investment in prioritized infrastructure, as captured in the community-prioritized sub-projects, will provide job opportunities for youths, reducing idleness and thereby reducing the prevalence of crime and violence in the informal settlements.
National Water Policy 2021	The overall objective of the policy is to provide a dynamic, innovative, and effective framework for re-engineering the water sector.	The proposed sub-projects encompass greening principles, i.e., rainwater-harvesting components, to ensure that water is harnessed for community use.

Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2016– 2030)	The policy commits the Government of the Republic of Kenya at both the National and County levels to pursuing a robust strategy that will not only enable all Kenyans to enjoy their right to the highest attainable standards of sanitation but also to a clean and healthy environment, as guaranteed by the Constitution of Kenya 2010.	Proposed sub-projects align with this policy's agenda in the quest to provide improved sanitation facilities.
Gender Policy of 2013	This policy outlines a gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment approach and clearly states that it is the right of women, men, girls, and boys to participate in and benefit equally from the development process.	Proposed sub-projects will involve women, men, and youths during implementation and operational phases.

b) **National and County Legislative Framework**

Table 6: National and County Legislative Frameworks

Law/Regulation	**Objective**	**Application**
Constitution of Kenya 2010	The Constitution of Kenya 2010 is the supreme law of the land and provides the basis of all other laws that govern the country. Article 10 on the principles of good governance calls for public participation in efforts to promote democracy. Article 69 also outlines measures to enhance environmental protection and governance, including environmental impact assessment and audits. Article 42 also provides the right to a clean and healthy environment for its citizens, with Article 70 calling upon seeking redress in the court of law in case the right provided for in Article 42 is violated or infringed.	Throughout the sub-project implementation cycle, stakeholder consultations have been imperative and will remain so. Subsequently, the right to a healthy environment will guide our approach throughout the sub-project's execution.
The Environment Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act, 1999, amended 2015	Section 7 of the Act establishes NEMA as the authority responsible for coordinating all environmental-related activities in Kenya. The Act provides guidelines and recommendations for carrying out environmental assessments. To mitigate and control environmental damage from ongoing projects.	The proposed sub-projects were screened to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts.
EIA/EA regulations of 2003 (amended 2019 under legal notices 31 and 32)	The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, as amended by Legal Notices 31 and 32 of 2019, establish a legal framework for identifying, assessing, and	For the Misufini sub-projects, these regulations require the preparation and submission of a Summary Project Report (SPR) to NEMA

	managing environmental and social impacts of development projects in Kenya. The amendments introduced a risk-based categorization system (Low, Medium, High) to ensure proportional assessment, streamlined the licensing process for low and medium-risk projects to enhance efficiency, and mandated public participation as a core component of environmental decision-making. For the Misufini sub-projects, these regulations require the preparation and submission of a Summary Project Report (SPR) to NEMA before commencement. Under Regulation 7, NEMA is required to screen the SPR and issue a Record of Decision within five working days of submission. The Authority may request additional information, require a Comprehensive Project Report if significant impacts are identified, or issue an approval with conditions. All EIA applications must be submitted through the NEMA Licensing Portal or the eCitizen platform, with the prescribed fees paid (0.1% of the project cost, minimum KSh 10,000). The regulations mandate the inclusion of a site-specific ESMP covering construction, operation, and decommissioning phases. The EIA license/Approval is valid for 24 months, and the proponent must commence construction within this period. Annual environmental audit reports are required. The proponent and Contractor commit to full compliance with all regulatory requirements, including timely submission, payment of fees, ESMP implementation, and annual reporting.	before commencement, due to the low risk classification. NEMA is legally obligated to review the SPR within five days and issue a Record of Decision. The regulations also mandate the inclusion of a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) covering the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases, legally obligating project proponents and contractor to implement all approved mitigation measures throughout the project lifecycle.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006	These Regulations provide rules for the use and discharge of water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes, make provision for protecting water resources from pollution, and define water quality standards.	The construction and operational phases of the proposed sub-projects could impact water sources and will thus be guided by these regulations.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control (Regulations) 2009	These Regulations aim to ensure the maintenance of a healthy environment for all people in Kenya, the tranquility of their surroundings, and their psychological well-being by regulating noise levels and excessive vibration.	These regulations will be followed to the bare minimum during the preconstruction and construction phases to ensure the permissible levels are not violated.

	The Regulations raise the standard of living for people by prescribing acceptable noise levels for various facilities and activities. Regulations also provide permissible levels of noise from a construction site during the day and at night in decibels (dBA)	
Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014	The objective of the Regulations is to prevent, control, and abate air pollution, ensuring clean, healthy ambient air. It establishes emission standards for various sources, including mobile sources.	During pre-construction and construction phases, these regulations will be adhered to with the adoption of a hierarchy of controls, i.e., elimination, substitution, administrative, or engineering controls, to ensure equipment is of good standards and is maintained regularly.
Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006	These regulations set out guidelines for the management of all types of waste across different sectors in Kenya. They prohibit the pollution of public places in general and require any person whose activities generate waste to collect, segregate, and dispose of or cause to be disposed off such waste in the manner provided for under these Regulations.	Robust waste management mechanisms will be put in place throughout the project implementation period, in accordance with these regulations.
Occupational Safety and Health Act, No. 15 of 2007 (Revised 2010)	This Act outlines practices and provisions to ensure workplace safety and health. This includes provisions for personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers and any other visitors to the site. It covers a wide range of topics, including general duties of employers and the self-employed, the establishment of safety and health committees, the reporting of accidents and occupational diseases, and the powers of safety and health officers. The Contractor shall adhere to all OHS requirements, provide appropriate PPE, implement site-specific OHS plans, and report all incidents, including near misses, to DOSH within the prescribed timeframe.	During sub-project implementation, all occupational, health, and safety standards will be adhered to, ensuring the safety and health of all workers and visitors at the sites. All project-related incidents, including near misses, will also be adequately captured.
Public Health Act Cap 242	The Public Health Act lays down regulations and provisions imperative to enhancing food hygiene, protecting public water supplies, preventing and destroying mosquitoes, and abating nuisances, including those arising from sewerage.	During sub-project implementation, workers' food will only be provided by a licensed food handler.

	The Contractor and Facility Operator shall comply with provisions relating to food hygiene, sanitation, wastewater management, waste management, and prevention of public health nuisances. Workers' food shall only be provided by licensed food handlers.	
Water Act of 2016	An Act of Parliament to provide for the regulation, management, and development of water resources, water and sewerage services, and for other connected purposes. It prohibits activities that may pollute water sources for domestic, industrial, agricultural, or recreational use. The Act requires a permit to be obtained for, among other uses of water from a water resource, discharging pollutants into a water resource.	During sub-project implementation, all requisite certificates and permits for water abstraction will be obtained as provided for in the act.
Climate Change Act of 2016 amended 2023	This act provides provisions for integrating low-carbon development pathways and climate-resilient strategies across all sectors of the economy.	All sub-projects will include components for green energy, natural lighting, and other carbon-development pathways.
Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022	This Act provides for enhancing sustainable waste management by adopting a circular economy approach, establishing a governance framework involving national and county governments, and implementing extended producer responsibility to reduce waste. The Act also mandates infrastructure development to support proper waste segregation, transportation, and disposal, thereby improving community environments and public health.	This act will be instrumental in ensuring that waste generated during sub-project implementation is handled sustainably.
Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2011, amended in 2019	This Act provides for provisions enhancing planning, land use compliance, zoning regulations, and the development of land, and for connected purposes. It also establishes principles, procedures, and standards for the preparation and implementation of physical and land-use development plans at the national, county, urban, rural, and city levels.	Sub-projects to be implemented will comply with the zoning and land-use regulations of the project sites. Sites will adhere to the earmarked land use purpose.
Land Act, 2012	The Act provides provisions for the management and allocation of the public land. It also provides for the acquisition of land for public benefit. The government has the	As per World Bank project requirements, the sites earmarked for sub-project implementation are on public land. Confirmation letter

	powers under this Act to acquire land for projects that are intended to benefit the public.	from the County Government of Mombasa is attached (Annex 2).
HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act (Revised 2012)	The main objective of this Act on HIV/AIDs prevention and control is to promote public awareness about the causes, modes of transmission, consequences, means of prevention and control of HIV and AIDS. This act also ensures that the general public is well-equipped with knowledge on controlling rising cases of HIV/AIDS.	In case of labour influx as a result of the proposed projects, although not envisioned as a result of the scope of the projects, HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns will be undertaken to curb the menace.
The Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 was amended in 2019	This Act, amended in 2019, provides provisions in the management of cities and urban areas through public participation and adequate stakeholder engagement. In classifying an area as a city, municipality, or town, regard shall be had to the ability to provide the following services, and also the existence of the services required to be provided by the National Government.	Since the sub-projects envisioned are within cities and urban areas, continuous stakeholder engagement will be undertaken to ensure participatory planning.
Data Protection Act of, 2019	This Act highlights key provisions for the regulation of the processing of personal data, providing for the rights of data subjects and obligations of data controllers and processors, and for connected purposes.	During the implementation and operation of the proposed sub-projects, the provisions of this Act will be followed in the collection, processing, storage, and disclosure of personal data. This will include personal information for project workers (skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled), facility staff, beneficiaries, children enrolled in the ECDE centre, parents/guardians, and users of the community facility. Appropriate measures will be implemented to ensure data confidentiality, privacy, secure storage, controlled access, and compliance with applicable data protection requirements.
Sexual Offenses Act 2006	The provisions of this Act on sexual offenses aim at prevention and the protection of all persons from harm from unlawful sexual acts and for connected purposes.	During sub-project implementation, vulnerable individuals, including children, orphans, youths, and women, will be protected from Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) among other sexually related counts.

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

	ensuring environmental safeguards and lawful operation	
County Legislative Frameworks a) The Mombasa County Water and Sewerage Services Act, 2016	This Act establishes the legal and institutional framework for provision, regulation, development, and management of water and sewerage services within Mombasa County. The Act provides for mechanisms aimed at ensuring sustainable access to potable water, expansion of sewerage infrastructure, protection of public health, and improvement of service delivery within the county. It also supports progressive realization of the constitutional right to clean and safe water and sanitation services while promoting environmentally sustainable management of wastewater and sewerage systems..	The proposed Misufini sub-projects will be guided by the provisions of this Act in relation to water supply, sanitation infrastructure, wastewater management, and protection of public health. The project design incorporates sanitation facilities connected to an on-site septic tank and soak pit system as indicated in the approved architectural drawings Operation and maintenance of the sanitation infrastructure and associated wastewater management systems will therefore be required to comply with applicable county public health, sanitation, and environmental management requirements.
National Museums and Heritage Act, 2006	The Act provides for the protection, conservation, and management of Kenya's cultural and natural heritage resources, including archaeological, historical, and cultural sites and materials. It also provides procedures for management of chance finds during project implementation activities.	The proposed sub-projects will involve excavation, foundation works, and other earthworks during construction of the ECDE Centre and Community Hall. The Act is therefore relevant in guiding the management of any archaeological, cultural, historical, or paleontological materials that may be encountered during implementation through application of the Chance Finds Procedure.
Kenya National Youth Policy, 2022	The policy seeks to promote meaningful youth participation in socio-economic development through skills development, employment creation, entrepreneurship, innovation, and social inclusion.	The proposed sub-projects will support youth empowerment through creation of employment opportunities during construction and operation, provision of space for skills development and training activities, community learning programmes, entrepreneurship initiatives, and enhanced participation of youth in community development processes.

Mombasa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027	The CIDP provides the County Government's five-year development framework and outlines priorities in infrastructure development, water and sanitation, youth empowerment, environmental management, disaster risk reduction, social services, and economic development.	The proposed sub-projects contribute to county development priorities through provision of community infrastructure, support for early childhood learning, youth empowerment and skills development, improved sanitation facilities, strengthened community resilience, and enhanced socio-economic inclusion within Misufini Informal Settlement.

b) **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Table 7: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG	Objective	Application
SDG No. 1 No Poverty	This goal seeks to address extreme poverty, implement social protection programs, ensure access to basic services and resources, and build resilience to climate-related disasters and economic shocks.	The proposed sub-projects will contribute to poverty reduction through creation of temporary employment opportunities during construction, support for local enterprises through procurement of goods and services, and provision of community facilities that enhance access to skills development, training, and socio-economic empowerment opportunities.
SDG No. 2 Zero Hunger	This goal aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. This goal addresses issues such as malnutrition, limited access to nutritious food, and unsustainable farming practices, while challenges like conflict, climate change, and the recent pandemic exacerbate hunger globally.	The proposed ECDE Centre will support improved child welfare and may provide a platform for community-based nutrition and school feeding initiatives identified during stakeholder consultations. Employment opportunities generated during project implementation will also contribute to improved household incomes and food security.
SDG No. 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	This goal aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030. Key targets include achieving universal access to safe, affordable	The proposed sub-projects incorporate sanitation facilities and wastewater management infrastructure, contributing to

	drinking water; ending open defecation; providing adequate sanitation and hygiene; reducing water pollution; increasing water-use efficiency; and protecting water-related ecosystems through integrated management. Goal 6 is crucial to human health, economic development, and climate change, and requires global cooperation and local action.	improved access to safe sanitation services and enhanced environmental health conditions within the settlement.
SDG No. 10 Reduced Inequalities	It aims to address various forms of inequality, including those based on income, age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic status, and other factors, ensuring that no one is left behind.	The proposed sub-projects have been developed through participatory planning processes and incorporate accessibility features and inclusion measures to ensure that women, youth, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, and other vulnerable groups can benefit equitably from project opportunities and services.
SDG No. 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	This goal aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. It also recognizes that with more than half the world's population living in urban areas by 2030, cities must provide universal access to basic services, housing, and transportation, while also managing waste, reducing pollution, and protecting natural and cultural heritage.	The proposed ECDE Centre and Community Hall will improve access to community infrastructure, strengthen social cohesion, support inclusive service delivery, and contribute to the development of a safer, more resilient, and sustainable informal settlement.
SDG No. 13 Climate Action	This goal involves integrating climate change measures into national policies, strengthening resilience to climate-related hazards, and improving education and public awareness on climate change. It also includes fulfilling international commitments, such as those under the Paris Agreement, to limit global warming and support climate action in developing countries.	The proposed sub-projects incorporate climate-resilient design measures, including improved stormwater drainage, durable construction materials, natural lighting and ventilation, and landscaping measures that enhance resilience to flooding, extreme weather events, and other climate-related risks identified within the settlement.

c) **World Bank Safeguard Policies**

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

Table 8: Triggering of World Bank Safeguard Policies

Operational Policy	Triggered	Discussion
OP 4.01: Environmental Assessment	Yes	The proposed Misufini sub-projects, which involve developing a multi-purpose ECDE centre and community hall, trigger the Environmental Assessment safeguard because of anticipated environmental and social impacts associated with site preparation, construction activities, waste generation, sanitation infrastructure, increased human activity, and occupational and community health and safety risks. Based on the screening findings, the anticipated impacts are site-specific, manageable, and of limited magnitude. Under the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2019 (Legal Notices 31 and 32), the project falls under low-risk projects and requires preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) and implementation of a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
OP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources	Yes	Although no known physical cultural resources have been identified within the proposed project site, excavation and other ground-disturbing activities associated with construction may result in the accidental discovery of cultural or archaeological materials. Consequently, OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is triggered as a precautionary safeguard measure. Appropriate chance finds procedures consistent with World Bank OP requirements will therefore be applied during construction activities to ensure proper management of any resources encountered during implementation.

According to the table above, the proposed Misufini sub-projects are classified under World Bank OP 4.01 as Category C (low risk) projects because the anticipated site-specific and manageable environmental and social impacts associated with the construction and operation of the proposed multi-purpose ECDE centre and community hall are expected to be limited. Anticipated impacts include dust emissions, noise, waste generation, occupational health and safety risks, wastewater generation, and temporary disruption of movement and access within the settlement. OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is triggered as a precautionary measure because of the possibility of accidentally discovering cultural materials during excavation and other ground-disturbing activities, thereby requiring the implementation of a Chance Finds Procedure during construction. OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered because the proposed project site has been confirmed as public land, and no Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), displacement, or land acquisition requirements have been identified within the project area.

In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations amended in 2019 under Legal Notices 31 and 32, the proposed Misufini sub-projects fall under low-risk projects requiring preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR) together

with implementation of a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to ensure effective management of environmental and social risks during project implementation.

- **Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)**

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

- **Category A:** A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may extend beyond the sites or facilities subject to physical works.
- **Category B:** A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas, including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and natural habitats, are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are generally site-specific, few if any are irreversible, and mitigation measures can readily be designed and implemented.
- **Category C:** A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further environmental assessment action is normally required.
- **Category FI:** A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary in sub-projects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

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

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

d) **Institutional Framework**

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

National level

i) The project will be implemented by the KISIP II Project Coordination Team (NPCT), which has, over the years, developed a good level of awareness and improved capacity to address Environmental and Social (E&S) risks. Whereas the KISIP National Coordinator has overall responsibility for project management, on a day-to-day basis, the Head of Safeguards Section will be responsible for general oversight of environmental and social safeguards.
ii) NEMA is the regulatory organ that deals with environmental compliance. Upon conducting a SPR for the projects, NEMA will issue a license for the projects. Also, NEMA will ensure compliance with the sub-projects through a structured process that integrates regulatory approvals, community oversight, and project management roles. The Safeguards team will be composed of:
    - Head of Environmental and Social Safeguards to provide overall coordination of all safeguard issues and be responsible for reporting both to the National PCT and the World Bank.
    - Social Safeguards Officer who will be responsible for managing all the social impacts and issues of the project, including RAP preparation, implementation, and monitoring in collaboration with the Counties.
    - Environmental Safeguards Officer who will be responsible for managing environmental issues and impacts of the projects, including ensuring the preparation, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of ESIAs/ESMPs in collaboration with the Counties.
    - Community Development Officer who will ensure full participation of communities in safeguards management.

County level

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

Community level

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

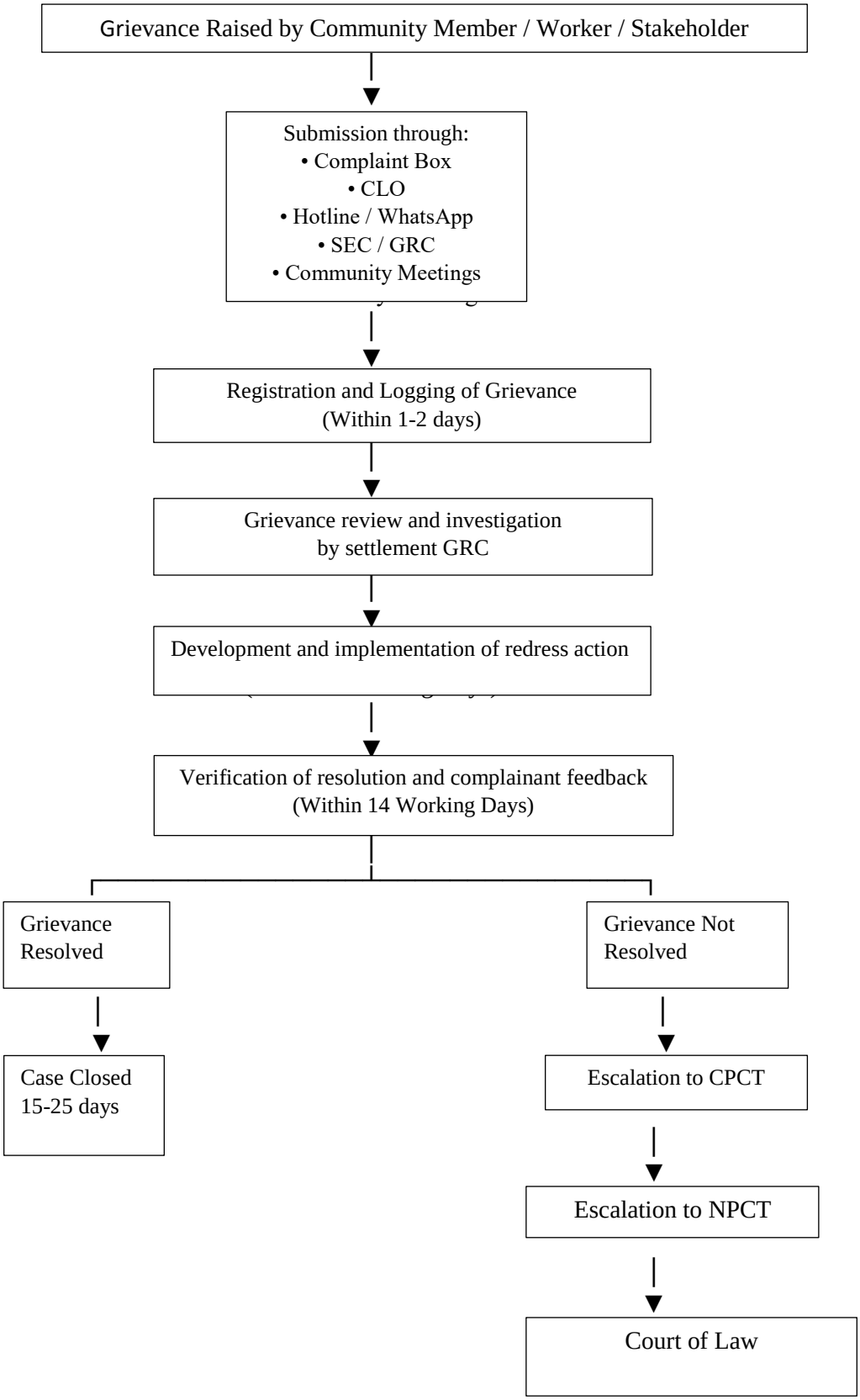


Figure 3: Grievance Redress Mechanism flow chart for the settlement

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

The Settlement GRC investigates the complaint and develops a proposed response within 5–10 days, after which corrective actions are implemented and verified within 10–15 days. Once the complainant confirms satisfaction, the grievance is formally closed within 15–25 days. Where grievances cannot be resolved at settlement level, they are escalated to the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT), then to the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT), and ultimately to the courts of law where necessary. All grievances will be documented in grievance registers and supporting records maintained at project level. SEA/SH-related complaints will be managed through confidential and survivor-centered referral pathways in accordance with project safeguarding procedures. Table 9 gives the monitoring and reporting responsibilities among various stakeholders.

Table 9: Monitoring and reporting responsibilities

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

4 ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 Physical Characteristics of the Area

Physiography

i) Climate Conditions

Mombasa County, where Misufini Informal Settlement is located, experiences a tropical coastal climate characterized by relatively high temperatures and humidity throughout the year. The county experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern, with the long rains occurring between March and May and the short rains occurring between October and December. Rainfall intensity is generally highest during the long rain season and often contributes to localized flooding and drainage challenges within low-lying informal settlements and coastal areas.

Average annual rainfall within Mombasa County ranges between approximately 900 mm and 1,200 mm depending on location and seasonal variations, while average temperatures generally range between 24°C and 32°C throughout the year. The county experiences relatively small seasonal temperature variation due to its coastal location along the Indian Ocean. Mean annual temperatures are estimated at approximately 26°C, with the warmest months generally occurring between January and March, while relatively cooler conditions are experienced between June and August.

The coastal climate is also characterized by relatively high humidity year-round, particularly during rainy seasons. These conditions influence drainage performance, storm water runoff, sanitation conditions, and solid waste management within informal settlements such as Misufini, where water stagnation remain key environmental concerns affecting households, infrastructure, and public health

ii) Topography

Mombasa County lies within the coastal lowland zone, rising gradually from sea level along the Indian Ocean coastline to approximately 132 metres above sea level in the mainland areas. The county is generally divided into three distinct topographical zones.

The first zone is the Coastal Plain, which comprises an extensive flat landscape with raised beach terraces largely covered by coral limestone and back-reef sand deposits. This zone covers parts of the South Coast, Mombasa Island, sections of Changamwe, and parts of the North Coast.

The second zone comprises hilly areas with gently undulating terrain and isolated hills rising from approximately 45 metres to about 132 metres above sea level. The Nguu Tatu Hills are among the prominent physical features within this zone and rise to elevations exceeding 100 metres above sea level.

The third zone consists of the shoreline and creek systems characterized by the Indian Ocean coastline and tidal creeks that extend into the mainland. These coastal features strongly influence local drainage patterns, water stagnation behaviour, settlement development, and environmental conditions within the county.

Misufini Informal Settlement is located within the mainland coastal lowland area characterized by relatively low-lying terrain with localized depressions and poor drainage sections. The settlement landscape gradually slopes towards lower-lying drainage pathways, contributing to runoff accumulation, and water stagnation during heavy rainfall events.

iii) **Hydrology**

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

Mombasa's creeks and tidal flats are crucial mangrove-fringed estuaries that serve as major drainage systems. The Tudor Creek is fed by the seasonal Kombeni and Tsalu rivers. It flows into the Indian Ocean, separating Mombasa Island from the mainland. These catchment areas channel surface water into the Indian Ocean.

iv) **Soils and Geology**

The county is covered by three broad categories of soil which are: sandy soils on beaches, silty-clay/clay loams in mangrove areas, and sandy loam on tidal flats.

Sandy soils and coastal sands are characterized by high permeability, low water retention, and low cation exchange capacity. Water passes through the coarse soil particles rapidly, and the soil cannot hold onto nutrients. Their low cation exchange capacity makes it difficult to store nutrients such as nitrogen, potassium, and magnesium. Due to poor particle cohesion, these soils are prone to both wind and water erosion. These soils are generally well-drained and highly permeable, allowing for rapid downward movement of water.

The clay and loam soils of Mombasa are primarily found in low-lying, poorly drained areas, particularly within coastal mangrove swamps, tidal creeks, and some depressions. These soils are sometimes associated with the underlying Taru, Maji-ya-Chumvi, and Mazeras geological formations, where finer materials have washed into depressions. The soils are mostly saline, waterlogged, and rich in organic matter, supporting mangrove ecosystems.

Misufini informal settlement is located in Jomvu sub-county, near the Raphia bags go-down off the Mombasa-Nairobi Highway, a location that generally sits on sedimentary deposits.

4.2 Flora

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

Within Misufini Informal Settlement, vegetation is generally sparse and highly disturbed due to dense residential development and mixed land use activities within the settlement. The project site and its immediate surroundings are predominantly characterized by open ground with scattered grass cover, isolated shrubs, and limited tree vegetation. Field observations identified a few scattered shade trees and small household vegetation within sections of the settlement, mainly associated with residential compounds and informal open spaces.

The existing vegetation within the project area does not constitute ecologically sensitive habitat and no protected or endangered plant species were identified within the proposed project footprint during field reconnaissance and stakeholder consultations. Vegetation within the site has largely been altered by human activities and informal settlement development.

The ecological value of vegetation within the proposed project site is therefore considered low. Anticipated impacts on flora are expected to be localized and minimal, mainly associated with minor site clearing and disturbance during construction activities. Existing vegetation and trees within the project area will be retained where feasible as part of site improvement and environmental management considerations.

4.3 Environmental Challenges

Misufini Informal Settlement faces several environmental challenges associated with informal settlement development, high population density, inadequate infrastructure, and poor environmental management systems. Stormwater management remains a major environmental concern within the settlement, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall. Given the settlement's sloping terrain, stormwater challenges may arise as a result of heavy rains. Solid waste management also remains a significant environmental and public health challenge within the settlement. Although organized waste collection services exist in some sections, a considerable proportion of households still rely on burning, dumping, and other informal waste disposal methods. Uncollected waste is frequently dumped in open spaces and drainage channels, contributing to blockages of stormwater drainage systems, environmental pollution, and increased flood risks during rainy seasons.

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

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

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

4.4 Socio-Economic Baseline Information

Access to water and sanitation

Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services remains a major challenge in Misufini informal settlement and was identified as the top priority by 74.6% of households. Although most residents rely on piped water, access is not consistent and varies across the settlement.

About 76% of households use piped water as their main source. However, only 39.9% have individual household connections, while 37.7% depend on communal taps. A further 22.4% rely on water vendors, often at higher cost and with uncertain quality. These patterns point to uneven access to water infrastructure within the settlement.

Residents face several barriers in accessing water. Long distances to water points affect 62.8% of households, while 50.8% report unreliable supply. High costs are also a concern, affecting 49.4% of households. Community consultations indicated that only a small number of households are connected to the main supply, leaving many residents dependent on neighbours or alternative sources.

Vulnerable groups, especially persons with disabilities and caregivers, face greater difficulty. Many have to walk long distances, sometimes down steep terrain, or pay additional costs for water delivery. Water purchased from vendors costs about KES 20 per jerrican, with additional transport costs, placing further pressure on already limited household incomes.

Limited water access also affects livelihoods. Households are unable to engage in small-scale farming or related activities due to unreliable supply, despite having available land.

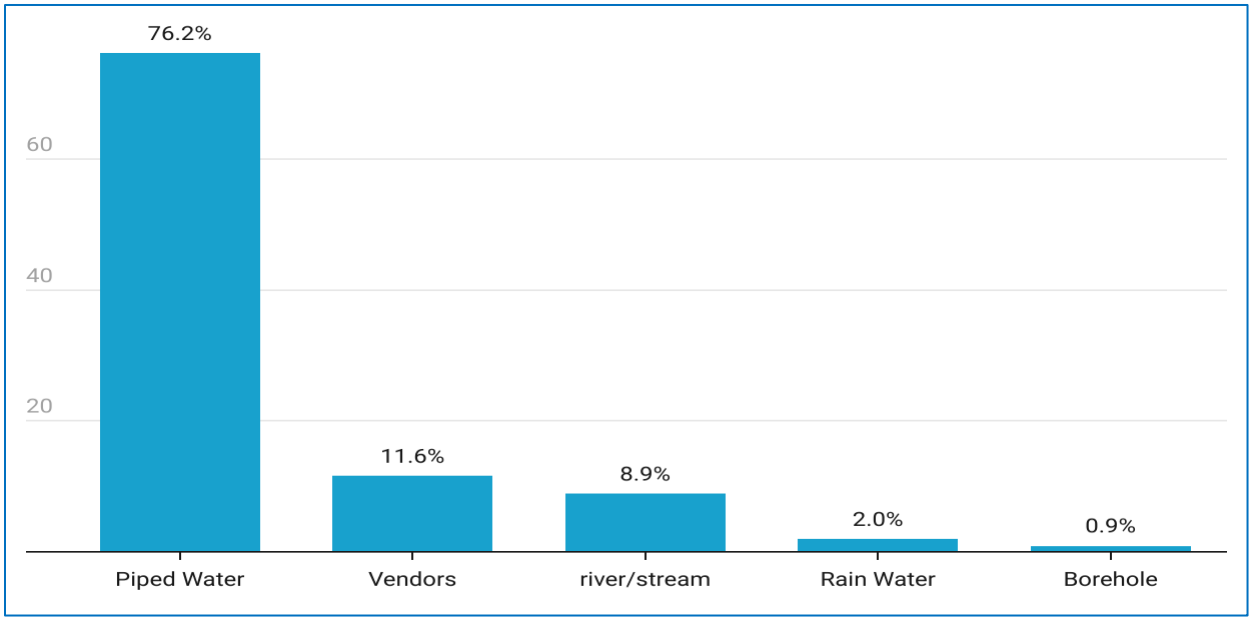


Figure 4: *Access to water in Misufini Informal Settlement* ***(Source Pamoja Trust)***

Sanitation conditions present additional challenges. While some households have access to flush toilets, most rely on pit latrines. About 31.5% use shared pit latrines, while 29.5% use private pit latrines. Open defecation is reported by 5.8% of households, particularly in low-lying areas near River Jitoni.

The reliance on shared facilities raises concerns about hygiene, safety, and privacy, especially for women and girls. In addition, some households are unable to construct toilets due to financial and technical constraints. In low lying areas of the settlement and along river banks, poor sanitation increases the risk of contamination and disease outbreaks during heavy rains.

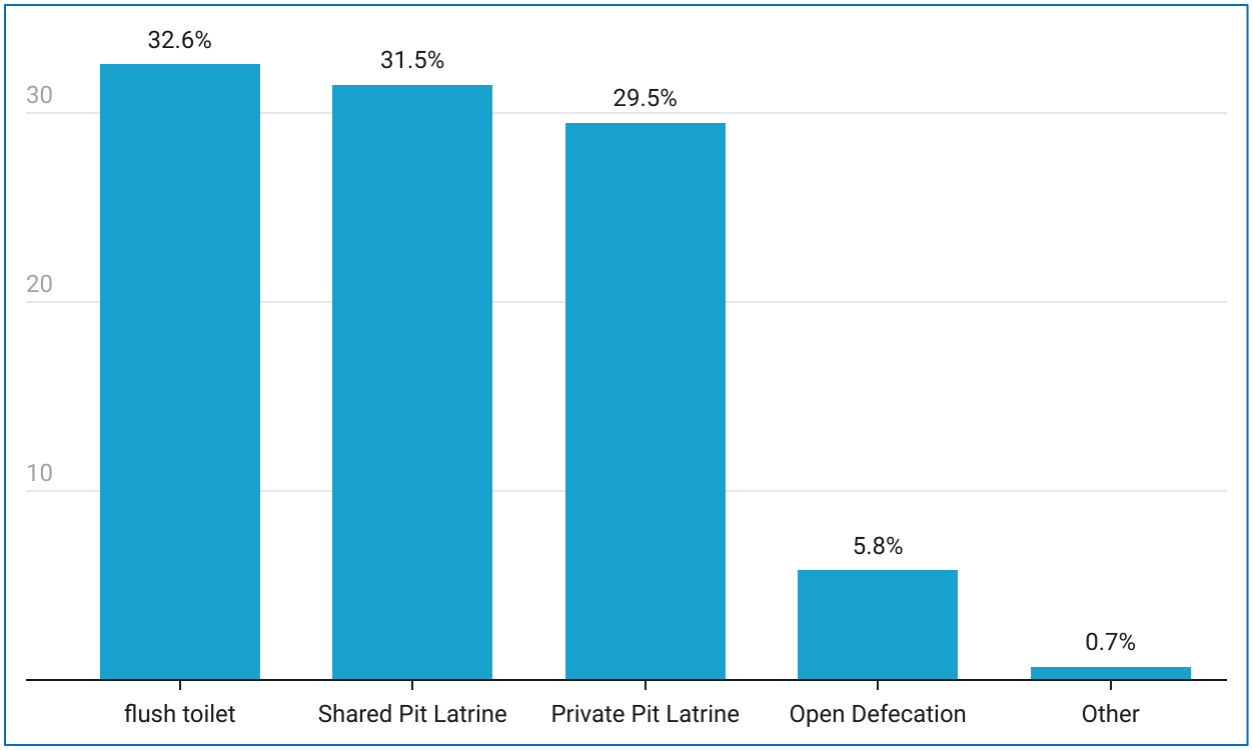


Figure 5: Access to sanitation facilities (Source: Pamoja Trust)

Energy

75.9% of households rely on electricity as their primary source of lighting, highlighting a relatively high level of grid connectivity within the settlement. Solar energy serves as a significant alternative, used by 13.6% of households, which may reflect a strategy to manage costs or cope with grid unreliability. A smaller proportion of the population still relies on paraffin lamps (9.6%), while the use of gas lamps and other sources is negligible (combined 0.8%). While the majority is connected to the grid, the persistence of paraffin use suggests that affordability barriers remain for the most vulnerable households.

The energy mix for cooking in Misufini is heavily dominated by biomass fuels, raising significant environmental and health concerns. Charcoal is the primary cooking fuel for 47.7% of households, followed by firewood at 26.7%. Together, these solid fuels account for nearly three-quarters of all cooking energy, contributing to indoor air pollution and respiratory risks. Clean cooking solutions are less prevalent, with gas used by 24.7% of households and electricity used by only 0.9%. This heavy reliance on charcoal and firewood underscores the urgent need for interventions promoting affordable clean cooking technologies.

Transport Infrastructure

Transport infrastructure within Misufini Informal Settlement is heavily dependent on public and informal transport systems. Survey findings indicate that 73.1% of residents rely on public transport, including matatus and buses, as their primary mode of movement, while 17.0% rely on walking and 7.1% use boda bodas for transport within and outside the settlement. Only a small proportion of residents rely on private vehicles, reflecting the economic constraints and limited private vehicle ownership within the settlement

Despite the importance of public and informal transport systems, transport infrastructure within the settlement remains constrained by poor road conditions, inadequate drainage infrastructure, and limited accessibility in some sections of the settlement. Several access roads within Misufini remain untarmacked and become difficult to use during rainy seasons due to erosion, and temporary water stagnation. Poor road conditions increase transport costs, limit access to essential services, affect mobility within the settlement, and constrain emergency response and service delivery.

Walking remains a significant mode of movement within the settlement, highlighting the importance of safe pedestrian access and improved internal circulation infrastructure. Community consultations further identified poor drainage and stormwater as key factors affecting accessibility and movement, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall. This however affects the lower sides of the settlement adjacent to the river.

As part of ongoing infrastructure improvement initiatives under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II), road upgrading works, stormwater drainage improvements, and installation of security lighting are being implemented within sections of the settlement to improve accessibility, drainage performance, mobility, and public safety. These interventions have contributed to improved movement within some areas of the settlement and enhanced security conditions, particularly during evening hours

Storm water drainage

Storm water drainage in Misufini informal settlement is inadequate and contributes to recurring environmental risks especially in lower areas of the settlement. The settlement is located on lower ground relative to surrounding areas, including nearby industrial zones, which influences the direction and accumulation of runoff during rainfall events.

Residents reported that some of this runoff may contain industrial effluents, raising concerns about water quality and associated health risks. The movement of stormwater across the settlement also contributes to soil erosion, resulting in the formation of gullies that damage footpaths and limit movement Routes used by school-going children, particularly those connecting to Miritini World Bank Estates, become submerged during heavy rains. This forces residents to use unsafe alternative paths, increasing exposure to physical hazards.

Stormwater flow is further affected by solid waste disposal practices. Waste that is dumped or burned within the settlement is often washed into drainage paths during rainfall, contributing to blockages.

Education

According to data from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and the County Government of Mombasa, literacy and school enrollment levels within Mombasa County remain relatively high compared to many other urban counties in Kenya. The county has continued to invest in expansion of educational infrastructure, including Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centres, primary schools, and secondary schools, although access disparities remain pronounced within informal settlements and low-income urban areas.

Within Misufini Informal Settlement, the dominant level of education attained among residents is secondary education, reported by 40.2% of respondents, followed by primary education at 30.1%. Approximately 22.3% of households reported having at least one member who attained college or university education, indicating the presence of an emerging skilled workforce within the settlement. However, 6.7% of respondents reported having no formal education, while participation in adult education programmes remains extremely low at approximately 0.7%.

Access to education facilities within Misufini remains constrained, particularly for early childhood learning and development services. Community consultations and baseline findings indicated that many children travel long distances to access ECDE and public school facilities outside the settlement. Poor road conditions, lack of safe pedestrian pathways, and financial constraints further affect access to education services, particularly during rainy seasons. These challenges are more severe for vulnerable households and children with disabilities, whose mobility and consistent school attendance are affected by poor accessibility conditions within the settlement.

Community consultations identified the establishment of an ECDE and community resource centre as a priority intervention intended to improve access to early childhood learning, community support services, and educational opportunities within the settlement. The proposed project is therefore expected to contribute towards improving access to educational and community learning facilities within Misufini Informal Settlement.

Health Services

The settlement lacks a local dispensary, and residents rely on nearby facilities such as Mvunguzi Dispensary (approximately 3 km away) and Miritini CDF Station Health Centre (about 6 km away).

Although these facilities are within reasonable distance, poor road conditions particularly during the rainy season and the high demand placed on the facilities by surrounding communities constrain timely access to services. Community consultations therefore identified the upgrading of access roads, provision of an ambulance, and strengthened outreach health services as priority interventions to improve access to healthcare and reduce delays in emergency response. In addition, the community proposed exploring the possibility of establishing a local dispensary in collaboration with the County Government, particularly if service pressure on nearby facilities continues to increase.

For specialized or advanced care, residents rely on Port Reitz Sub-County Hospital, which is located about 15 km away. The long distance, combined with transport costs and the poor state of connecting roads, places a significant financial and logistical burden on households, particularly for vulnerable groups such as PWDs, the elderly, pregnant women, and caregivers.

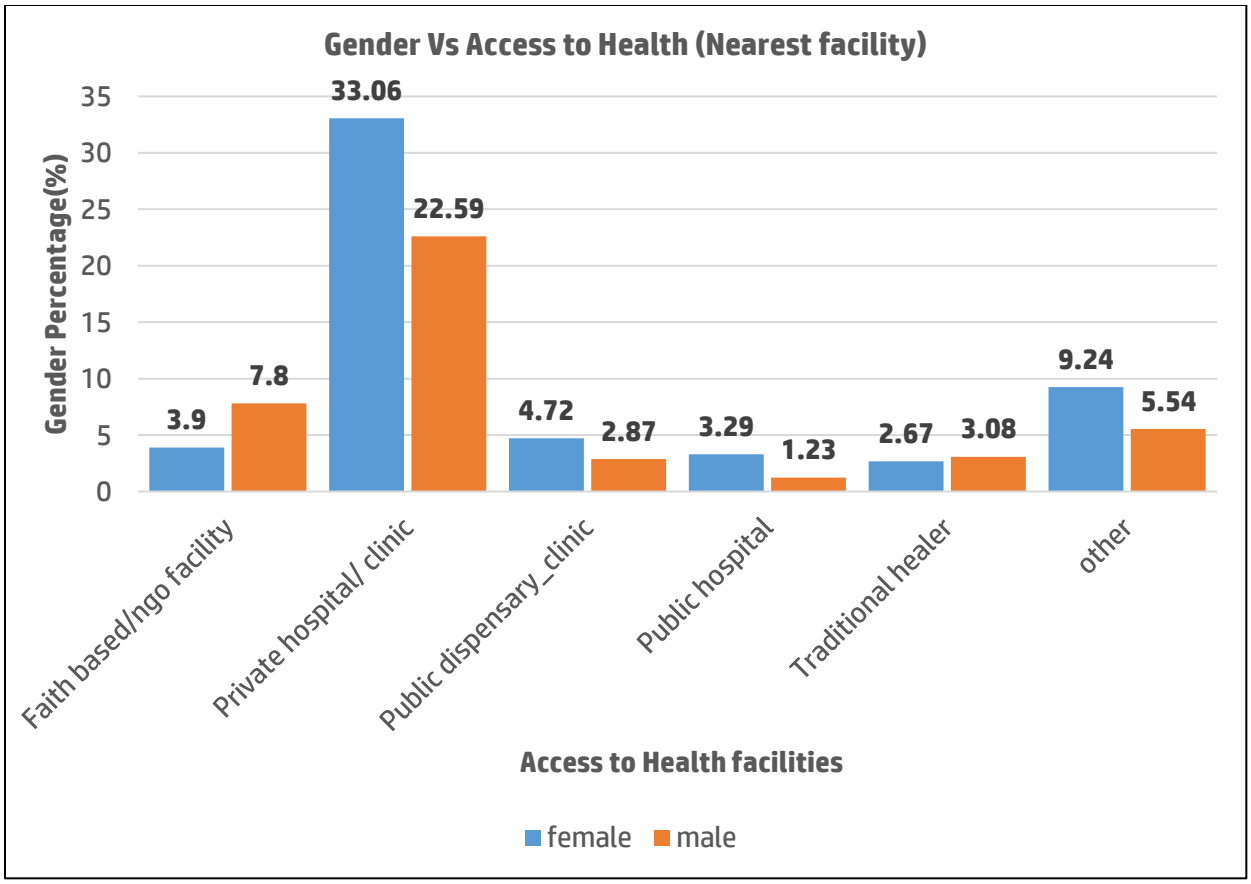


Figure 6: Gender Status vs Access to Health Facilities (Source; Pamoja Trust)

Residents proposed several interventions to address these challenges which included; Construction of a dispensary within Misufini to reduce travel burdens and improve access to affordable primary healthcare; Upgrading the access route to Miritini Station Health Centre, including the full upgrading of Mvungusi Road, to ensure safe and reliable connectivity throughout the year and provision of a standby ambulance dedicated to the settlement to improve emergency response and reduce preventable deaths associated with delays in transport.

Sources of Income

Livelihoods in Misufini are dominated by the informal sector. Self-employment is the primary income source for 33.6% of households, reflecting widespread engagement in small-scale trade, food vending, tailoring, boda boda operations, and artisanal activities. Casual labor accounts for 21.8% of primary income sources, indicating that many residents depend on unstable, low-paying daily jobs with no social protection. A significant 68.8% of households reported having at least one member actively seeking work, signaling high unemployment and underemployment. This aligns with the settlement's heavy reliance on precarious informal labor.

Business and trade sustain another 17.4% of households, while formal employment is limited: only 9.6% work in private companies, and a combined 8.5% are engaged in national or county government work. Niche livelihood activities such as boda boda transport 3.8% and farming 2.0% highlight the settlement's mixed rural-urban character. Discussions with community groups highlight persistent challenges faced by

women, especially those heading households. Caregiving responsibilities ranging from childcare to elderly care fall primarily on women and significantly reduce the time available for formal employment or entrepreneurial ventures. These realities limit women's participation in income-generating activities and point to the need for supportive interventions such as community childcare systems and women-centreed economic empowerment programs.

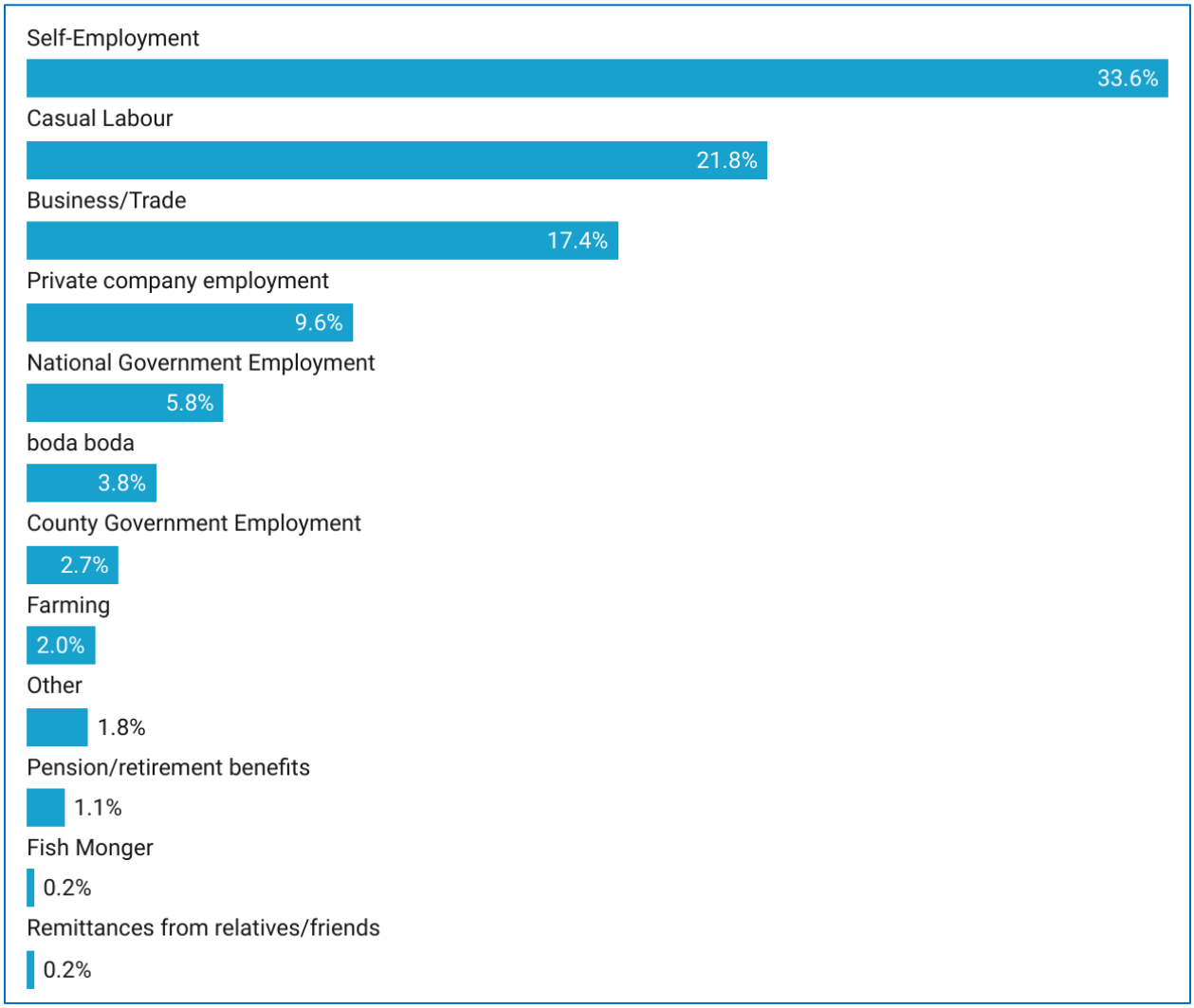


Figure 7: Sources of income in Misufini informal settlement (Source: Pamoja Trust)

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management remains a significant environmental and public health challenge within Misufini Informal Settlement. Survey findings indicate that organized waste collection services are the most common waste disposal method within the settlement, particularly among tenants, accounting for approximately 42.8% of households, while homeowners account for approximately 8.3% of households using organized collection systems Despite the presence of organized waste collection services, a considerable proportion of households continue to rely on burning, indiscriminate dumping, and composting as methods of waste disposal.

A notable proportion of tenants still dispose of waste in open areas (16.9%), while approximately 12.8% resort to burning solid waste within the settlement. These waste disposal practices contribute to environmental degradation, air pollution, blockage of drainage systems, and increased public health risks within the settlement. Open drainage channels and informal dumping areas frequently become accumulation points for waste, leading to clogged drains, storm water overflow, and water stagnation during periods of heavy rainfall. These conditions increase risks of waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid, particularly in densely populated sections of the settlement where drainage and sanitation infrastructure remain inadequate

Survey findings further indicate that more than 65% of solid waste generated within the settlement is organic waste that could potentially be recycled or composted, followed by paper and plastic waste streams respectively However, inadequate waste collection points, irregular waste collection services, and limited community awareness on sustainable waste management practices continue to constrain effective solid waste management within the settlement.

Community consultations identified the need to establish sustainable waste collection points, strengthen organized waste collection services, and support youth-led waste management and recycling initiatives within the settlement. Residents further proposed promotion of recycling activities, particularly for plastic waste, together with community sensitization programmes on proper waste disposal and environmental sanitation practices

Land Tenure Status

Mombasa County has a total area of 294.7 km², which includes both land and water. Mombasa is a highly urbanized city-county; land is primarily used for infrastructure, residential, and commercial purposes. The settlement is predominantly residential, with a few commercial activities limited to small-scale outdoor traders and kiosks. Other noticeable land uses are agricultural, public purpose (churches, mosque), and public utilities (water points, sewer and power connections).

Recreational Facilities

Access to recreational facilities in Misufini informal settlement is limited. Survey findings indicate that 78.3% of households reported no designated recreational spaces within the settlement, while 21.7% reported the presence of such spaces. These are mainly undeveloped open areas that are used informally and lack appropriate facilities. The absence of structured recreational spaces limits opportunities for physical activity, social interaction, and community engagement. This reduces access to safe environments for play and organized activities, particularly for children and youth who rely on such spaces for development.

Existing open spaces are not designed for safe or inclusive use and are often shared with other activities. As a result, they do not adequately support organized sports, cultural activities, or other forms of structured engagement within the community. Limited recreational space also affects social cohesion and reduces opportunities for talent development in areas such as sports and arts. In addition, the lack of safe spaces contributes to increased time spent in unstructured environments, which may expose young people to negative influences. Religious centres are the most widely available social spaces in the settlement, reported

by 87.5% of households, and play an important role in supporting community interaction and informal gathering.

Housing

Reflecting high ownership rates, the housing stock in Misufini consists largely of permanent, family-sized structures. Swahili houses are the most common dwelling type, comprising 37.5% of units, followed closely by detached houses at 34.6%. This contrasts with the prevalence of single-room units often found in high-density slums; in Misufini, single rooms account for only 18.5% of dwellings. Flats and huts are less common, representing 6.2% and 2.5% of the housing stock, respectively. The dominance of Swahili and detached houses aligns with data on two-generation households, indicating that homes are built to accommodate families.

Cultural resources

No known physical cultural resources exist within or around the proposed project site that are expected to be affected by implementation of the proposed Misufini sub-projects. Field reconnaissance, stakeholder consultations, and review of available project information did not identify any known archaeological, historical, cultural, or heritage resources within the proposed development area.

However, as a precautionary measure, a Chance Finds Procedure will be applied during all excavation, site clearing, and construction activities to ensure that any unexpected cultural, archaeological, or heritage materials encountered during project implementation are properly identified, reported, documented, and managed in accordance with applicable NEMA requirements, national heritage regulations, and World Bank safeguard requirements relating to Physical Cultural Resources.

4.5 Baseline Measurements Summary

The baseline environmental assessment for the proposed Misufini ECDE Centre and Community Hall was primarily based on qualitative field observations, transect walks, stakeholder consultations, and the socio-economic survey covering 613 households within the settlement. No site-specific baseline monitoring of ambient air quality, noise levels, surface water quality, groundwater quality, or soil quality was conducted during the assessment period, which is acknowledged as a limitation of this study.

For ambient air quality, the assessment relied on qualitative observations, with no dust or particulate matter monitoring equipment deployed. The settlement is characterized by low levels of industrial activity, with air quality concerns primarily associated with domestic burning of solid fuels. Baseline data is required to establish reference levels against which construction-phase impacts can be measured. For noise levels, the assessment similarly relied on qualitative observations, with no sound level monitoring equipment deployed. Noise sources identified include traffic from the nearby Mombasa-Nairobi Highway, domestic activities, and occasional community events. Baseline noise data is required to establish reference levels for construction-phase monitoring.

For surface water quality, no measurements were undertaken as no surface water bodies are present on or immediately adjacent to the project site. The nearest water body is River Jitoni, located approximately 500 metres from the site, and the project is not expected to directly impact surface water quality. For groundwater quality, no measurements were undertaken as no borehole is proposed for this site, and the project will rely on municipal water supply. However, the septic tank and soak pit system could potentially impact groundwater if not properly designed, and baseline monitoring should be undertaken if a borehole is proposed. For soil quality, no measurements were undertaken as no historical industrial activities or waste disposal sites were identified on the site. Soil sampling may be required if contamination is suspected during site preparation. While the broader Misufini settlement is recognized as flood-prone, particularly in low-lying areas adjacent to River Jitoni, the specific project site was observed during field visits to be free from ponding or flooding and is located on relatively higher ground. To confirm this and to inform the detailed design, the following pre-construction drainage assessment is required: a site-specific survey to confirm ground levels, flow direction, and the extent of the contributing catchment; calculation of the peak runoff for design storms of 1 in 10-year and 1 in 20-year return periods; and a detailed drainage design to convey runoff safely to an existing or proposed outlet without causing flooding on neighboring properties.

The absence of quantitative baseline measurements is justified by considerations of proportionality, as the project is classified as low-risk, and anticipated impacts are site-specific, temporary, and manageable through standard mitigation measures. Baseline monitoring is best conducted immediately prior to construction to provide the most accurate reference data, as monitoring conducted earlier may not reflect current conditions due to seasonal variations. Comprehensive monitoring during the ESIA phase would be costly and may not provide value, particularly where impacts are expected to be minimal.

To address the identified limitations, the following pre-construction monitoring is required: PM10 and PM2.5 monitoring at the site and nearest sensitive receptors for a minimum of 7 consecutive days; Leq, Lmax, and L90 noise monitoring at the site and nearest sensitive receptors for a minimum of 7 consecutive days, including daytime and nighttime periods; and a site drainage assessment during detailed design to confirm flow direction and flood levels. The results of pre-construction monitoring must be documented and will inform the baseline against which construction-phase impacts can be assessed. During construction, periodic dust and noise monitoring will be conducted, along with regular inspection of drainage systems and the septic tank and soak pit system. The monitoring approach is detailed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in Chapter 8 of this report.

5 CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

5.1 Public Participation

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 Purpose of Public and Stakeholder Consultation

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

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

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

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

5.3 Public Consultation Process

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

The consultation process primarily involved stakeholder meetings, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), key informant engagements, transect walks, and validation forums conducted within the settlement. FGDs were held on 25th February 2026 at Misufini The Gate of The Holiness Church, Mombasa from 10.00 am. In attendance were 63 participants, 16 Male and 47 females. Among them were 27 youth and no PWDs.

Participants in the consultation process included:

- Community members (men, women, and youth)
- Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) members
- Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) members
- Mombasa County Government officials (Department of Environment/ Lands & Physical Planning Departments)
- Representatives from the KISIP II Project Coordination Team
- Pamoja Trust safeguards and technical team
- Community enumerators and local leadership representatives

The community members included immediate neighbours to the project with women, men and youth in attendance. As no PWDs attended the main meeting, targeted consultations were conducted through individual home visits with 5 PWDs (3 with mobility impairments, 2 with visual impairments) on 26th February 2026, using verbal communication, sketches, and specific questions to obtain their views. In addition to the community consultations, views were obtained from neighbouring institutions, businesses and government departments (Department of Environment and Lands & Physical Planning Department) in the County of Mombasa. Each concern raised directly influenced the project design or ESMP. Table 10 gives summary of the public consultations attendance details.

Table 10: Summary of Public Consultation Meetings

Meeting Activity	Venue	Date	Time	Male	Female	Youth	PWDs	Total
Public Consultation Meeting	The Gate of The Holiness Church, Misufini, Mombasa	25th February 2026	10:00 a.m.	16	47	27	0	63

The consultations were conducted mainly in Kiswahili and English to ensure effective participation and inclusivity. During the engagement sessions, stakeholders were provided with information regarding the proposed sub-projects and the broader CDP process. Participants were given an opportunity to raise concerns, validate baseline findings, identify priority needs, and provide recommendations relating to project design and implementation.

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

In addition to stakeholder consultations, the engagement process was supported by a socio-economic household survey conducted between 19th and 20th November 2025 using trained youth enumerators organized into survey and spatial mapping teams Notices and mobilization for consultation meetings were coordinated through community leadership structures and local engagement channels to enhance participation of different social groups within the settlement.

5.4 Issues Raised During the Consultation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was indicated that local hiring would be prioritized to minimize labour influx, and that appropriate safeguards, including grievance redress mechanisms and awareness measures, would be implemented. Table 11 gives details on key issues raised and responses.

Table 11: Key issues raised and responses

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

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

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

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



Photo 1; Stakeholders' engagement at Misufini informal settlement

6 CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

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

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

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

6.1 No Project Alternative

The "No Project" alternative implies that the proposed Misufini ECDE Centre and Community Hall Development would not be implemented and that existing conditions within the settlement would remain unchanged. Under this scenario, the community would continue to experience limited access to early childhood learning facilities, inadequate community infrastructure, constrained spaces for community engagement and training activities, and limited opportunities for socio-economic empowerment initiatives identified during the CDP process.

The absence of the proposed development would also mean continued pressure on existing social infrastructure outside the settlement, particularly ECDE and community learning facilities currently accessed by residents over relatively long distances. Vulnerable groups including children, women, youth, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities would continue to face accessibility challenges associated with inadequate community facilities and poor infrastructure conditions within the settlement.

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

Advantages

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

Disadvantages

- Continued lack of adequate ECDE and community infrastructure within the settlement.
- Continued pressure on existing social facilities outside the settlement.
- Missed opportunities for community training, engagement, and socio-economic empowerment.
- Continued underutilization of public land identified for community development purposes.
- Limited improvement in local environmental management conditions within the project site.
- Failure to support the objectives of KISIP II relating to socio-economic inclusion and improved community infrastructure.

6.2 Alternative Location

The availability of alternative sites for the proposed Misufini sub-projects is limited due to the community-driven nature of the project and constraints associated with land availability within the settlement. The proposed project site was identified and prioritized through a participatory Community Development Plan (CDP) process involving community members, local leadership structures, county representatives, and other stakeholders.

The selected project site has been confirmed by the County Government of Mombasa as public land available for the proposed development and free from private ownership claims or encumbrances The site is also strategically located within the settlement to support accessibility and use by community members.

Alternative investment options were considered during the CDP process, including proposals relating to water supply, waste management, boda boda shades, health services, and livelihood support interventions. However, the proposed ECDE centre and community hall was prioritized based on the need to improve access to early childhood learning facilities, community spaces, training opportunities, and socio-economic support services within the settlement.

Relocating the project to an alternative site would therefore not only present land acquisition and accessibility challenges but also could undermine the community-driven planning process and reduce accessibility of the proposed facilities to intended users within the settlement.

Comparative Site Analysis

To support the selection of the preferred site, a comparative analysis of potential sites within Misufini Informal Settlement was undertaken. Three sites were identified as potentially suitable for the proposed ECDE centre and community hall. The comparison was based on the following criteria: land ownership, displacement risk, flood risk, access, proximity to users, utilities availability, wastewater feasibility, and environmental sensitivity. Table 12 gives a comparative site analysis for the Misufini development.

Table 12: Comparative Site Analysis for preference

Criteria	Site A (Preferred - Parcel No. Mombasa/Municipality Block 8/220)	Site B (Alternative - Near Jomvu Shopping Centre)	Site C (Alternative - Adjacent to River Jitoni)
Land Ownership	Confirmed public land (County Government confirmation received). Free of encumbrances and private claims.	Unconfirmed public land. County Government indicated potential availability but no formal confirmation.	Private land. Would require acquisition or compensation, potentially triggering involuntary resettlement.
Displacement Risk	No displacement risk. Site is vacant with no existing users, structures, or economic activities.	Low displacement risk. Site is partially occupied by informal structures that would require relocation of approximately 5-7 households.	High displacement risk. Site is occupied by residential structures and small businesses. Would require significant resettlement.
Flood Risk	Low flood risk. Site is on relatively higher ground and was observed to be free from ponding or flooding during the assessment period.	Moderate flood risk. Site is located in a low-lying area with observed water stagnation during rainy periods.	High flood risk. Site is adjacent to River Jitoni and experiences seasonal flooding. Would require significant flood mitigation measures.
Access	Good access. Site is accessible from the main settlement access route with reasonable road conditions.	Good access. Site is near Jomvu Shopping Centre with good road access.	Poor access. Site is located in a remote section of the settlement with limited road access, particularly during rainy seasons.
Proximity to Users	Centrally located within the settlement. Within walking distance for most residents.	Located at the edge of the settlement. Less accessible to residents in the central and eastern sections.	Located in a peripheral area. Distance would limit access for many residents, particularly children and vulnerable groups.
Utilities Availability	Utilities available nearby. Water supply, electricity, and drainage infrastructure are accessible from the main settlement network.	Utilities available. Existing infrastructure can be extended to the site.	Utilities limited. Would require significant investment to extend water, electricity, and drainage infrastructure.
Wastewater Feasibility	Feasible. Soil conditions are suitable for septic tank and soak pit system. Adequate space available for on-site sanitation.	Feasible. Soil conditions likely suitable, though percolation test required.	Limited feasibility. High water table and flood risk make septic system installation challenging and

			increase contamination risk.
Environmental Sensitivity	Low sensitivity. Site is highly disturbed with no ecological or cultural significance.	Moderate sensitivity. Site is near residential areas with potential impacts on nearby houses.	High sensitivity. Site is adjacent to a water body with potential for water quality impacts. Ecological sensitivity due to riparian zone.

Site Selection Justification

Based on the comparative analysis, Site A (Parcel No. Mombasa/Municipality Block 8/220) was selected as the preferred site for the following reasons:

- **Confirmed Land Ownership:** The site is confirmed as public land by the County Government of Mombasa, eliminating the need for land acquisition or compensation.
- **No Displacement:** The site is vacant with no existing users, structures, or economic activities, avoiding any physical or economic displacement.
- **Low Flood Risk:** The site is on located on higher ground and free from flooding, reducing the need for costly flood mitigation measures.
- **Central Location:** The site is centrally located within the settlement, ensuring good accessibility for all residents and proximity to the intended user population.
- **Utility Availability:** Existing water supply, electricity, and drainage infrastructure are accessible, reducing project costs and implementation timelines.
- **Wastewater Feasibility:** The site is suitable for the proposed septic tank and soak pit system, with no constraints related to high water table or flood risk.
- **Low Environmental Sensitivity:** The site has no ecological or cultural significance and is located within a highly modified urban environment.

Alternative Site B, while offering some advantages in terms of access and utility availability, presents challenges related to unconfirmed land ownership and potential displacement of households. Alternative Site C presents significant challenges including private land ownership requiring acquisition, high displacement risk, high flood risk, limited access, and proximity to a water body with associated environmental sensitivity.

The selected site therefore represents the most feasible, cost-effective, and environmentally and socially sustainable option for the proposed Misufini ECDE Centre and Community Hall.

6.3 Alternative Design and Technology Option

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

The design incorporates accessibility considerations such as ramps, circulation spaces, and inclusive sanitation facilities to support access by persons with disabilities, elderly persons, caregivers with children, and other vulnerable groups. The project also integrates drainage and sanitation infrastructure necessary for safe and sustainable operation of the facility.

In addition to design alternatives, different construction materials and technologies were assessed based on availability, durability, environmental performance, maintenance requirements, cost, and suitability to local conditions. The preferred options are summarized in Table 13.

Table 13: Assessment of Alternative Construction Materials and Technologies

Component	Alternative Options Considered	Assessment Criteria	Preferred Option	Justification
Structural System	Reinforced concrete frame; steel frame structure	Durability, cost, local availability, maintenance requirements	Reinforced concrete frame	Durable, locally available materials and skills, lower maintenance requirements, and suitable for the coastal environment.
Walling Materials	Masonry blocks; natural stone; timber panels	Cost, availability, durability, ease of construction	Masonry blocks	Widely available locally, cost-effective, durable, and familiar to local contractors.
Roofing Materials	Corrugated iron sheets; concrete slab roofing	Cost, durability, maintenance, structural requirements	Corrugated iron sheets	Cost-effective, readily available, easier to install, and appropriate for the scale of the facility.
Flooring	Cement screed; ceramic tiles	Cost, durability, maintenance, user comfort	Ceramic tiles for internal spaces; cement finishes for external areas	Durable, easy to clean and maintain, and suitable for educational and community facilities.
Ventilation System	Natural ventilation; mechanical ventilation	Energy efficiency, operational costs, maintenance requirements	Natural ventilation	Reduces energy consumption, lowers operating costs, and is appropriate for local climatic conditions.
Sanitation System	Septic tank and soak pit; connection to	Site conditions, availability of services, cost,	Septic tank and soak pit system	Suitable for the site conditions where centralized sewer

	centralized sewer system	operational feasibility		infrastructure is not readily accessible.
Construction Materials Sourcing	Locally sourced materials; imported materials	Cost, availability, carbon footprint, support to local economy	Locally sourced materials	Reduces transport costs and emissions while supporting local economic participation.

The selected design and construction approach therefore balances functionality, environmental sustainability, accessibility, affordability, operational efficiency, and long-term resilience while responding to the specific needs and conditions of Misufini Informal Settlement.

7 CHAPTER 7: ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed Misufini ECDE Centre and Community Hall Development together with the corresponding mitigation measures required to manage identified risks and impacts.

The assessment is based on the project activities described in Chapter 2 and the baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions outlined in Chapter 4. The analysis considers the interaction between proposed project activities and the receiving environment, including potential impacts on the physical environment, drainage systems, waste management conditions, public health, occupational and community safety, accessibility, and socio-economic conditions within Misufini Informal Settlement.

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

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

Both positive and negative environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects have been identified and are discussed in the subsequent sections together with proposed mitigation measures intended to avoid, minimize, manage, or offset potential adverse impacts during project implementation and operation.

7.2 Impact Assessment Methodology

The impact assessment followed a structured approach to identify, characterize, and evaluate the significance of potential environmental and social impacts. Potential impacts were identified through environmental and social screening, desktop review, field reconnaissance, site observations, stakeholder consultations, and expert judgment. Each impact was characterized using criteria including severity (High, Medium, Low), likelihood (Certain, Likely, Possible, Unlikely), duration (Short-term <1 year, Medium-term 1-5 years, Long-term >5 years, Permanent), extent (Site-specific, Local, Regional), and reversibility (Reversible, Irreversible). Overall significance before mitigation was determined by combining these criteria, with High severity impacts of long duration and regional extent rated as High significance, while Low severity impacts of short duration and site-specific extent rated as Low significance. The "Severity Before Mitigation" rating was assigned based on this characterization without considering mitigation measures. Appropriate mitigation measures were then identified to avoid, minimize, or manage the impact, and a "Residual Impact" rating was assigned considering the effectiveness of the proposed measures. For

example, dust emissions were rated as High severity before mitigation due to the dense surrounding settlement and proximity of sensitive receptors, but with dust suppression measures the residual impact was rated as Low. Occupational health and safety risks were rated as High before mitigation due to the potential for serious injury, but with an OHS Plan and PPE the residual impact was rated as Medium-Low as some residual risk remains. The assessment is qualitative in nature and based on available information at the time of the study; pre-construction monitoring is recommended for key parameters, and the ESMP provides for adaptive management where impacts differ from those predicted.

7.3 Positive impacts of the proposed sub-projects

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

The proposed sub-project is also expected to contribute towards addressing some of the key socio-economic challenges identified during the Community Development Plan (CDP) process, including limited access to ECDE facilities, inadequate community spaces, youth unemployment, limited training opportunities, and constrained access to social support infrastructure within the settlement.

The anticipated positive impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects during the different phases of the project lifecycle are summarized in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Summary of Positive Environmental and Social Impacts by Project Phase

Project Phase	Positive Impact	Description
Pre-Construction Phase	Community participation and ownership	Engagement of community members through the Community Development Plan (CDP) process enhances community ownership and ensures that proposed interventions reflect locally identified priorities and needs.
	Capacity building and awareness	Stakeholder engagement and consultation processes improve community awareness on environmental and social issues while strengthening local participation and governance structures within the settlement.
Construction Phase	Employment creation	Construction activities will create temporary employment opportunities for local residents, including youth, women, and persons with disabilities, particularly through engagement in unskilled and semi-skilled labour.
	Increased income and local economic activity	Local sourcing of labour and construction materials will support small businesses, suppliers, transport providers,

		and informal economic activities within the settlement, enhancing circulation of income at community level.
	Skills development	Workers engaged during construction activities may acquire technical and practical skills applicable to future employment opportunities and livelihood activities.
Operational Phase	Improved access to community infrastructure	Development of the proposed ECDE centre and community hall will improve access to community learning spaces, training facilities, and social infrastructure within the settlement.
	Improved access to ECDE and community learning facilities	The proposed facility will support access to early childhood learning and community-based educational activities within the settlement, particularly for vulnerable households facing accessibility challenges.
	Enhanced youth engagement and skills development	The proposed facility will provide structured space for training, learning, and youth engagement activities, including opportunities for ICT and vocational training programmes identified during the CDP process.
	Improved social wellbeing	Availability of organized community facilities will support social interaction, community activities, and socio-economic participation within the settlement.
	Strengthened community cohesion	Shared use of community facilities for meetings, training sessions, and community activities will strengthen social interaction and cohesion among residents.
	Improved accessibility to community services	Incorporation of accessibility features such as ramps and circulation areas will improve access to community facilities for persons with disabilities, elderly persons, caregivers with children, and other vulnerable groups.
Decommissioning Phase	Temporary employment opportunities	Decommissioning activities may generate short-term employment opportunities for local labour where applicable.
	Site rehabilitation	Removal of structures and restoration activities may improve site conditions where necessary following decommissioning activities.

7.4 Negative impacts of the proposed sub-projects

i. Pre-construction phase

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 15: Pre-Construction Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Delays in acquisition of pertinent certificates, permits, and licenses (e.g.,	Delays in obtaining the requisite statutory permits, approvals, and licenses may affect project mobilization, implementation schedules,	Moderate	Ensure all statutory permits, licenses, approvals, and registrations are obtained before commencement of	Low

NEMA approvals, NCA registration, WIBA insurance, DOSH requirements and County Government approvals)	and regulatory compliance requirements.		works and maintain coordination with relevant regulatory agencies throughout project preparation.	
Site disturbance, soil erosion, and localized vegetation loss	Site clearing and preparation activities for construction of the ECDE Centre and Community Hall may result in localized vegetation disturbance, exposure of bare soil, and increased susceptibility to erosion.	Low to Moderate	Restrict site clearing to designated work areas, minimize unnecessary vegetation removal, and implement erosion and sediment control measures during site preparation activities.	Low
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	Inadequate consultation and disclosure during project preparation may result in misunderstandings, unrealistic expectations, grievances, and resistance to project implementation.	Moderate	Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) throughout project preparation and implementation.	Low
Inadequate site risk assessment, including existing utilities and safety hazards	Failure to adequately identify underground utilities, drainage infrastructure, overhead power lines, site constraints, and occupational safety hazards prior to construction may result in service disruptions, safety incidents, delays, and increased project costs.	Moderate	Conduct detailed site investigations, utility mapping, risk assessments, and stakeholder consultations and engage relevant service providers prior to commencement of works.	Low
Land and space constraints within the settlement	Limited available space within the settlement may create challenges relating to site access, material storage, movement of workers, and	Moderate	Prepare a site logistics and construction management plan identifying access routes, material storage areas, worker	Low

	organization of construction activities.		circulation routes, and measures to minimize disruption to surrounding community activities.	
Unrealistic community expectations	Differences between community expectations and the actual scope, benefits, and timelines of the project may result in dissatisfaction and grievances if not properly managed.	Moderate	Clearly communicate project objectives, scope, implementation timelines, employment opportunities, eligibility criteria, anticipated benefits, and project limitations through stakeholder engagement activities.	Low

ii. Construction phase

The construction phase is expected to generate the most significant environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed Misufini ECDE Centre and Community Hall Development. Construction activities including site clearing, excavation, foundation works, transportation of construction materials, installation of utilities, roofing, drainage works, and movement of machinery and workers have the potential to directly affect nearby residents, businesses, access routes, and community facilities within the densely populated settlement environment.

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

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

Construction activities may also result in traffic disruption and obstruction of temporary access routes due to movement of construction vehicles, equipment, and materials within the settlement. The dense settlement layout and limited available working space may further increase congestion and temporarily affect pedestrian and vehicular movement. Appropriate traffic management measures including controlled vehicle

movement, signage, scheduling of deliveries, and management of construction access routes will therefore be necessary to minimize disruption and improve community safety during implementation.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 16: Construction Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Air pollution from dust	Construction activities such as excavation, foundation works, material handling, and transportation may generate dust and particulate matter capable of affecting nearby residents, workers, businesses, and other sensitive receptors within and around the project area.	High	Implement dust suppression measures including regular water spraying, covering of stockpiles and transported materials, speed control for construction vehicles, proper housekeeping, and provision of appropriate PPE to workers.	Low
Noise and vibration	Operation of construction machinery, excavation works, material transportation, and structural works may generate noise and vibration that could affect nearby residential areas, places of worship, educational facilities, and other sensitive receptors.	Moderate	Restrict noisy activities to daytime working hours, maintain machinery in good condition, provide advance notice to nearby residents, and provide hearing protection to workers where necessary.	Low
Traffic disruptions	Movement of construction vehicles, equipment, and materials may disrupt both motorized and non-motorized transport within sections of the settlement and temporarily affect access routes.	Moderate	Prepare and implement traffic management measures, provide warning signage, deploy traffic marshals where necessary, and maintain safe pedestrian access routes.	Low
Fire safety during construction	Construction activities may increase the risk of fire due to welding, electrical works, and use of flammable materials.	Moderate	Implement fire prevention measures including hot work permits, provision of fire extinguishers, regular electrical inspections, secure storage of flammable materials, worker	Low

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

	materials, cement bags, packaging materials, timber offcuts, scrap materials, waste oils, and other construction-related waste streams.		Management Plan, segregate waste at source, maximize reuse and recycling, and engage licensed waste handlers for disposal.	
Visual impacts	Temporary structures, construction debris, machinery, excavated materials, and dust generation may temporarily affect visual quality within and around the project area.	Low to Moderate	Maintain good housekeeping practices, promptly remove waste materials, contain stockpiles, and implement dust suppression measures.	Low
Potential impact on traffic and obstruction of temporary access	Temporary blockage or diversion of access routes during construction activities may affect movement of residents, pedestrians, businesses, and service providers within the settlement.	Moderate	Maintain alternative access routes, provide signage and notices, and coordinate construction activities to minimize disruption to community movement.	Low
Accidental spills and leakages	Spillages of fuels, oils, lubricants, and other hazardous materials from construction equipment and vehicles may result in contamination of soil, drainage systems, and water resources.	Moderate	Store fuels and lubricants in designated areas, maintain spill kits on site, train workers on spill response procedures, and undertake regular equipment maintenance.	Low
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	Workers may be exposed to risks associated with excavation works, machinery operation, working at heights, electrical works, falling materials, confined spaces, manual handling of construction materials, and other site hazards. Failure to implement appropriate OHS measures may result in accidents, injuries, and lost-time incidents.	High	Implement an Occupational Health and Safety Plan; Provide risk-specific PPE; Conduct toolbox talks; Supervise works; Implement permit-to-work systems for high-risk activities; maintain emergency preparedness arrangements; and enforce safe work procedures. Prepare a site-specific OHS Plan, conduct risk	Medium-Low

			assessments, and develop method statements for all high-risk activities including excavation, work at height, scaffolding, lifting, electrical work, confined spaces, and concrete works. Competent supervision Incident notification, first aid, emergency response, and worker induction procedures must be established.	
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	Failure to continuously involve SEC, GRC, community members, and other stakeholders during implementation may result in misunderstandings, grievances, and delays in project execution.	Moderate	Implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, conduct regular consultation meetings, provide project updates, and maintain accessible communication channels.	Low
Increased sub-project related grievances	Failure to adequately involve community members in employment opportunities and project communication processes may result in grievances and dissatisfaction during implementation.	Moderate	Operationalize the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), communicate recruitment procedures transparently, and regularly engage community members on project progress.	Low
Non-compliance with labour laws	Failure to comply with labour regulations relating to recruitment, remuneration, working conditions, worker welfare, and equal opportunity may negatively affect project implementation and worker wellbeing.	Moderate	Implement Labour Management Procedures, ensure compliance with national labour laws, provide worker grievance mechanisms, and undertake routine compliance monitoring.	Low
GBV, Sexual Exploitation and	Interaction between workers and community members	High	Implement a GBV/SEA/SH	Medium-Low

Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), and Child Safeguarding Risks	may increase risks of GBV, SEA, SH, and child safeguarding concerns. Particular attention is required given the inclusion of an ECDE facility within the proposed development.		Prevention and Response Plan, enforce Codes of Conduct, establish confidential reporting channels, conduct awareness training, maintain survivor-centred referral pathways, and implement child safeguarding procedures.	
Increased carbon footprint	Transportation of construction materials, operation of machinery, and energy use during implementation may contribute to increased greenhouse gas emissions.	Moderate	Prioritize locally sourced materials and labour where feasible, maintain equipment efficiently, and minimize unnecessary transportation and fuel consumption.	Low
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups including women, youth, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, and other underserved groups may be excluded from employment and project participation opportunities if inclusive measures are not implemented.	Moderate	Implement inclusive recruitment and participation measures, provide equal opportunity access, and monitor participation of vulnerable groups throughout implementation.	Low
Child Exploitation and Abuse	There is a risk of engagement of underage individuals in construction-related activities or inappropriate interaction between workers and children within the surrounding community.	Moderate	Enforce minimum age requirements, verify worker identification documents, implement child safeguarding procedures, and train workers on child protection obligations.	Low
Community health and safety risks	Increased movement of machinery, public exposure to construction activities, dust emissions, noise, unsafe access conditions, and uncontrolled site access may	High	Secure the construction site, control public access, install warning signage, manage traffic safely, maintain safe pedestrian routes, and implement community	Low

	expose community members to accidents and safety risks.		health and safety measures.	
Damage to or loss of unknown physical cultural resources during excavation	Excavation, foundation works, and other earthworks associated with construction of the ECDE Centre and Community Hall may uncover previously unknown archaeological, cultural, historical, or paleontological materials requiring protection and management in accordance with the Chance Finds Procedure.	Moderate	Implement the Chance Finds Procedure. Suspend works immediately upon discovery of any suspected cultural material, secure the site, and notify the National Museums of Kenya before works resume.	Low

iii. Operational phase

During the operational phase, the proposed Misufini ECDE Centre and Community Hall will function as a community facility supporting early childhood learning, community meetings, training activities, and other socio-economic functions within the settlement. While the operational phase is expected to generate long-term social and economic benefits, it may also result in environmental, institutional, and social risks that will require continuous management and oversight.

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

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

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

There is also a risk of vandalism, misuse, theft, and poor maintenance of installed infrastructure and equipment if appropriate management structures are not established. Continuous stakeholder engagement,

strengthening of community governance structur-es, implementation of grievance redress mechanisms, and development of clear operational procedures will therefore be necessary to support sustainable management of the proposed facility.

Table 17: Operational Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Air pollution	Increased human activity and occasional vehicle movements associated with operation of the ECDE Centre and Community Hall may contribute to minor localized air pollution within the project area.	Low	Promote proper waste management practices, maintain landscaped areas, and discourage unnecessary vehicle idling around the facility.	Very Low
Increased municipal waste generation	Operation of the ECDE Centre, Community Hall, offices, sanitation facilities, and associated activities will generate municipal solid waste requiring proper collection, segregation, and disposal.	Moderate	Implement a facility waste management plan, provide waste segregation bins, establish regular waste collection arrangements, and engage licensed waste service providers for disposal.	Low
Wastewater and sanitation management challenges	Increased use of sanitation facilities will generate wastewater requiring proper management through the proposed septic tank and soak pit system.	High	Regularly inspect and maintain the septic tank and soak pit system, ensure timely desludging, inspect the system after heavy rainfall events, maintain adequate drainage around the sanitation infrastructure to minimize stormwater ingress, promptly repair any stormwater-related damage, and prevent discharge of untreated wastewater.	Low

Possible vandalism, misuse, and theft of infrastructure	The ECDE Centre, Community Hall, sanitation facilities, equipment, furniture, and other installed infrastructure may be vulnerable to vandalism, misuse, and theft if not adequately secured and managed.	Moderate	Establish facility management arrangements, provide security measures, promote community ownership of the facility, and conduct awareness programmes on protection of public infrastructure.	Low
Grievances	Disputes may arise regarding access, scheduling, management, allocation, and use of the facility by different community groups and users.	Moderate	Operationalize the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), establish transparent facility management procedures, and ensure equitable access to services and facilities.	Low
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	Increased social interaction and community activities within the facility may increase exposure to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases if awareness programmes are not maintained.	Moderate	Conduct periodic awareness and sensitization programmes, disseminate information materials, and collaborate with relevant health institutions on public health campaigns.	Low
GBV, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Risks of exploitation, harassment, and abuse may arise in relation to access to services, employment opportunities, management of the facility, and	Moderate to High	Implement Codes of Conduct, confidential grievance channels, safeguarding procedures, awareness programmes, and referral pathways for survivors.	Low

	interactions among facility users.			
Child Exploitation and Abuse	Operation of the ECDE Centre may present risks relating to inadequate supervision, unsafe access arrangements, and potential cases of child exploitation, neglect, or abuse if appropriate safeguarding measures are not implemented.	High	Implement child safeguarding measures, vet and train ECDE staff, maintain controlled access to childcare areas, implement supervision protocols, and establish reporting and response mechanisms for child protection concerns. Implement child safeguarding measures; vet and train all ECDE staff with background checks; maintain controlled access with secure fencing and a single entrance; implement secure child collection and release procedures with identity verification; designate clear safeguarding responsibilities; provide safe play areas with soft surfacing and age-appropriate equipment; install child-appropriate sanitation; implement emergency evacuation procedures with headcount and accountability; provide fire protection systems; maintain fully stocked first aid kits with paediatric items and trained staff; comply with food hygiene regulations where applicable; and ensure complete separation from construction activities during construction phase. Establish reporting and response mechanisms for child protection concerns.	Low
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (PWDs, elderly persons, youth, women, OVCs and other	Vulnerable groups may face unequal access to services, programmes, employment opportunities, and facility management	Moderate	Promote inclusive participation, maintain accessible infrastructure, ensure equitable access to services, and involve vulnerable groups in facility governance structures.	Low

underserved groups)	structures if inclusive measures are not maintained.			
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	Failure to continuously engage community members and local leadership structures regarding operation and management of the facility may result in dissatisfaction, grievances, and operational conflicts.	Moderate	Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement, community consultations, disclosure of operational information, and operation of the grievance redress mechanism.	Low
Poor maintenance of infrastructure	Failure to adequately maintain buildings, sanitation facilities, drainage systems, furniture, equipment, and associated infrastructure may result in deterioration of facilities and reduced service quality.	Moderate	Develop and implement a preventive maintenance plan, allocate resources for routine maintenance, conduct periodic inspections, and promptly address defects and repairs.	Low
Increased pressure on existing infrastructure and services	Increased activity within the facility may place additional pressure on water supply, sanitation systems, waste management services, and other community infrastructure.	Moderate	Monitor facility utilization levels, promote efficient use of resources, coordinate with relevant service providers, and maintain infrastructure in good operational condition.	Low
Overcrowding and misuse of facilities	High demand for community services and events may result in overcrowding,	Moderate	Overcrowding and misuse of facilities. High demand for community services and events may result in overcrowding, accelerated wear and tear of	Low

	accelerated wear and tear of facilities, conflicts over facility use, and reduced service quality if operational procedures are not maintained.		facilities, conflicts over facility use, and reduced service quality if operational procedures are not maintained.	

iv. Decommissioning phase

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

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

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

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

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

The anticipated impacts associated with the decommissioning phase are summarized in Table 18 below.

Table 181: Decommissioning phase impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Noise pollution	Removal and dismantling of project structures and auxiliary facilities may generate noise affecting nearby residents and surrounding community activities.	Moderate	Restrict demolition activities to daytime hours, maintain equipment in good working condition, provide advance notice to nearby residents, and implement controlled demolition practices.	Low
Dust emissions	Demolition and dismantling activities may generate dust and particulate matter affecting nearby residents, workers, and surrounding areas.	Moderate	Implement dust suppression measures including water spraying, controlled handling of demolition debris, covering waste during transportation, and maintaining good housekeeping practices.	Low
Occupational health and safety risks	Workers involved in dismantling and removal of structures may be exposed to injuries associated with falling materials, sharp objects, equipment operation, manual handling, and other demolition-related hazards.	High	Implement a decommissioning-specific Occupational Health and Safety Plan, provide appropriate PPE, conduct toolbox talks, supervise demolition works, maintain emergency response arrangements, and restrict unauthorized access to demolition areas.	Medium-Low
Water and soil pollution	Improper handling of demolition waste, fuels, oils, hazardous substances, and construction residues may result in contamination of soil, drainage systems, and water resources.	Moderate	Ensure proper handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of demolition waste and hazardous materials, maintain spill response measures, and prevent discharge of contaminants into the environment.	Low
Solid waste generation	Decommissioning activities may generate demolition debris, scrap	Moderate	Implement a Decommissioning Waste Management Plan, segregate	Low

	materials, packaging waste, and other waste streams requiring proper handling, reuse, recycling, and disposal.		waste streams, maximize reuse and recycling of recoverable materials, and engage licensed waste handlers for transportation and disposal of residual waste.	
Community health and safety risks, including temporary disruption of access and community activities	Demolition activities may temporarily disrupt movement, restrict access, generate safety hazards, and affect surrounding community activities within and around the project area.	Moderate	Provide advance notice to the community, secure demolition areas through fencing and signage, maintain controlled access routes, manage traffic and pedestrian movement, and implement community health and safety measures throughout decommissioning activities.	Low

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

8.1 Introduction and ESMP Approach

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

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

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

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

8.2 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.3 Monitoring, Reporting, and Grievance Redress

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

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

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

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to provide an accessible and transparent process for addressing concerns raised by community members, and other stakeholders. Complaints may be submitted through multiple channels, including the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), community meetings, designated project contact persons, telephone calls, text messages, WhatsApp, email, and other project communication platforms.

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

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

8.4 Environmental and Social Management Measures

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

Pre-Construction Phase ESMP

Table 192:Pre-Construction Phase ESMP

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

Inadequate stakeholder engagement	All Project Components	Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and operation of GRM throughout project preparation and implementation.	≥90% of stakeholders engaged; 100% of grievances acknowledged within 48 hours.	Monthly	CPCT; SEC; GRC	Consultation records; attendance registers; grievance logs.	All planned consultations conducted; grievances acknowledged.	Within 48 hours of grievance receipt.	50,000
Inadequate site risk assessment	All Project Components	Conduct detailed site investigations, utility mapping, risk assessments, and stakeholder consultations. Engage relevant service providers prior to commencement.	100% of site risks identified and addressed before construction commencement.	Prior to construction	Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Site assessment reports; utility mapping reports; risk registers.	No unaddressed site risks at construction start.	Within 14 days of identification.	80,000
Land and space constraints	All Project Components	Prepare a site logistics and construction management plan identifying access routes, material storage areas, and traffic management measures.	Site logistics plan approved and implemented.	Prior to construction	Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Approved site logistics plan; site inspection reports.	Plan approved; no access complaints.	Within 7 days of plan approval.	50,000
Unrealistic community expectations	All Project Components	Clearly communicate project scope, timelines,	≥90% of community members report understanding	Monthly	CPCT; SEC; GRC	Meeting minutes; information materials;	No expectation-related grievances.	Within 7 days of identification.	20,000

		eligibility criteria, anticipated benefits, and limitations through stakeholder engagement.	of project scope and benefits.			feedback records.			
									500,000

Construction Phase ESMP

Table 20: Construction phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Sub-Projects Affected	Mitigation Measures	Performance Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Verifier	Evidence Required	Compliance Threshold	Corrective-Action Timeframe	Cost (KSh)
Air pollution from dust	All Project Components	Implement dust suppression including water spraying of exposed surfaces and access roads; cover stockpiles and transported materials; maintain good housekeeping; ensure material transport complies with regulations.	Dust suppression conducted ≥3 times daily during active works; complaint rate ≤1 per month.	Daily	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Dust suppression logs; complaint records; inspection reports.	No visible dust beyond site boundary; complaints ≤1/month.	Within 2 hours of complaint.	50,000
Noise and vibration	All Project Components	Adhere to Noise Regulations, 2009; notify community prior to works; restrict noisy activities to daytime hours; maintain machinery in	Noise levels ≤55 dBA daytime at nearest receptor; complaint rate ≤1 per month.	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Noise monitoring records; complaint records; equipment maintenance logs.	Noise levels within regulatory limits; complaints ≤1/month.	Within 24 hours of exceedance.	50,000

		good condition.							
Traffic disruptions	All Project Components	Prepare and implement Traffic Management Plan; engage traffic marshals; install warning signage and speed controls; maintain safe pedestrian access.	Traffic incidents = 0; access disruption complaints ≤1 per month.	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	TMP; traffic marshals log; signage inspection records; complaint records.	No traffic incidents; complaints ≤1/month.	Within 4 hours of complaint.	30,000
Water quality and drainage impacts	All Project Components	Implement erosion and sediment control; protect drainage pathways; prepare and implement wastewater management measures; prevent discharge of pollutants.	No water pollution incidents; drainage systems 100% functional.	Daily during wet weather	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Inspection reports; pollution incident logs; drainage inspection records.	No pollution incidents; no drainage blockages.	Within 24 hours of detection.	50,000
Disruption of water, sewer, and power	All Project Components	Conduct utility mapping before excavation; engage relevant utility	Zero utility disruptions; 100% of utilities	Prior to excavation	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Utility mapping reports; utility provider coordination records; site	No utility strikes; no service disruptions.	Within 2 hours of any disruption.	80,000

		providers; clearly mark utility corridors; implement emergency response procedures.	identified and marked.			inspection records.			
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases	All Project Components	Prepare and implement communicable diseases awareness programme; conduct sensitization; prioritize local labour; disseminate IEC materials.	≥90% of workers trained; local labour ≥80% of unskilled workforce.	Monthly	Contractor; CPCT	Training records; IEC materials; labour records.	90% training completion; 80% local labour.	Within 7 days of shortfall.	30,000
Soil disturbance and contamination	All Project Components	Prepare and implement soil management measures; minimize disturbed areas; reuse spoil material; implement spill prevention.	Disturbed area ≤ approved footprint; spill incidents = 0.	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Soil management records; spill incident logs; rehabilitation records.	No unauthorized disturbance; no spills.	Within 24 hours of incident.	50,000
Solid waste generation	All Project Components	Prepare and implement Construction Waste	Waste segregation ≥90%; recycling/reuse	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant;	Waste management records; waste transfer notes;	90% segregation;	Within 7 days of shortfall.	70,000

		Management Plan; segregate waste at source; maximize reuse and recycling; engage licensed waste handlers.	≥80% of construction waste.		CPCT; NEMA	recycling records.	80% recycling.		
Visual impacts	All Project Components	Maintain good housekeeping; remove waste promptly; contain stockpiles; implement dust suppression.	No visual complaints; site inspection score ≥90%.	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Site inspection reports; complaint records; housekeeping records.	No complaints; inspection score ≥90%.	Within 24 hours of complaint.	30,000
Traffic/access obstruction	All Project Components	Maintain alternative access routes; install signage and notices; coordinate works to minimize disruption.	Complaints ≤1 per month; access maintained at all times.	Daily	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Access inspection logs; complaint records; signage records.	No unplanned access obstruction; complaints ≤1/month.	Within 2 hours of obstruction.	30,000
Accidental spills and leakages	All Project Components	Prepare and implement emergency response procedures; maintain spill kits; regularly maintain	Spill incidents = 0; spill kits inspected weekly.	Weekly	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Spill incident logs; spill kit inspection records; training records.	No spill incidents; kits 100% stocked.	Within 15 minutes of spill.	50,000

		equipment; train workers on spill response.							
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	All Project Components	Prepare and implement OHS Plan; provide risk-specific PPE; conduct toolbox talks; maintain risk registers; implement permit-to-work systems; maintain emergency preparedness.	Incident rate = 0; PPE compliance = 100%; toolbox talks conducted daily.	Daily	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT; DOSH	OHS Plan; PPE issuance records; toolbox talk records; incident reports; permit-to-work records.	No incidents; 100% PPE compliance.	Within 1 hour of incident.	150,000
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	All Project Components	Implement Stakeholder Engagement Plan; conduct regular consultation meetings; maintain communication channels and disclosure mechanisms.	≥95% of planned consultations conducted; grievances acknowledged within 48 hours.	Monthly	Contractor; CPCT; SEC; GRC	Consultation records; meeting minutes; attendance registers; grievance logs.	95% consultations conducted; grievances acknowledged.	Within 48 hours of shortfall.	50,000
Sub-project related grievances	All Project Components	Operationalize GRM; sensitize SEC and GRC	100% of grievances resolved within 15	Weekly	Contractor; CPCT; SEC; GRC	Grievance registers;	100% resolution	Within 48 hours of grievance.	50,000

		members; maintain grievance registers.	days; 100% acknowledged within 48 hours.			resolution records.	within 15 days.		
Non-compliance with labour laws	All Project Components	Implement Labour Management Procedures; ensure fair recruitment and remuneration; prohibit child and forced labour; establish worker grievance mechanisms.	Child labour incidents = 0; 100% compliance with labour laws.	Monthly	Contractor; CPCT	Labour compliance records; payroll records; grievance records.	No child labour; 100% compliance.	Within 24 hours of violation.	50,000
GBV, SEA and SH Risks	All Project Components	Implement GBV/SEA/SH Prevention and Response Plan; enforce Codes of Conduct; establish confidential reporting channels; maintain referral pathways and survivor-centred procedures.	GBV/SEA/SH incidents = 0; 100% workers trained; 100% Codes of Conduct signed.	Monthly	Contractor; CPCT	Training records; Code of Conduct records; incident reports; referral pathway records.	No incidents; 100% training and Code signing.	Within 24 hours of incident.	50,000

Increased carbon footprint	All Project Components	Prioritize locally sourced materials and labour; maintain equipment efficiently; minimize unnecessary transportation.	80% materials sourced locally; 80% local labour.	Monthly	Contractor; CPCT	Procurement records; labour records; equipment maintenance records.	80% local sourcing; 80% local labour.	Within 14 days of shortfall.	30,000
Exclusion of disadvantaged groups	All Project Components	Promote inclusive recruitment and participation; ensure equitable access; monitor participation of women, youth, PWDs, and other vulnerable groups.	≥30% female workforce; ≥5% PWD participation; ≥40% youth participation.	Monthly	Contractor; CPCT	Labour records; participation records.	30% female; 5% PWD; 40% youth.	Within 14 days of shortfall.	30,000
Child Exploitation and Abuse	ECDE Centre	Implement child safeguarding procedures; verify worker identification; train workers on child protection; restrict unauthorized	Child labour incidents = 0; 100% workers trained and screened.	Weekly	Contractor; CPCT	Worker screening records; training records; incident reports.	No child labour; 100% screening and training.	Within 24 hours of violation.	30,000

		interaction with children.							
Community health and safety risks	All Project Components	Secure site through fencing and controlled access; install warning signage; maintain safe pedestrian routes; communicate high-risk activities to the community.	Community safety incidents = 0; warning signs 100% installed.	Daily	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Site inspection records; sign installation records; incident reports.	No community safety incidents.	Within 2 hours of incident.	50,000
Damage to physical cultural resources	ECDE Centre and Community Hall	Implement Chance Finds Procedure; suspend works immediately upon discovery; notify National Museums of Kenya and relevant authorities.	Chance finds = 0; if discovered, 100% properly managed.	Throughout construction	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT; National Museums of Kenya	Chance finds records; notification records; authority correspondence.	No unauthorized disturbance of finds.	Within 24 hours of discovery.	50,000
Inadequate accessibility for PWDs	ECDE Centre and Community Hall	Ensure ramps meet accessibility standards; maintain adequate corridor and	Accessibility audit score ≥95%; no accessibility grievances.	Throughout construction	Contractor; Supervising Consultant; CPCT	Accessibility audit reports; grievance records.	Audit score ≥95%; no grievances.	Within 14 days of audit.	30,000

		doorway widths; provide accessible sanitation; conduct accessibility audits.							
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION									**1,090,000**

Operational Phase ESMP

*Table 21: **Operational phase ESMP***

Anticipated Impacts	Sub-Projects Affected	Mitigation Measures	Performance Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Verifier	Evidence Required	Compliance Threshold	Corrective-Action Timeframe	Cost (KSh)
Air pollution	All Project Components	Promote proper waste management; maintain landscaped areas; discourage vehicle idling; conduct environmental awareness programmes.	No air quality complaints; awareness sessions conducted quarterly.	Quarterly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Complaint records; awareness session records; inspection reports.	No complaints; 4 sessions per year.	Within 7 days of complaint.	30,000
Increased municipal waste generation	All Project Components	Implement Facility Waste Management Plan; provide segregation	Waste segregation ≥80%; collection twice weekly; waste	Weekly	County Government; Facility	Waste management records; collection schedules;	80% segregation; twice weekly collection.	Within 3 days of shortfall.	100,000

		bins (3x120L organic, 3x120L recyclable, 2x120L non-recyclable, 1x50L hazardous); engage licensed waste service provider.	complaints ≤1/month.		Management Committee	complaint records.			
Wastewater and sanitation management	Sanitation Facilities	Regularly inspect and maintain septic tank and soak pit; ensure timely desludging; inspect after heavy rainfall; provide adequate drainage; prevent discharge of untreated wastewater.	No wastewater overflows; system inspected quarterly; desludging every 12-24 months.	Quarterly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Inspection reports; desludging records; complaint records.	No overflows; inspections on schedule.	Within 24 hours of detection.	150,000
Flood risk and contamination	Borehole, Ablution Block, Septic Tank	Construct and maintain adequate storm water drainage; ensure separation distance (min.	No flood damage to sanitation system; water quality tests pass.	Quarterly; after heavy rainfall	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Drainage inspection records; water quality test results.	No flood damage; water quality within standards.	Within 3 days of damage.	100,000

		30m from borehole); inspect after heavy rainfall; periodically monitor water quality.							
Vandalism and theft	All Project Components	Strengthen community ownership; establish operational management structures; provide appropriate security; conduct awareness programmes.	Vandalism incidents = 0; security patrols conducted daily.	Daily	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Security logs; incident reports; awareness records.	No vandalism incidents.	Within 24 hours of incident.	50,000
Grievances	All Project Components	Maintain operational procedures; maintain stakeholder engagement; operationalize GRM.	100% grievances resolved within 15 days; 100% acknowledged within 48 hours.	Monthly	County Government; SEC; GRC	Grievance registers; resolution records; meeting minutes.	100% resolution within 15 days.	Within 48 hours of grievance.	50,000
Community health risks (HIV/AIDS, STDs)	All Project Components	Conduct periodic awareness and sensitization; disseminate IEC materials; collaborate	≥90% facility users reached; sessions conducted quarterly.	Quarterly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Training records; IEC material distribution; health	90% reach; quarterly sessions.	Within 14 days of shortfall.	50,000

		with health institutions.				campaign records.			
GBV, SEA and SH Risks	All Project Components	Implement GBV/SEA/SH risk management; maintain confidential reporting channels; conduct safeguarding awareness; maintain referral pathways.	GBV/SEA/SH incidents = 0; staff trained annually.	Quarterly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Training records; incident reports; referral pathway records.	No incidents; annual training.	Within 24 hours of incident.	50,000
Child Exploitation and Abuse	ECDE Centre	Implement child safeguarding and protection procedures; vet and train all ECDE staff; maintain controlled access; maintain secure collection procedures; provide safe play areas; provide child-appropriate sanitation; implement	No child safeguarding incidents; staff vetted and trained annually.	Monthly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Training records; incident reports; safeguarding inspection reports.	No incidents; 100% staff vetted.	Within 24 hours of concern.	50,000

		emergency evacuation; provide fire protection; maintain first aid kits; comply with food hygiene; ensure separation from construction.							
Exclusion of disadvantaged groups	All Project Components	Promote equitable access to services and programmes; maintain accessible infrastructure; ensure participation of vulnerable groups in facility governance.	≥30% representation of vulnerable groups in facility governance.	Quarterly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Governance structure records; user records; participation records.	30% representation.	Within 14 days of shortfall.	30,000
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	All Project Components	Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement during operation; conduct periodic community meetings and	≥90% community satisfaction with communication; grievances acknowledged within 48 hours.	Quarterly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Meeting records; satisfaction surveys; grievance logs.	90% satisfaction; grievances acknowledged.	Within 48 hours of complaint.	50,000

		information-sharing sessions.							
Poor maintenance of infrastructure	All Project Components	Develop and implement Operations and Maintenance Plan; conduct periodic inspections; allocate resources for routine maintenance and repairs.	100% of defects repaired within 30 days; maintenance plan implemented.	Monthly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	O&M Plan; inspection records; repair records.	100% defects repaired within 30 days.	Within 30 days of inspection.	100,000
Increased pressure on infrastructure	All Project Components	Monitor facility utilization levels; promote efficient use of water and sanitation; coordinate with relevant service providers.	Utilization ≤ designed capacity; no service disruptions.	Monthly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Utilization records; service disruption records.	No service disruptions.	Within 7 days of issue.	50,000
Operational management and governance gaps	All Project Components	Develop facility-specific O&M Manuals; train facility management committees	Facility management committee trained; O&M Manuals approved; audits	Annually	County Government; Facility Management Committee	O&M Manuals; training records; audit reports.	100% committee trained; audits conducted.	Within 30 days of deficiency.	100,000

		on governance, financial management, maintenance, and E&S obligations; conduct periodic audits.	conducted annually.						
Inadequate accessibility for PWDs	ECDE Centre and Community Hall	Maintain ramps, accessible sanitation, handrails, and circulation spaces; conduct periodic accessibility audits; address complaints promptly.	Accessibility audit score ≥95%; no accessibility grievances.	Annually	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Accessibility audit reports; grievance records.	Audit score ≥95%; no grievances.	Within 14 days of audit.	30,000
TOTAL OPERATIONAL									**990,000**

Decommissioning Phase ESMP

Table 22: Decommissioning phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Sub-Projects Affected	Mitigation Measures	Performance Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Verifier	Evidence Required	Compliance Threshold	Corrective-Action Timeframe	Cost (KSh)
Decommissioning planning	All Project Components	Prepare and implement D-ESMP; conduct pre-decommissioning E&S audits; notify community and stakeholders; ensure all approvals obtained.	D-ESMP approved; community notified 30 days prior; audit completed.	Prior to decommissioning	County Government; CPCT	D-ESMP; notification records; audit report.	All approvals obtained; community notified.	Within 14 days of audit.	100,000
Noise pollution	All Project Components	Restrict demolition to daytime hours; maintain equipment; notify nearby residents; adhere to Noise Regulations, 2009.	Noise levels ≤55 dBA daytime; complaints ≤1 per month.	Weekly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Noise monitoring; complaint records; notification records.	Noise within limits; complaints ≤1/month.	Within 24 hours of complaint.	50,000
Dust emissions	All Project Components	Implement dust suppression including water spraying and controlled handling; cover waste during transport;	No visible dust beyond site boundary; complaints ≤1 per month.	Weekly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Dust suppression records; complaint records; inspection reports.	No visible dust; complaints ≤1/month.	Within 24 hours of complaint.	50,000

		maintain good housekeeping.							
Water and soil pollution	All Project Components	Properly manage demolition waste, fuels, oils, and hazardous substances; maintain spill prevention and response; prevent discharge of contaminants.	No pollution incidents; spill response kits available.	Weekly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Waste management records; spill incident logs; inspection reports.	No pollution incidents.	Within 2 hours of spill.	100,000
Solid waste generation	All Project Components	Prepare and implement Decommissioning Waste Management Plan; segregate waste streams; maximize reuse and recycling; engage licensed waste handlers.	Waste segregation ≥90%; recycling ≥60% of demolition waste.	Weekly	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Waste management records; recycling records; waste transfer notes.	90% segregation; 60% recycling.	Within 14 days of shortfall.	100,000
Occupational health and safety risks	All Project Components	Implement decommissioning-specific OHS Plan; provide appropriate PPE; conduct toolbox talks; restrict unauthorized access; maintain emergency preparedness.	Incident rate = 0; PPE compliance = 100%.	Daily	County Government; Facility Management Committee; DOSH	OHS Plan; PPE records; toolbox talk records; incident reports.	No incidents; 100% PPE compliance.	Within 1 hour of incident.	100,000

Community health and safety risks	All Project Components	Secure demolition areas with fencing and signage; maintain controlled access routes; manage pedestrian and traffic movement; communicate activities to the community.	Community safety incidents = 0; complaints ≤1 per month.	Daily	County Government; Facility Management Committee	Site inspection records; incident reports; complaint records.	No community safety incidents.	Within 2 hours of incident.	50,000
TOTAL DECOMMISSIONING									**550,000**

Table 23: Itemized ESMP Implementation Costs

	Pre-Construction (KSh)	**Construction (KSh)**	**Operation (Annual) (KSh)**	**Decommissioning (KSh)**	**Total (KSh)**	**Responsibility**
1. Permits and Approvals						
NEMA SPR processing fee	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
County approvals and permits	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
NCA registration and fees	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	Contractor (BoQ)
DOSH registration	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Water abstraction permit (if applicable)	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Subtotal Permits	**450,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**450,000**	
2. OHS Management						
OHS Plan preparation	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	Contractor (BoQ)
PPE (all workers)	-	150,000	-	50,000	200,000	Contractor (BoQ)

Toolbox talks and inductions	-	50,000	-	20,000	70,000	Contractor (BoQ)
First aid kits and facilities	-	30,000	20,000	10,000	60,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
OHS inspections and audits	-	50,000	30,000	20,000	100,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Incident reporting systems	-	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Subtotal OHS	**50,000**	**300,000**	**60,000**	**110,000**	**520,000**	
3. Environmental Monitoring						
Baseline monitoring (air, noise)	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Dust suppression	-	50,000	-	50,000	100,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Noise monitoring	-	30,000	20,000	20,000	70,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Water quality testing	-	50,000	30,000	20,000	100,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
Drainage inspections	-	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Environmental audits	-	30,000	50,000	30,000	110,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
Subtotal Environmental Monitoring	**100,000**	**180,000**	**120,000**	**130,000**	**530,000**	
4. Waste Management						
Construction Waste Management Plan	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Waste segregation bins (construction)	-	70,000	-	-	70,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Licensed waste handlers (construction)	-	100,000	-	100,000	200,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Waste segregation bins (operational)	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Licensed waste service provider (operational)	-	-	150,000	-	150,000	Operator (Operational Budget)

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

Environmental awareness training	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	70,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
GRC and SEC training	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	40,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Facility management training	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	Operator (Operational Budget)
Chance Find training	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	Contractor (BoQ)
Subtotal Training	**40,000**	**70,000**	**60,000**	**10,000**	**180,000**	
8. Emergency Preparedness						
Emergency Response Plan	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	Contractor (BoQ)
First aid training	-	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Emergency drills	-	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Spill response kits	-	30,000	-	20,000	50,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Emergency communication systems	-	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000	Contractor (BoQ) / Operator
Subtotal Emergency Preparedness	**-**	**110,000**	**50,000**	**45,000**	**205,000**	
9. Specialised Studies						
Percolation test and septic design	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Fire safety design and approval	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Drainage assessment and design	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	CPCT (Project Budget)
Accessibility audit	20,000	10,000	20,000	-	50,000	CPCT (Project Budget) / Operator
Subtotal Specialised Studies	**210,000**	**10,000**	**20,000**	**-**	**240,000**	
10. Contingency (10%)						
Contingency for unforeseen E&S costs	99,000	99,000	74,000	60,000	332,000	As per cost category
TOTAL ESMP COSTS	**1,089,000**	**1,089,000**	**814,000**	**660,000**	**3,652,000**	

8.5 ESMP Implementation Costs

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

8.6 Summary

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

9 CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

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

The assessment confirms that the proposed multi-purpose community centre is environmentally and socially sound and responsive to community-identified priorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.2 Recommendations

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

1. Full Implementation of the ESMP

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

2. **Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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

3. **Strengthening of Institutional Capacity**

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

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

4. **Continuous Stakeholder Engagement**

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

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

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

6. **Occupational Health and Safety Management**

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

- Provide adequate PPE
- Implement site-specific safety plans
- Maintain incident reporting systems
- Restrict unauthorized access to construction areas
- Enforce safe working procedures

7. **Environmental Management during Construction**

Construction activities should be managed to minimize environmental impacts through:

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

8. **Sustainable Operation and Facility Management**

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

- Management through community-based organizations (CBOs)

- Employee code of conduct incorporating child protection provisions
- Regular maintenance of infrastructure
- Proper waste and wastewater management systems
- Inclusive access to facilities

9. Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

10 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Architectural Drawings

Annex 2: Confirmation of Land Ownership Documents From CGK

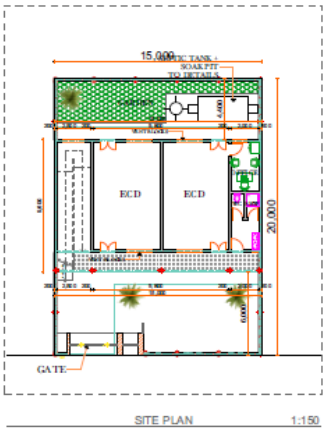
Annex 3: Minutes

Annex 4: Socio-economic Questionnaire

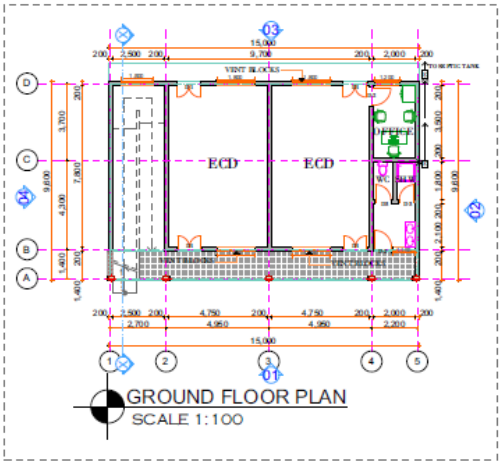
Annex 5: Chance Find Procedure

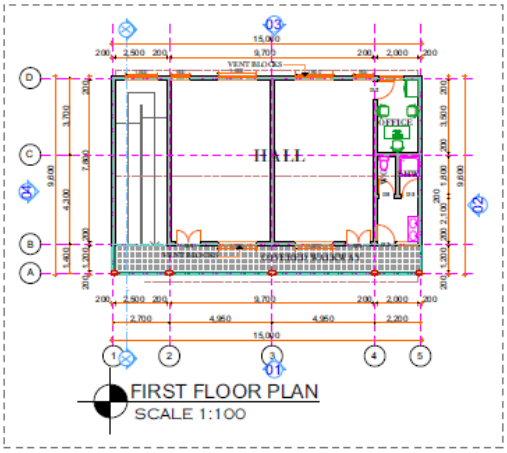
10.1 Annex 1: Architectural Drawings

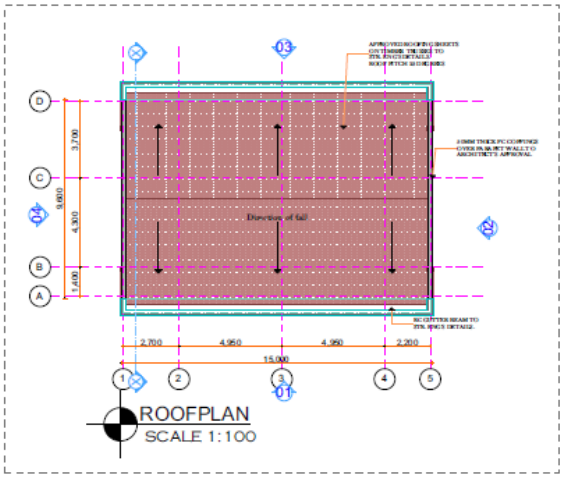
A. Floor Plan for Multi-purpose ECDE Centre

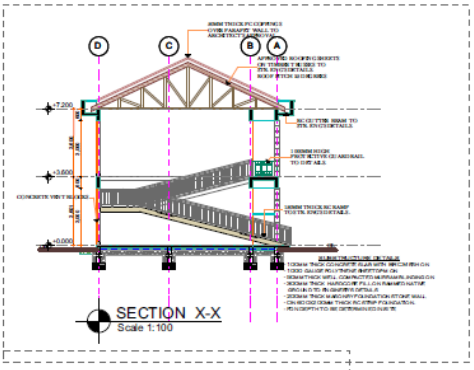


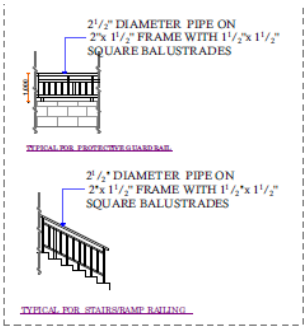
DOOR SCHEDULE			
ID	01	02	03
WIDTH	1,200	900	800
HEIGHT	3,000	3,000	3,000
DESCRIPTION	38G Steel double door +PV over	Solid core Flush door +PV over	Solid core Flush door -PV over
QUANTITIES	6	4	4



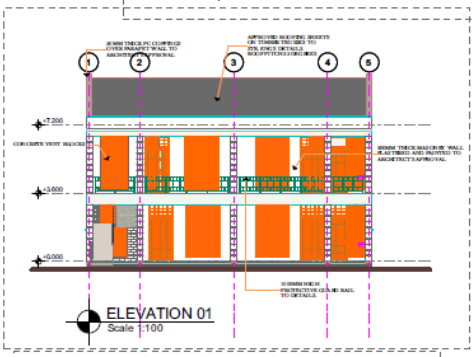


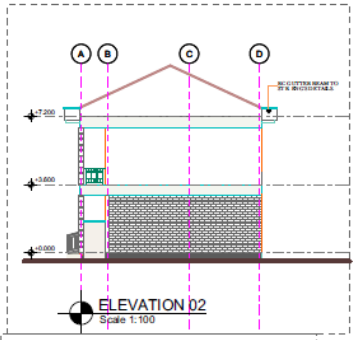




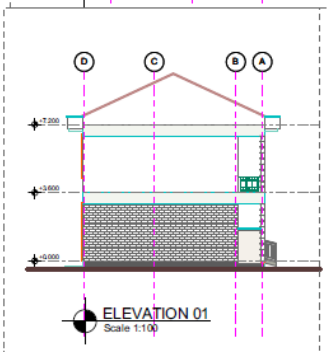


0. RAILING DETAILS









10.2 Annex 2: Confirmation of Land Ownership Documents From CGK



Form LRA 21 (r. 31(2))

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

THE LAND REGISTRATION (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 2017

Serial Number ..001010001342....

THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Certificate of Title

TITLE NO. MOMBASA/MUNICIPALITY BLOCK 8 (MISUFINI)/220

AREA 0.0298 HA. HA (APPROXIMATE)

This is to certify that THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MOMBASA

P O BOX - 80100, MOMBASA

is (are) now registered as the absolute proprietor(s) of the land comprised in the above-mentioned title, subject to the entries in the register relating to the land and search of the overriding interests set out in section 28 of the Land Registration Act as may for the time being subsist and affect the land.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the

MOMBASA Land Registry

this 11TH day of SEPTEMBER, 20 25

Registrar

Name M. S. Manyarbiy *386 Stamp No.

Signature

10.3 Annex 3: Minutes and attendance lists

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

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

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 25TH FEBRUARY 2026 AT MISUFINI THE GATE OF HOLINESS CHURCH, MOMBASA, FROM 10:00 AM TO 1:00 PM TO ENDORSE THE MISUFINI COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP) AND UNDERTAKE ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Participants

S/N	Institution	Participants
1.	World Bank Group	Annette Omollo Irene Mugo
2.	National Project Coordination Team	Zenah Kurui- NPCT Head of component 2 Doughlas Kinyua- Component 2 Justus Aungo- Component 2
3.	Pamoja Trust	Samuel Olando- Team Leaders Violet Muthiga- Social Development Expert Irene Kinoti- Support-Social Development Expert
4.	County Government of Mombasa	Marriam Mapenzi- Chief Officer Lands Rose Munupe- KISIP Coordinator Joseph Kamau-CPCT, Head of Component 2 Abdulsalam Omar- CPCT, Environment Department Eunice Mutunga- CDO(CPCT) Irene Onyango- CPCT
5.	Community members	Misufini Community, SEC and GRC members

`Participants Segregation

Male (over 35)	Male (under 35)	Female (over 35)	Female (under 35)
10	6	27	21

Agenda

i. Preliminaries
ii. Objectives of the Session and Expectations of the CDP Process

iii. Presentation of the CDP Process and Content
iv. Stakeholder Responses
v. Way Forward
vi. Closing Remarks

Minute No.	Deliberations/Discussions	Agreed Actions
Min 1/25/2/2026	**Preliminaries** • The meeting commenced at 10:00 AM with an opening prayer. • Participants introduced themselves. • Welcoming remarks were delivered by: o The Community Representative o Ms. Rose Munupe, KISIP Coordinator – Mombasa o Ms. Zenah Kurui, NPCT Head of Component 2.	
Min 2/25/2/2026	**Objectives of the Session and Expectations of the CDP Process** Ms. Rose Munupe, CPCT Lead and KISIP Coordinator in Mombasa, opened the session by providing an overview of the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP) and its key components, including: • Integrated Settlement Upgrading • Socio-Economic Inclusion • Institutional Capacity Building • Programme Management and Coordination She noted that the Misufini settlement has benefited from interventions under both Component 1 and Component 2. Mr. Sam Olando, Consultant Team Leader, further explained the role of Community Development Plans (CDPs) in promoting socio-economic rights and community-driven development. He highlighted that the Constitution of Kenya and the County Governments Act (2012) provide for public participation and devolved development planning at the grassroots level.He emphasized that the CDP is a community-owned planning tool that enables residents to identify their development priorities and propose solutions to address key challenges affecting the settlement.	
Min 3/25/2/2026	**Presentation of the CDP Process and Content** Ms. Irene Kinoti, Support Social Development Expert, presented the process undertaken in developing the Misufini Community Development Plan. She explained that KISIP II seeks to promote socio-economic inclusion within informal settlements through community-driven planning processes. She outlined the stages followed in developing the CDP, including: • Stakeholder identification and mobilization • Community consultations • Prioritization of development projects • Household surveys • Compilation of findings into the final CDP document.	**Stakeholder Feedback Section** Community members confirmed that the CDP development process accurately reflected the consultations conducted in the settlement. Key issues raised included: • Poor solid waste management, with waste often disposed of near households. One resident shared concerns about dead poultry being dumped near her house, exposing children to health risks.

	She also explained the four thematic areas addressed in the CDP, including: • Socio-economic inclusion • Crime and violence prevention • Solid waste management • Disaster Risk Reduction**.** **Key issues identified by the community included:** • High unemployment levels and dependence on informal economic activities • Over 70% of households earning less than KSh 10,000 per month • Limited access to education and health facilities • Inadequate water supply and sanitation infrastructure • High levels of crime and insecurity • Poor solid waste management practices • Increased exposure to storm water runoff from surrounding industries **She further highlighted proposed community projects including:** • Establishment of a community multi-purpose centre (ECDE, social hall, and support space for vulnerable groups) • Skills development training for youth, women and vulnerable groups in areas such as tailoring, ICT, and carpentry • Strengthening community policing initiatives and advocating for increased police patrols • Capacity building on sustainable solid waste management • Youth engagement in waste recycling and circular economy activities • Establishment of community disaster preparedness committees • Improved drainage infrastructure and disaster preparedness training.	• Concerns regarding the KSh 500 waste collection fee charged to landlords, despite the absence of waste collection services. • The need for a designated waste collection point within the settlement.
Min 4/25/2/2026	**Assessment of the Environmental and Social Impacts of the Prioritized Sub-Projects** The Environmental and Social Safeguards Team from Pamoja Trust presented the findings of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) undertaken for the prioritized Misufini Community Development Plan (CDP) sub-projects. The team explained that the assessment had identified both positive and negative environmental and social impacts associated with implementation of the proposed multi-purpose ECDE	

	Centre and Community Hall and that appropriate mitigation measures had been incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). **Positive Impacts** • Creation of employment opportunities for local youth, women and persons with disabilities during construction and operation. • Improved access to early childhood education through establishment of the ECDE Centre. • Enhanced access to community infrastructure through development of the Community Hall for meetings, training and other socio-economic activities. • Increased opportunities for youth skills development, vocational training and community learning programmes. • Improved accessibility to community services through incorporation of universal access features for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. • Strengthened community cohesion, participation and social interaction through provision of a safe and inclusive community facility. **Potential Negative Impacts** • Dust emissions, noise and vibration during construction activities. • Temporary traffic disruption and restricted access during construction works. • Generation of construction and operational solid waste. • Wastewater generation from the proposed sanitation facilities and the need for proper management through the septic tank and soak pit system. • Occupational health and safety risks to workers. • Community health and safety risks during construction activities. • Possible disruption of existing water, sewer and electricity services during excavation works. • Risks associated with Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), Child Exploitation and Abuse (CEA), labour-related issues and project grievances. • Potential exclusion of vulnerable groups from employment opportunities and project benefits if transparent implementation measures are not adopted. The safeguards team further explained the proposed mitigation measures, including implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), adherence to occupational health and safety requirements, implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), community sensitization, enforcement of worker Codes of Conduct, proper solid waste and wastewater management, implementation of child safeguarding measures, and continuous environmental and social monitoring throughout project implementation. **Community Comments and Responses** i. Community members emphasized the need to prioritize employment opportunities for local residents during construction. The project team confirmed that recruitment of unskilled and semi-skilled labour would prioritize qualified local residents in accordance with the Labour Intensive Community Works (LICW) Manual.

	ii. Participants requested clarification on how wastewater generated from the sanitation facilities would be managed. The safeguards team explained that wastewater would be managed through the proposed septic tank and soak pit system incorporated in the project design, with routine inspection, maintenance and monitoring undertaken throughout the operational phase. ii. Community members requested continuous stakeholder engagement throughout project implementation to ensure timely communication and resolution of concerns. The project team confirmed that stakeholder engagement activities and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) would remain operational throughout the project lifecycle. v. Participants emphasized the importance of ensuring that the proposed facilities remain accessible to all members of the community, including persons with disabilities, women, youth and other vulnerable groups. The safeguards team confirmed that universal accessibility standards and inclusive management arrangements would be implemented during construction and operation. v. Community members requested adequate safety measures to protect residents, particularly children, during construction activities and subsequent operation of the ECDE Centre. The safeguards team confirmed that appropriate site safety measures, controlled site access, warning signage, worker Codes of Conduct, child safeguarding measures and continuous supervision would be implemented throughout the project lifecycle
Min 5/25/2/2026	**Stakeholder Responses** • Responses were provided by representatives from the project team and government. • Mr. Samuel Olando reminded community members to remain actively engaged in development matters and emphasized that citizen participation is critical to ensuring implementation of development initiatives. • Ms. Rose Munupe informed the community that 830 application forms had been issued for households interested in water connections, requiring a deposit of KSh 2,500 for meter installation and connection fees. • She committed to sharing additional forms to allow more households to apply. • Regarding the waste collection fee, she noted that this issue had also been raised in other settlements, and the county government would follow up. • She also indicated that the county government would explore the possibility of designating a waste collection point within the settlement. • Mr. Abdul, from the County Department of Environment (Urban Forestry Section), indicated that he would follow up on the issue regarding the KSh 500 waste collection charges. • Ms. Zenah Kurui reiterated the importance of community participation in advocating for the implementation of the CDP through government planning and budgeting processes. • Ms. Annette Omollo appreciated the participation of stakeholders and encouraged the community to engage more actively in county government budgeting and development planning processes.
Min 6/25/2/2026	**Way forward** The final CDP document would be shared with the community after completion of the final review process.

	• Implementation of the proposed activities would involve: • Infrastructure development initiatives • Capacity building activities • Community livelihood programmes.
Min 7/25/2/2026	**Closing Remarks.** There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned.

Minutes Confirmed:

1. Name…… Sign: …… Date: ……
   County Project Coordination Team
2. Name: …… Sign: …… Date: …….
   National Project Coordination Team
3. Name……. Sign: …… Date: ……
   Pamoja Trust

Photos








Pamoja Trust

Enrolment session for Misufini CDPs

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender M	Gender F	Age Under 35	Age Over 35	PWD	Sign
1.	KATHULA X. KUTHU			0723446553		✓		✓		
2.	MONICAH P KUNGUNDU			0720770858		✓		✓		
3.	ANNA MUKHULE KWATHA			0702-281928		✓	✓			
4.	MEJUMA ALI			0705591364		✓		✓		
5.	MENZA JAKA			0704217810				✓		
6.	KENNES KAGENDO			0790716072		✓		✓		
7.	ROGGI ISUMA KAINE			0725915379	✓			✓		
8.	Agness Malemba			0793821055		✓				
9.	Solomon Sila			0114330653	✓		✓			
10.	BERNARD MAKAU			0710275837	✓					

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No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender M	Gender F	Age Under 35	Age Over 35	PWD	Sign
1.	MBEU N'GOTA	MISUFINI		0720710341		✓		✓		
2.	WINNIE NJOKI MBAU	Misufini		0794744550		✓	✓			
3.	PATIENCE MWENDE	MISUFINI		0743899661		✓	✓			
4.	FATUMA H. SHAHAME	MISUFINI		0706674477		✓	✓			
5.	Fath Okello	MSUFINI		0707513[illegible]		✓	✓			
6.	FAID MENZA	MISUFINI		0716556162			✓			
7.	John Otieno	Misufini		0795218964	✓		✓			
8.	JANE MUGU	misufini		0707062514		✓		✓		
9.	ESTHER [illegible]	MISUFINI		0723929164		✓		✓		
10.	[illegible]	MISUFINI		0113073536				✓		

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No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender M	Gender F	Age Under 35	Age Over 35	PWD	Sign
1.	ME JUMMA HAMISI			0758379719				✓		
2.	Damson Sefu			0746322916	✓		✓			
3.	MARIA KIZELI			0700353622		✓		✓		
4.	AMINA O. JUMA			0113066016		✓		✓		
5.	MARGARET OZUYA			0741548570		✓		✓		
6.	PHELISTER MWAMBIRA			0729513739		✓		✓		
7.	MWAKA TSUMA			0757772023		✓		✓		
8.	Mwanafumu Rachid			0116634053		✓	✓			
9.	Damo Ngalo			0728741960		✓		✓		
10.	P.I. Shido Mbango			0796920470		✓		✓		

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By:			

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender M	Gender F	Age Under 35	Age Over 35	PWD	Sign
1.	BONFACE DUME	MISUFINI		0794282543	✓		✓			
2.	VIVIAN WAMBUI	MISUFINI		0713645771		✓	✓			
3.	Glorious musyoka	MISUFINI		0113790472		✓	✓			
4.	EMILT FURAHA	MISUFINI		0798770564		✓	✓			
5.	ESTHER KYALO	MISUFINI		0701965154		✓	✓			
6.	BELLA NGAO	MISUFINI		0116604231		✓	✓			
7.	VICTOR MKANGAH	MISUFINI		0799579981	✓		✓			
8.	LINET MWANDE	MISUFINI		0729465514		F		✓		
9.	IRENE NYANGA	MISUFINI		0758624458		✓	✓			
10.	ROSE WACHARO	"		0712285514		✓		✓		

Pamoja Trust

No.	Name	Organization / Settlement / Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	Lucy Gethuma			07[illegible]98152	✓			✓		
2.	Simon Chacha			0714587256	✓					
3.	Gideon Baya			0724[illegible]				✓		
4.	Linet Kingo			0790[illegible]				✓		
5.	Kithaw Jama Chinda	Sec. Chairman		0727[illegible]	✓			✓		
6.	Stephen Mwanje	Sec. Secretary		0728[illegible]	✓			✓		
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										

10.4 Annex 4: Socio-economic Questionnaire

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

Socio-Economic Survey Tool

Household Questionnaire

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

Section 1: General Information

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

Section 2: Demographics

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

Respondent Information

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

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

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

Household Composition

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

Marital Status

9. Marital Status:
   - ☐ Single

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

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

Disability Status

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

Migration and Residential History

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

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

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

Section 3: Housing and Living Conditions

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

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

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

Section 4: Socio-Economic Information

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

Income and Livelihood

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

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

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

Income Levels

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

Expenditure Patterns

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

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

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

Savings and Investments

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

Debt and Financial Assistance

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

- ☐ Buying land or property
- ☐ Other: _____

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

Livelihood Challenges

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

Social Protection and Assistance

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

- ☐ Inua Jamii Program
- ☐ School Meals Program
- ☐ Refugee Assistance Programs
- ☐ Other(Specify)
  - If yes specify type of assistance received:
    - ☐ Cash transfers
    - ☐ Food aid
    - ☐ Training or education support
    - ☐ Other: _____

Section 5: Physical and Social Infrastructure

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

Water and Sanitation

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

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

Energy

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

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

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

Transportation

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

15. **Transport Destinations:**

Destination	Mode of Transport	Travel Time (mins)

Place of Work _____

School _____

Market _____

Health Facility _____

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

Physical Infrastructure

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

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

- ☐ No

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

Social Amenities

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

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

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

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

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

    _____

Solid Waste Management and Disposal

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

- ☐ Never

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

    _____

Section 6: Education and Health

Education

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

- ☐ College/University
- ☐ Adult Education

2. **School Access:**

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

Health

3. **What type of health facility is closest to your residence?**
   - ☐ Public hospital
   - ☐ Public dispensary/clinic
   - ☐ Private hospital/clinic
   - ☐ Faith-based/NGO health facility
   - ☐ Traditional healer
   - ☐ Other (specify): _____
4. **How far is the nearest health facility from your residence?**
   - ☐ Less than 1 kilometer
   - ☐ 1–3 kilometers
   - ☐ 3–5 kilometers
   - ☐ More than 5 kilometers
5. **How do you usually travel to the nearest health facility?**
   - ☐ Walking
   - ☐ Bicycle
   - ☐ Motorbike (boda boda)
   - ☐ Public transport (matatu, bus)
   - ☐ Private vehicle
   - ☐ Other (specify): _____

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

- ☐ Very satisfied

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

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

(Open-ended)

Section 7: Governance and Public Participation

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

Section 8: Settlement Challenges and Priorities

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

Key Challenges

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

Prioritization of Needs

Community Priorities:

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

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

Employment opportunities

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

Community Involvement

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

Recommendations

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

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

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

Monitoring and Feedback

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

Section 9: Crime and Conflict Resolution

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

Crime Incidence

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

Reporting and Law Enforcement

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

Safety Perceptions

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

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

Conflict Resolution

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

Recommendations

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

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

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

Section 10: Disaster Management

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

Types of Disasters

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

Disaster Type	Rank (1–5 or N/A)
Flooding	
Drought	
Fires	
Disease outbreaks (e.g., cholera, malaria)	
Landslides	

Disaster Type	Rank (1–5 or N/A)
Other (specify): _____	

3. Frequency of Disasters:

1. How often do disasters occur in your settlement?
    - ☐ Annually
    - ☐ Seasonally
    - ☐ Rarely

4. Seasonal Disasters:

1. Are certain disasters more common during specific seasons?
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No
2. If yes, specify the season and disaster type: _____

Impact of Disasters

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

Preparedness and Early Warning

4. **Disaster Preparedness:**
    - Is your household prepared to handle disasters?
        - ☐ Yes
        - ☐ No
5. **Preparedness Measures Taken:**
    - If yes, what measures has your household taken? (Select all that apply):

- ☐ Built disaster-resistant structures
- ☐ Created emergency plans
- ☐ Stored emergency supplies (e.g., food, water, first aid)
- ☐ Other: _____

6. **Early Warning Systems:**
   - Are there early warning systems in place for disasters in your area?
     - ☐ Yes
     - ☐ No
   - If yes, how are warnings communicated?
     - ☐ Radio
     - ☐ SMS alerts
     - ☐ Community meetings
     - ☐ Other: _____
7. **Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems:**
   - How effective are the early warning systems?
     - ☐ Very effective
     - ☐ Moderately effective
     - ☐ Not effective

Disaster Response

8. **Immediate Response:**
   - Who typically responds to disasters in your settlement? (Select all that apply):
     - ☐ Local community groups
     - ☐ County or national government agencies
     - ☐ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
     - ☐ Other: _____
9. **Adequacy of Response:**
   - How adequate are the disaster response efforts in your area?
     - ☐ Very adequate
     - ☐ Moderately adequate
     - ☐ Not adequate
10. **Access to Emergency Services:**
    - Does your household have access to the following during disasters? (Select all that apply):

- ☐ Emergency shelters
- ☐ Medical assistance
- ☐ Food aid
- ☐ Other: _____

Recovery and Long-term Planning

11. **Community Recovery:**
    - How long does it take for your community to recover after a disaster?
        - ☐ Less than a month
        - ☐ 1–3 months
        - ☐ More than 3 months
12. **Household Recovery:**
    - How long does it take for your household to recover after a disaster?
        - ☐ Less than a month
        - ☐ 1–3 months
        - ☐ More than 3 months
13. **Assistance for Recovery:**
    - What type of assistance does your household receive during recovery?
        - ☐ Financial aid
        - ☐ Rebuilding materials
        - ☐ Food and basic supplies
        - ☐ Other: _____
14. **Barriers to Recovery:**
    - What challenges hinder recovery after disasters? (Select all that apply):
        - ☐ Lack of financial resources
        - ☐ Limited government support
        - ☐ Loss of income opportunities
        - ☐ Other: _____

Recommendations

15. **Improving Disaster Preparedness:**
    - What measures would you suggest improving disaster preparedness in your settlement?
        - ☐ Establish community disaster response teams
        - ☐ Build or improve early warning systems

- ☐ Train residents in disaster management
- ☐ Other: _____

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

Thank You for Your Cooperation!

10.5 Annex 5: Chance Find Procedure

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

Introduction

This document describes the Chance Find Procedure for the proposed Misufini ECDE Centre and Community Hall Development (hereafter referred to as "the Project"), outlining the procedures that the Contractor and site personnel will follow should potential cultural heritage discoveries occur during construction activities associated with the Project. This procedure applies to all excavation, foundation works, trenching, and other ground-disturbing activities undertaken during the construction of the two-storey ECDE centre, community hall, and associated infrastructure within Parcel No. Mombasa/Municipality Block 8/220.

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

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

Purpose of the Chance Find Procedure

A Chance Find Procedure is a project-specific procedure to be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. The Chance Find Procedure sets out how chance finds associated with the Project will be managed. The procedure includes a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites; to fence off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of World Bank OP 4.11 and national law; and to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures.

The Chance Find Procedure aims to:

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

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

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

Roles and Responsibilities

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

Role	***Responsibility***
Contractor's Site Manager	*Responsible for ensuring all site personnel are trained on the Chance Find Procedure. Upon discovery, immediately halt construction activities in the affected area, secure the site, and notify the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and the Supervising Consultant. Prevent any further disturbance to the chance find.*
Environmental Control Officer (ECO)	*Responsible for verifying the discovery, documenting the find (location, GPS coordinates, depth, type of material), and photographing the exposed materials. Notify the CPCT Environmental Safeguards Officer within 24 hours.*
Supervising Consultant	*Responsible for overseeing the Contractor's compliance with the Chance Find Procedure. Advise the Contractor on the appropriate actions and ensure notification to the CPCT and NPCT. Liaise with the National Museums of Kenya.*
County Project Coordination Team (CPCT) - Environmental Safeguards Officer	*Responsible for receiving notifications from the Contractor, documenting the discovery in project records, and ensuring that the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) is informed. Coordinate with the relevant authorities.*
National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) - Safeguards Team	*Responsible for ensuring overall compliance with the Chance Find Procedure and notifying the World Bank of any significant discoveries.*
National Museums of Kenya	*Responsible for providing expert assessment of the discovery, determining the significance and importance of the findings, and issuing written guidance on appropriate management measures (e.g., protection, conservation, salvage, or design changes).*
County Government of Mombasa - Department of Culture	*Responsible for supporting the National Museums of Kenya and ensuring compliance with county-level cultural heritage requirements.*

Procedure for Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources (Chance Finds)

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

If cultural resources (e.g., archaeological sites, historical sites, remains, objects, graveyards, or individual graves) are discovered when undertaking construction activities for the Misufini ECDE Centre and Community Hall, the following procedure will be executed:

Step 1: Halt Construction

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

Step 2: Report the Discovery

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

Step 3: Secure and Fence the Site

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

Step 4: Prohibit Removal

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

Step 5: Document the Discovery

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

Step 6: Notify Authorities

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

Step 7: Assessment by Heritage Authorities

The National Museums of Kenya shall oversee protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This shall require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the National Museums of Kenya or their designated representatives. The significance and

importance of the findings shall be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage, including aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social, and economic values.

Step 8: Decisions on Management

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

Step 9: Written Communication

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

Step 10: Resumption of Construction

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

Step 11: Reporting to the World Bank

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

Training and Awareness

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

- *An overview of cultural heritage and its importance;*
- *The types of materials that may be encountered;*
- *The procedures to follow upon discovery;*
- *The importance of not disturbing or removing any discovered materials;*
- *Reporting requirements and contact details.*
- *The Contractor shall maintain training records as evidence of compliance.*

Records and Documentation

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

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

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

Annex 6: Misufini Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

Table 1: Misufini Project Proposal No. 1: ECDE Centre

Project No. 1	**Project Name: Construction of ECDE Centre / Community Centre**				
SECTION A: General Information					
Date of screening	18th November 2025				
Name of County and Settlement	Mombasa County –Misufini Informal Settlement				
Activities					
Project Description. Briefly describe project activities	Project will avail community gathering space in for Misufini Community for meetings celebrations, cultural events, information centre and social activities and an ECDE Centre. Social hall will be used for, capacity building programs for professional advancement, health & wellness initiatives, conflict resolution & support, and youth engagement. Project will therefore enhance social cohesion, improved access to services well as community revenue generation. • Acquisition of necessary regulatory permits e.g. from CGM, NEMA, Land ownership documents • Development of site plan, and inclusive designs with access for elderly and PWDs- Social Hall, ECDE Centre, Toilets • Construction and equipment of Social hall, With Day Care, Information Centre, sanitation facilities • Landscaping of outdoor spaces to create conducive environment and aesthetics				
Categorize Project Activities into List A or List B or List C *(see above)*	B-Low risk				
Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
Risk Category *(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know)*	Yes	No	UNK	If **Yes,** brief justification of answer	Mitigation measures
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where a project is undertaken?	Yes			Potential negative impacts in construction and post construction phases	ESMP including mitigation measures; inclusive designs to facilitate access to elderly and PWDs
Is there a risk of diversion of project benefits?		No			
Is there a risk that project benefits may not reach truly vulnerable populations?		No			

Is there a risk that the activity will cause population influx from neighboring areas?	Yes			During construction and operation phases some specialized staff may from outside Misufini	ESMP with mitigation measures for GBV and SEAH risks
Labor and Working Conditions					
Does the activity include a construction component?	Yes			Site preparation, and construction phase for community centre and the ECDE components	Project site to be demarcated to restrain access; ESMP with mitigation for OSH risks' for site workers
Will the activity require a larger contractor workforce? (Above 50)	Yes			During construction phase	Misufini residents to get priority; ESMP with mitigation measures for OSH, GBV and SEAH risks

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

Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?		No			
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		No			
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?		No			CGM to avail land ownership documents for verification, and Ministry of Education approvals before project commencement
Will the activity lead to blocked access to people in the area?		No			

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

Annex 7: Site/Settlement photos



Plate 1: Proposed ECDE centre site in Misufini



Plate 2: Showing a section of Misufini Settlement



Plate 3: Jitoni River in Misufini Settlement settlement



Plate 4: Solid waste disposal in Misufini

Annex 8: Summary Bill of Quantities

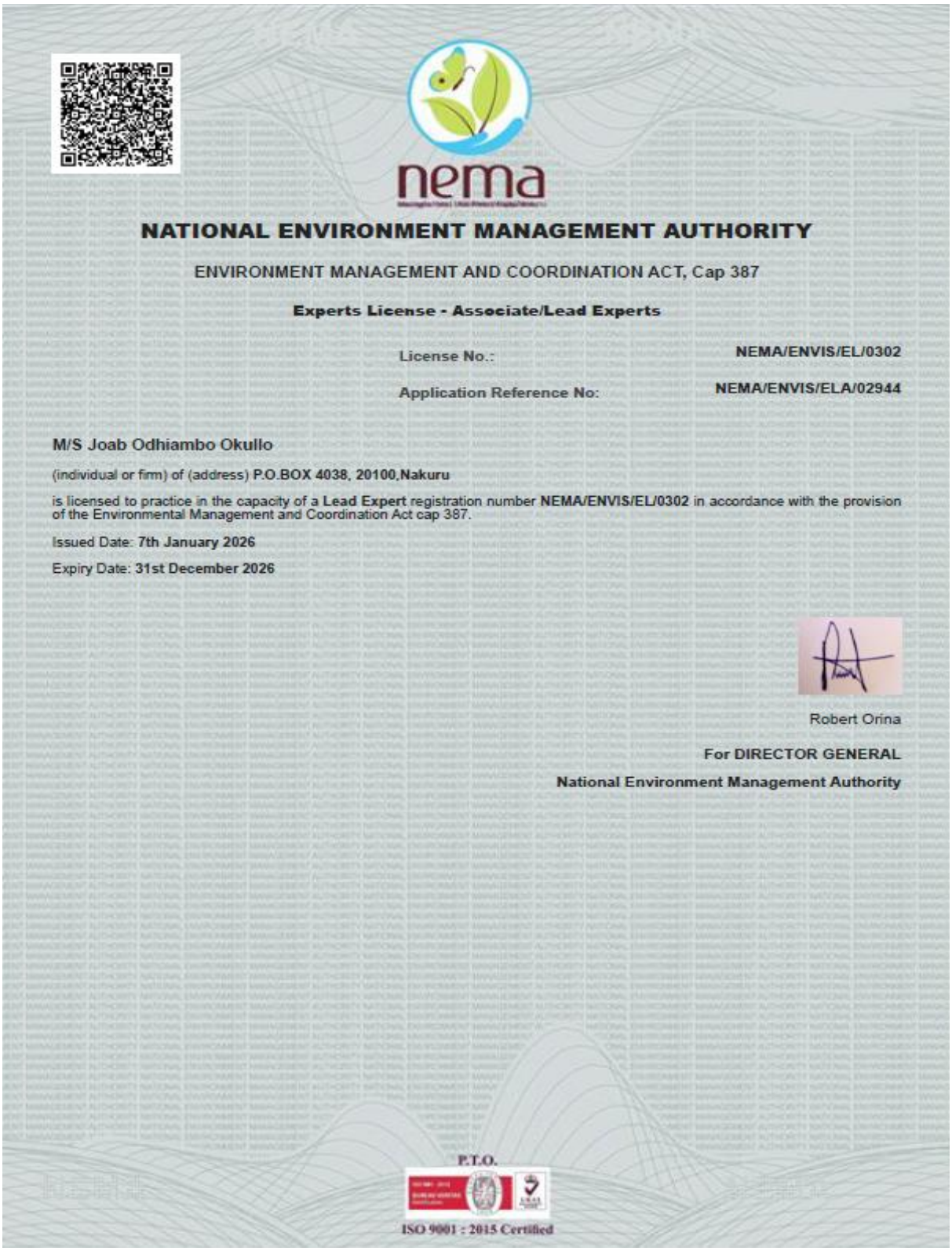
PROPOSED ECDE CENTRE

FOR MISUFINI COMMUNITY, MOMBASA COUNTY.

GRAND SUMMARY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (KES)
0	Preambles & Pricing Notes	
1	Bill No. 1 - Preliminaries	606,000.00
2	Bill No. 2 - Builders Works	9,237,906.00
3	Bill No. 3 - External Works	2,254,140.00
4	Bill No. 4 - Plumbing Installations	617,600.00
5	Bill No. 5 - Provisional Sums	1,364,000.00
	Sub - Total 1 - Amount	**14,079,646.00**
6	Add 16% Value Added Tax (VAT)	2,252,743.36
	Sub - Total 2 - Amount	**16,332,389.36**
7	**Allow for 10% Contingencies**	1,634,000.00
	TOTAL CARRIED TO FORM OF TENDER:	**17,966,389.36**
	Prepared by: Qs. Erick Ogola (Reg. No. Q943)	**Date: July 2026**

Annex 9: Lead Expert License



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ACT, Cap 387

Experts License - Associate/Lead Experts

License No.: **NEMA/ENVIS/EL/0302**

Application Reference No: **NEMA/ENVIS/ELA/02944**

M/S Joab Odhiambo Okullo

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

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

Issued Date: **7th January 2026**

Expiry Date: **31st December 2026**

Robert Orina

For DIRECTOR GENERAL

National Environment Management Authority

P.T.O.

ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified