MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department for Housing and Urban Development

Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP2)
Credit No: 6759-KE

Project ID: P167814

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

SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT

PROPOSED PUBLIC SPACE IMPROVEMENT

WITHIN MUYEYE HEALTH CENTER, MUYEYE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, KILIFI COUNTY

JULY, 2026

CERTIFICATION

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

Client: **MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** **State Department for Housing and Urban Development** **Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP2)** Ardhi House, 1st Ngong Avenue, off Ngong Road P.O. Box 30119-00100 Nairobi Tel. 020 2718050	**Name** .....George Arwa..... **Designation** ...KISIP National Coordinator... ..... **Signature**	10.07.2026 ..... **Date**
Operator: Keeping Alive Societies Hope P.O Box 3505-40100 Kisumu	..... **Signature**	10.07.2026 ..... **Date**
Compiled by:		
LEAD EXPERT John Ireri NEMA Registered Lead Expert Reg. No. NEMA/ENVIS/EL/1632 Tel. 0722 613831	..... **Signature**	10.07.2026 ..... **Date**
Martha Opili Sociologist/Community Engagement Tel. 0727 661007	..... **Signature**	10.07.2026 ..... **Date**
Jaquelyne Odak Gender Inclusion Expert Tel. 0722 390608	..... **Signature**	10.07.2026 ..... **Date**

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 8
CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION 14
1.1 Introduction 14
1.2 Environment and Social Screening 15
1.2.1 Screening Objectives 16
1.2.2 Environment Screening Process 16
1.2.3 Social Screening 16
1.2.4 Methodology for preparation of the Summary Project Report 17
1.2.5 Justification for project classification 17
CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION 18
2.1 Project Description and Conceptual Design of Proposed Facilities 18
2.2 Land Ownership and Development Basis 18
2.3 Water supply 22
2.4 Drainage facilities 22
2.5 Energy supply 22
2.6 Landscaping 23
2.7 Project construction and anticipated wastes 23
2.8 Expected Workforce • Skilled labour: 10–15 workers • Unskilled labour: 20–30 workers 23
2.9 Construction Inputs and Material Sources 23
2.10 Waste disposal and compliance management 24
2.11 Phasing plan 24
2.12 Site preparation 24
2.13 Construction activities 25
2.14 De-risking measures for environmental aspects onsite 26
2.15 Site layout plan with ancillary structures 26
2.16 Estimated Project Cost 29
CHAPTER 3: BASELINE INFORMATION FOR THE PROJECT AREA AND SETTLEMENT 30
3.1 Site Location 30
3.2 Settlement Location and size 30
3.3 Road network 30
3.4 Potable water supply 30
3.5 Solid Waste management 30
3.6 Septic waste management 30
3.7 Impact to the Muyeye Health Center 31
3.8 Traffic 31
3.9 Pedestrian circulation 31
3.10 Impact to and Health-centre use patterns 31

3.11 Existing infrastructure 31
3.12 Drainage behaviour 31
3.13 Public-space use 31
3.14 Proximity to sensitive receptors 32
3.15 De-risking measures onsite 32
3.16 Flood risk 32
3.17 Interaction between projects onsite 32
CHAPTER 4: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK 33
4.1 Applicable Legal and Policy Provisions 33
CHAPTER 5: STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ENGAGEMENT 40
5.1 Objectives 40
5.2 Requirements for Stakeholder Consultations 40
5.3 Methodology for Stakeholder Engagement 40
5.4 Stakeholder identification and analysis 41
5.5 Outcome of Stakeholders Consultations and their influence on design 42
5.6 Amenities allocation criteria 42
5.7 Summary of Stakeholders Meetings and Outcome 44
5.8 Grievance Redress Mechanism 44
5.8.1 Grievance Redress Tiers 45
5.8.2 Grievance Redress Steps 45
5.9 Key Concerns Raised by Stakeholders and Influence on Design 47
CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF ALTENATIVES 48
6.1 No Action Alternative 48
6.2 The proposed development in another location 48
6.3 Alternative building Technology and construction materials 48
CHAPTER 7: DETERMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS 49
7.1 Environment and Social Risks Overview 49
7.2 Environment and Social Risk Classification 49
7.3 Environment and Social Risks Identification and Ranking 49
7.3.1 Risk Rating Variables 49
7.3.2 Environment Risks Significance 50
7.4 Social Risks Significance 51
7.5 Determination of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation measures 52
7.5.1 Preconstruction phase impacts 52
7.5.2 Construction phase impacts and corresponding mitigation measures 54
7.5.3 Operation phase impacts and corresponding mitigation measures 75
CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN 79
8.1 Construction phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan 85
8.2 Operation phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan 112

8.3 Decommissioning Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan 120
CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 124
9.1 Conclusion 124
9.2 Recommendations 124
REFERENCES 125

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: KISIP 2 Components and Interventions 14
Table 2: Construction inputs and anticipated wastes 25
Table 3: De-risking measures for environmental aspects onsite 26
Table 4: Estimated Project Cost 29
Table 6: De-risking measures for environmental aspects onsite 32
Table 7: Laws of Kenya 33
Table 8: Analysis of potential triggers to World Bank Safeguards Policies 38
Table 9: Relevant KISIP2 Safeguard instruments 39
Table 9: Primary Stakeholders 41
Table 10: Secondary Stakeholders 41
Table 11: Key concerns raised by traders/community and their influence on design 42
Table 12: Summary of Meetings held by the operator and the outcomes 44
Table 13: Grievance Redress Steps 45
Table 14:Key Concerns Raised by Stakeholders and Influence on Design 47
Table 15: Risk Rating Variables 49
Table 16: Risk Severity 49
Table 17:Rating Criteria for Environment and Social Risks 50
Table 18: Environment Risk Significance Rating 50
Table 19: Social Risk Significance Rating 51
Table 20:Preconstruction phase impacts and mitigation measures 52
Table 21:Construction phase impacts and mitigation measures 54
Table 22:Operation phase impacts and mitigation measures 75
Table 23: Decommissioning Phase ESMP 78
Table 24: Pre-Construction Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan 79
Table 25:Construction Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan 86
Table 26: Operation Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan 112
Table 27: Decommissioning Phase ESMP 120

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Letter of Authorization from County Government of Kilifi 126
Appendix 2: Letter from Kilifi Roads department as evidence of engagement with the roads department confirming that the intervention on the County road wayleave is agreed upon 130
Appendix 3: Minutes and attendance list of meetings 131

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii. Project Description

The project will be located at GPS Location X 40.1146259 and Y -3.2331521 and is served by power infrastructure running along the northern and western roads. Several waste collection points are also located within or around the site. Along the western facing road, the presence of containers used to support trade for small-scale commercial activity. In addition, the site contains water tanks and septic tanks, which are critical facilities for ensuring reliable water storage and onsite wastewater management. However, the area is reported to experience flooding on the south-eastern side, a challenge that is worsened by the absence of dedicated road drainage infrastructure.

The proposed Muyeye Public Space Improvement Project consists of integrated public infrastructure improvements within the Muyeye Health Centre environment and adjoining public-use areas. The project footprint includes both areas located within the health centre compound and limited sections adjacent to the existing road reserve associated with the waiting bay frontage.

The project components include; Construction of two public waiting sheds, Improvement of pedestrian circulation areas through new cabro paving, construction of a shop, canteen and guard room block, Provision of a handwashing station, Installation of plastic water storage tanks and rainwater harvesting systems, improvement of children's play area facilities, Construction of reinforced concrete access ramps and steps for accessibility improvement, Installation of chain-link perimeter fencing and gates, drainage and landscaping works including grassing and live fence planting, Installation of standalone solar street/security lights, Bollards, benches and public seating improvements, The project layout consolidates all ancillary facilities into one coordinated public-space arrangement comprising pedestrian movement areas, waiting zones, service areas, public recreation spaces and controlled access points.

The project occupies land within the Muyeye Health Centre compound together with a small frontage section located along the existing road reserve where the waiting bay improvements are proposed. An allotment letter is being sought for the project site. Only limited frontage improvements and waiting bay interface areas extend into the road reserve while the majority of the proposed development is located within the existing health centre compound.

iii. Baseline Information

The site is located on GPS Location X 40.1146259 and Y -3.2331521 within Muyeye Community Health Centre bordering a World Bank funded Public Toilet project, Kilifi County Government Business Stalls Containers and lies just off the Busy Malindi Bus Park- *Saba Saba* Road leading to Malindi Airport. Its important to note that only the small waiting bay is on the road reserve and the rest of the interventions are within the dispensary compound.

Most of the household s get water from piped connections (40%). The users of the site will use water from a domestic storage tank from roof gutters as well as the bordering WB toilet project that's complete. There will be a new water connection to the site from the Kilifi Malindi Water Sanitation Company. The project will use the existing World Bank toilet existing bordering the site. An MOU will be developed with the county government on usage of amenities bordering the site. There will be an MOU developed by the project with the county government on use of existing Bank toilet bordering the site. This was communicated to the community during co designing.
The project will provide convenience to users of the hospital through provision of a waiting bay that is shielded from weather elements. The site will also be hygienic for use by the public through provision of waste disposal bins onsite. The main negative impact will be noise generation which can be controlled through information dissemination and warning signs onsite against hooting. A no objection letter from the hospital management will also be necessary.

The Airport access road has moderate traffic that serves the site and the settlement. Traffic on this road ca pose safety risk for site users. The design has provided for pedestrian and vehicular circulation to prevent accidents and incidents.
The site has good access to the health centre at Muyeye and there is no pedestrian obstruction. There is however no designated pedestrian walk way onsite. Pedestrian walk ways have been designed for the project for ease of access and safety considerations. The health center is mainly operated during the day and partially at night for pregnant mothers. It's a busy health facility that serves Malindi Town and environs. A no objection letter will be obtained from the hospital management on use of the site for project development.

There is a neighbouring completed World Bank funded toilet block that is unused. A gate to the site will be made so that workers and site users can access it. The area has poor drainage and the drains are clogged. There is good transport and communication in the area. The design has incorporated raised foundation and new internal drainage to address the site drainage issues. There is poor drainage in the area due to the site being located in a coastal zone. The existing drains are clogged with dirt and solid waste and are not effective. A site drainage system has been designed for the project. The site use is combined with hospital users, traders and visitors. The site currently hosts the Muyeye Health Center, which is located on public land where part of the investments will be located. Only the public waiting bay will be located on the road reserve. The investments will be located within a silent zone; the Muyeye Health Center. Others include the neighboring residential areas and a school further away from the site

iv. Legal and Policy Framework

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

v. Stake Holder Identification and Engagement

Stakeholder consultations for the project were carried out at the County level, and settlement level with settlement leadership and with residents in the month of May, 2026 (see Appendix 3 in this report). The provisions of the Constitution on stakeholder engagement are supported by World Bank Operation Safeguards Policy (OP 4.01) on Environmental Assessment in sub-sections 15 to 19. Sub-section 15 on Public Participation states that for all Category A and Category B projects, during the EA process, the borrower is supposed to consult project affected groups and local No-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) about the project's environmental aspects and takes their views into account. The County Government Act (2012) in Part 2 Section 6 states that in exercising its powers or performing any of its functions a county government shall ensure efficiency, effectiveness, inclusivity and participation of the people. The Environmental Management Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387, consist of General principles: (a). principle of public participation in the development of plans, policies and processes for the management of the environment

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

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

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

vi. Analysis of Alternative's

In considering the project options, the following options were considered. These included the no Action which would means that the status quo remains and the proponent will have to abandon the project hence leaving the site with the insitu. The proposed development in another location was not considered because the county government does not have another alternative plot of land that is public. Land is very scarce in the informal settlement also as was evidenced at the time of public participation. The site offered the following advantages: Availability of public land and space for improvement, Convenience to hospital users, community among others.

The alternative building design and construction materials: The choice of materials and technology was influenced by the overarching concept of using local materials and technology that can be sustained by the community throughout the lifetime of the project. Alternative building technologies are available to the proponent i.e. container stalls, use of compressed/stabilized blocks et al. the chosen technology is use of masonry stone cut blocks, sand which are cheaper to use and purchase and steel bars. hence the proposed building technology choice which does not cause harm to environment.

.

vii. Determination of Environmental and Social Risks

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

viii. Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

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

Road reserve risk

- Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage
- Consult the county roads department on road frontage use
- Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve

Traffic and pedestrian safety

- Provide adequate access for the project
- Provide traffic Marshalls on the access
- Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections

Flooding

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

Shared sanitation dependency

- Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project

Public-use conflict

- Follow the existing GRM strictly
- Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict
- Provide separate access for different projects

Noise

- Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible
- Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application
- The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)

Dust

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

O&M sustainability

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

Impacts on drainage

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

Waste generation

- Site should be provided with appropriate solid waste-holding color coded bins to be regularly emptied for disposal by NEMA licensed waste handlers or CGK.
- For the spoil generated, disposal should be done in a position that will facilitate the prevention of storm water runoff from washing the spoil into drains.

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

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

Construction at the site will be on-going for an approximate period of 3 months at a cost of Ksh 23,122,160.00. Through a careful assessment, it has been noted that there are no adverse environmental impacts likely to arise that cannot be mitigated. An annual Environment Audit (EA) should be undertaken upon completion of the Project to gauge the level of implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Its therefore recommended that NEMA approval can be issued on the basis of this SPR report.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

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

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

Table 1: KISIP 2 Components and Interventions

No.	Component	Interventions
1	Component 1: Integrated settlement upgrading.	This component supports settlement upgrading through two main interventions classified under two sub-components; **Subcomponent 1.1: Tenure regularization -** coordinates regularization of tenure for people living on uncontested public lands whose process includes: Development of a local physical and land use development plan for the settlement which lays out land parcels and wayleaves for infrastructure like roads, drainage, walkways; Surveying with physical placement of beacons to demarcate the parcels as per the plan; Preparation list of beneficiaries and or issuance of letters of allotment based on the survey plan; and Issuance of titles. **Sub-component 1.2: Infrastructure Upgrading -** Coordinates infrastructure investment portfolio whose menu includes: water and sanitation systems, storm water drainage, solid waste collection and settlement sorting, pedestrian walkways, cycle paths, roads, street and security lighting, vending platforms, public parks, and green spaces. It further includes investments related to prevention of crime and violence, including but not limited to community centers.
2	Component 2: Socio-economic inclusion planning.	The project through socio-economic inclusion planning seek to enhance social and economic inclusion of the targeted beneficiaries. This component supports community development plans to enhance social and economic inclusion, identifies beneficiaries who fit the eligibility criteria of government programs but are excluded and connects them appropriately, supports participatory crime and violence mapping, monitors the employment of local labor, carries out community capacity building and awareness raising for various project interventions including community-based solid waste management.
3	Component 3: Institutional capacity development for slum upgrading	This component supports institutional and policy development at national and county levels; develops a capacity building plan for national and county levels to implement the Strategy and to develop understanding of slum upgrading processes; also supports technical assistance, training, workshops and learning events, experience sharing and peer-learning activities with other counties, and other capacity building activities.
4	Component 4: Program management and coordination	This component supports activities of the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) and the County Project Coordination Teams (CPCTs) related to national and county-level project management and coordination, including planning, surveying, engineering, fiduciary (financial management and procurement),

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

		safeguards compliance and monitoring, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communication and community development[2].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Environment and Social Screening

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

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

1.2.1 Screening Objectives

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

The main objectives of Environment and Social Screening is to

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

1.2.2 Environment Screening Process

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

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

1.2.3 Social Screening

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

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

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

Conducting Due diligence on land availability, ownership and suitability for locating the project. The surveyors authenticated that adequate land was available for the project and is suitable. It was also established that the land is owned

by the County Government as shown through the PDP attached to this report and the letter from CEC Lands. Letter of allotment will be acquired for the project sites.

1.2.4 Methodology for preparation of the Summary Project Report

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

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

A participatory community environmental assessment approach was used to collect data for the Summary Project Report (SPR) in the Kalolo Informal Settlement and adjacent areas of Kilifi County. Data for the SPR were collected at various times between March 2025 and May, 2026 by the Environment Expert, Gender and Community Development Experts in collaboration with SECs, GRCs, and Kilifi CPCT to identify priority needs, existing challenges, potential environmental and social interventions within the settlement planned sub-projects/investments. The assessment covered Kalolo settlement and adjacent areas and involved consultations with 38 stakeholders. (Refer to Appendix 3 in this report).

Findings presented in this SPR are based on consultations with participants from the including community members, boda boda operators, local leaders, and County govt officials. Data were gathered through community consultations, stakeholder engagement meetings, field observations, and key informant discussions with community members, local leaders, youth representatives, women groups, PWDs, youths, and other relevant stakeholders.

This was a participatory/community engagement process rather than formal scientific process in line with the project's emphasis on community engagement for socio-economic inclusion. Formal sampling procedures were not used because this was a community consultative and participatory exercise rather than a research study. Participants were purposively engaged based on their involvement in the project area and relevance to the proposed investments. The community members and stakeholders who attended the consultative meetings constituted the participants reached during the exercise.

1.2.5 Justification for project classification

From the screening activities carried out onsite, the project impacts and their sources were found to be small scale and localised to the site. The sourced of impacts including the project location on a part of road reserve, adjacency to the health centre, road safety risk, potential for noise and dust generation, interaction between different projects in the area including a completed Bank funded toilet, flooding risk due to inherent risk posed by the project coastal terrain, removal of a few trees onsite to reduce safety risk, among others onsite pose environmental and social risks that require mitigation. These risks and their sources are small scale, short term and localised in nature and fall under Bank's Category B classification.

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Description and Conceptual Design of Proposed Facilities

The project will be located at GPS Location X 40.1146259 and Y -3.2331521 and is served by power infrastructure running along the northern and western roads. Several waste collection points are also located within or around the site. Along the western facing road, the presence of containers used to support trade for small-scale commercial activity. In addition, the site contains water tanks and septic tanks, which are critical facilities for ensuring reliable water storage and onsite wastewater management. However, the area is reported to experience flooding on the south-eastern side, a challenge that is worsened by the absence of dedicated road drainage infrastructure.

The proposed Muyeye Public Space Improvement Project consists of integrated public infrastructure improvements within the Muyeye Health Centre environment and adjoining public-use areas. The project footprint includes both areas located within the health centre compound and limited sections adjacent to the existing road reserve associated with the waiting bay frontage.

The project components include:

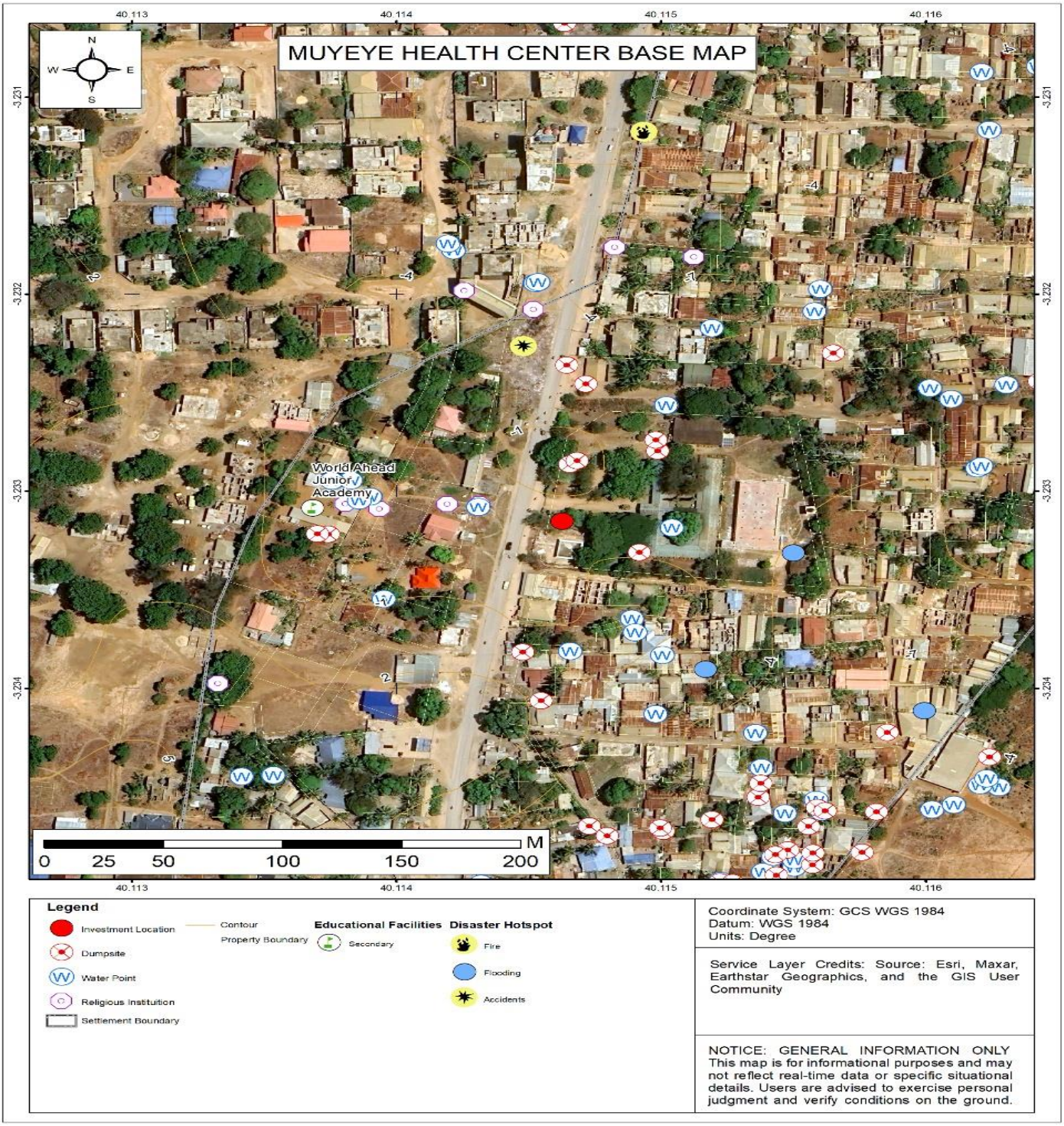
- Construction of two public waiting sheds;
- Improvement of pedestrian circulation areas through new cabro paving;
- Construction of a shop, canteen and guard room block;
- Provision of a handwashing station;
- Installation of plastic water storage tanks and rainwater harvesting systems;
- Improvement of children's play area facilities;
- Construction of reinforced concrete access ramps and steps for accessibility improvement;
- Installation of chain-link perimeter fencing and gates;
- Landscaping works including grassing and live fence planting;
- Installation of standalone solar street/security lights;
- Bollards, benches and public seating improvements.

The project layout consolidates all ancillary facilities into one coordinated public-space arrangement comprising pedestrian movement areas, waiting zones, service areas, public recreation spaces and controlled access points.

2.2 Land Ownership and Development Basis

The project occupies land within the Muyeye Health Centre compound together with a small frontage section located along the existing road reserve where the waiting bay improvements are proposed. An allotment letter is being sought for the project site.

Only limited frontage improvements and waiting bay interface areas extend into the road reserve while the majority of the proposed development is located within the existing health centre compound.



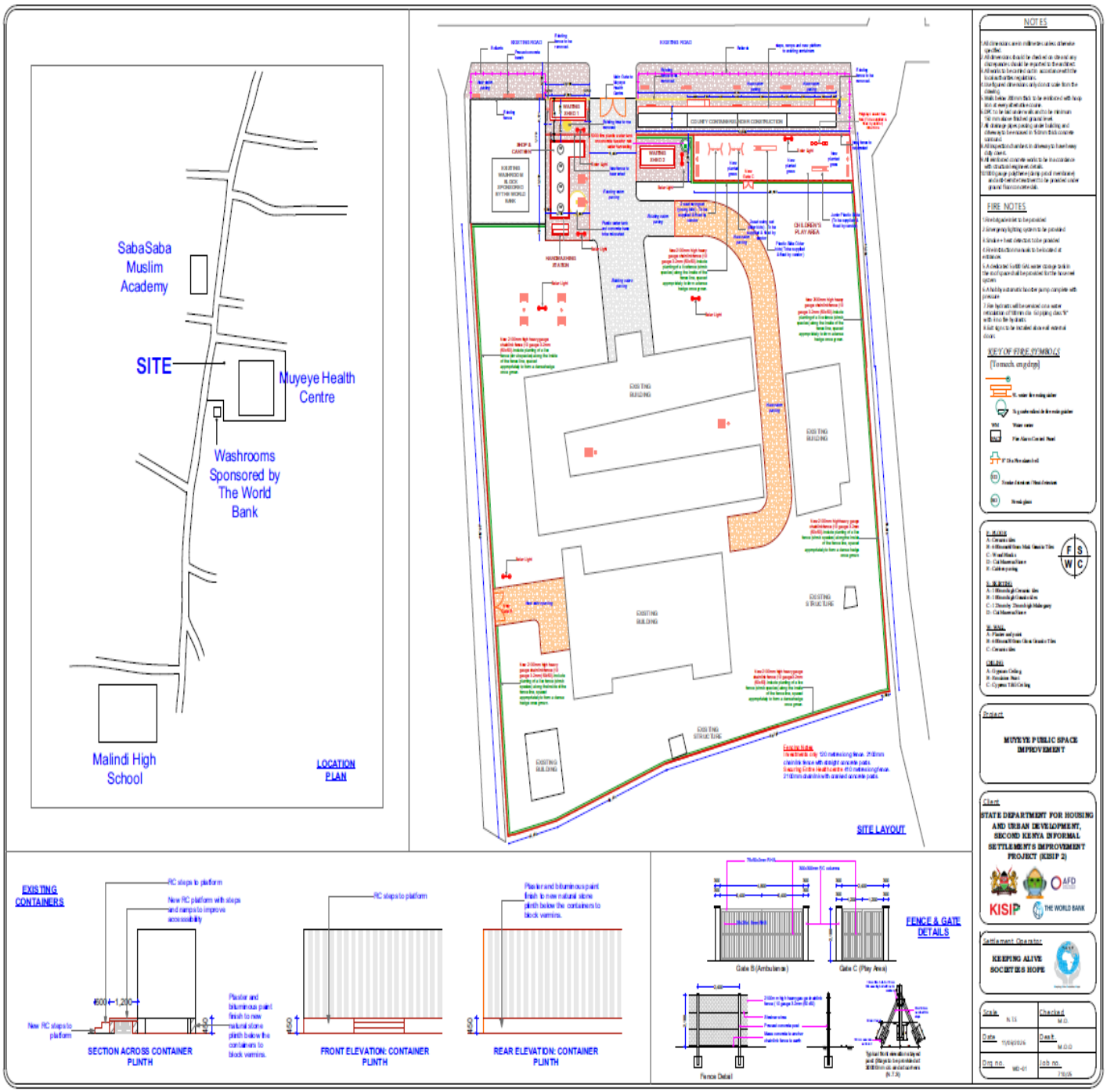
Source: Google maps and KASH GIS Department

Map 1: Muyeye Basemap



Source: KASH GIS Department

Diagram: 1 Site layout map



Source: KASH Architectural Department

Diagram: 2: Site layout map

2.3 Water supply

Water supply for the project shall be provided through existing water connections serving the Muyeye Health Centre together with rainwater harvesting systems integrated into the proposed structures.

The proposed water infrastructure includes:

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

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

2.4 Drainage facilities

The project site is generally flat and located within the coastal zone; therefore, the drainage design prioritizes rapid surface runoff control and prevention of localized flooding.

Drainage measures incorporated into the project include:

- Surface grading to direct runoff away from structures;
- Cabro-paved pedestrian areas with controlled runoff slopes;
- Reinforced concrete drainage channels where necessary;
- Controlled discharge of runoff into existing drainage paths and approved outfall areas;
- Protection of pedestrian movement areas from ponding and erosion.

Flood management measures include elevation of key structures above surrounding ground levels and periodic maintenance of drainage pathways.

2.5 Energy supply

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

The solar lighting system shall comprise:

- Solar panel mounted on lighting poles;
- Integrated LED lighting units;
- Small standalone rechargeable battery units housed below the light fittings;
- Internal charge controller components integrated within the lighting system.

The system is not a hybrid power system and shall not be connected to Kenya Power electricity supply.

Maintenance responsibility for the solar lighting system shall fall under the project management entity and/or the health facility management committee.

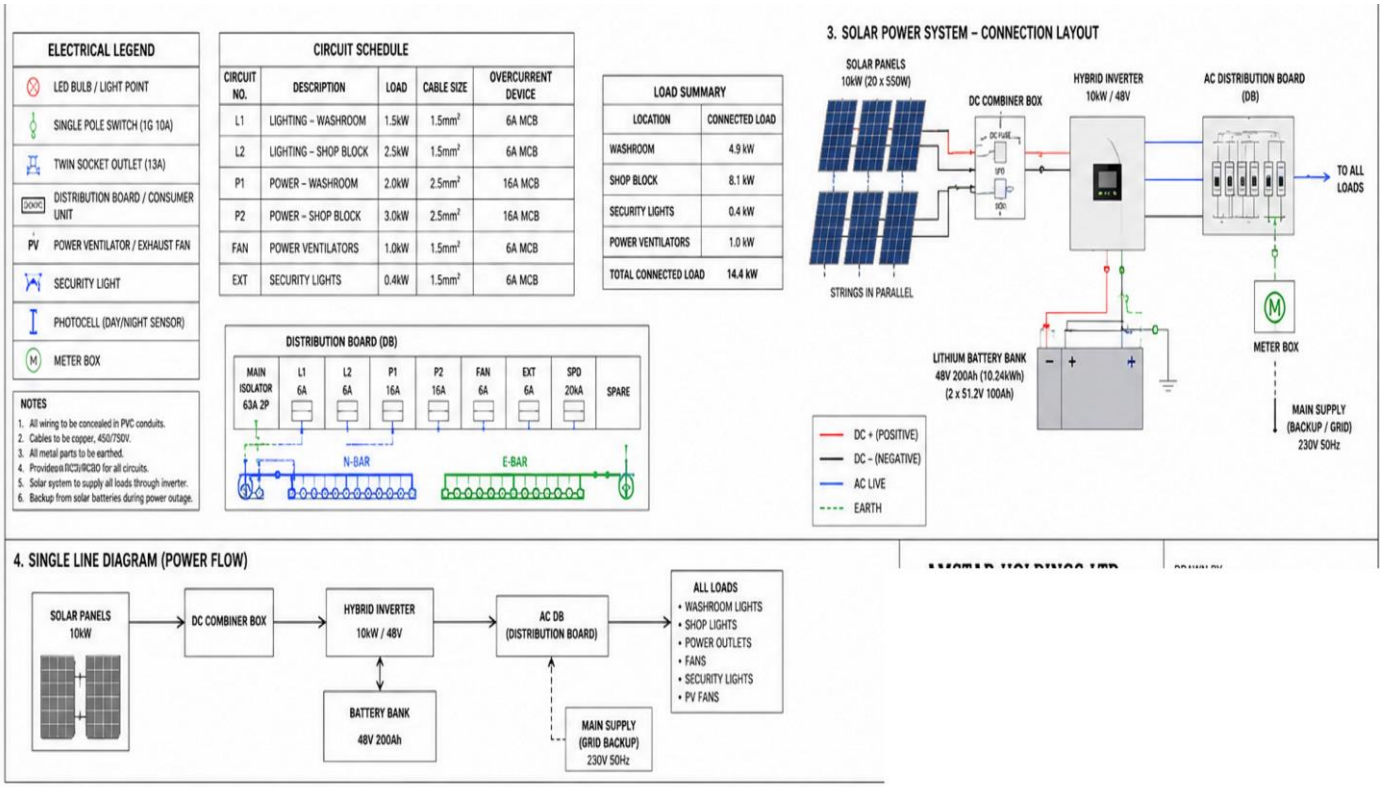


Figure 1: Solar Photovoltaic drawing and specifications

2.6 Landscaping

Landscaping will be undertaken on completion of construction to enhance the appearance of the site. Painting walls with first quality plastic emulsion paint will be appropriate.

2.7 Project construction and anticipated wastes

Construction activities shall include:

- Site clearance;
- Excavation and foundation preparation;
- Cabro paving installation;
- Construction of waiting sheds and support facilities;
- Fencing and gate installation;
- Drainage improvements;
- Installation of solar lights for external lighting and Kenya Power installation internally for the shop and canteen
- Landscaping and accessibility works.

2.8 Expected Workforce

- Skilled labour: 10–15 workers
- Unskilled labour: 20–30 workers

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

2.9 Construction Inputs and Material Sources

Major construction materials shall include cement, sand, ballast, cabro paving blocks, reinforcement steel, chain-link fencing, structural steel sections, roofing sheets, water tanks and solar lighting components sourced from Kilifi, Malindi and approved local suppliers.

Anticipated Waste Streams and Estimated Waste Generation

Expected waste streams shall include:

- Excavated spoil soil;
- Concrete debris;

• Broken cabro blocks;
• Timber offcuts;
• Metal scraps;
• Packaging materials;
• Plastic waste;
• Domestic waste from workers.

- Currently, its not possible to estimate accurately the volumes of waste to be generated as materials have not been procures so as to assess quantities of waste anticipated.

2.10 Waste disposal and compliance management

Reusable spoil material shall be used for backfilling and landscaping wherever practical. Excess spoil and unusable waste shall be transported to approved disposal sites designated by the County Government.
Waste management measures shall include:
• Waste segregation at source;
• Use of licensed waste transporters;
• Disposal only at approved dumping sites;
• Maintenance of disposal records and compliance documentation.

2.11 Phasing plan

The project shall be implemented in phases to minimize disruption to Muyeye Health Centre operations and adjacent public-use facilities. The following are the project phases:

Phase 1:
• Site preparation and temporary protection works.

Phase 2:
• Construction of waiting sheds, drainage systems and paving works.

Phase 3:
• Construction of shop, canteen, handwashing station and play area improvements.

Phase 4:
• Final inspection, testing, clean-up and commissioning.

Phasing shall ensure continuous access to health services, safe pedestrian movement and minimal interference with adjacent facilities.

2.12 Site preparation

Site preparation will involve the following activities:

- Clearance of the grounds and tree branches pruning and cutting one tree onsite.
- Mobilisation and transfer of materials
- Excavations
- Levelling and laying of foundation
- Digging holes for erecting stand-alone solar security lights
- Procurement and mobilisation of construction materials.

Wastes anticipated from these activities are:

- Broken stone blocks
- Paper wrappings
- Steel bars
- Waste soil
- Concrete work
- Tree branches and wood

2.13 Construction activities

Construction activities and inputs will include:

- Assembling and installation of standalone solar power lights parts.
- Fencing to secure site with roofing sheets
- Building site store
- Trimming tree branches on site and cutting down one tree
- Proving tanks for clean water for site workers
- Erecting site warning signs
- Excavation for strip foundation and column base
- Casting for strip footing and bases
- Fixing steel reinforcement
- Formwork to footing and column bases
- Steel reinforcement to columns
- Casting
- Roofing
- Painting
- Cabro block paving around within the access area to the maternity area and structures
- Installation of a ramp

The inputs required are outlined below:'

- Fully assembled stand-alone solar powered lights system
- Hardcore fill
- Murram fill
- Polythene paper
- BRC A142
- Cement
- Sand
- Ballast
- Timber for formwork
- Assorted nails
- Assorted reinforcement bars
- Machine cut building stones
- Assorted sawn timber
- G28 box profile roofing sheets
- Rain water gutter
- PVC pipes
- Assorted paints
- Paint brushes

Table 2: Construction inputs and anticipated wastes

Construction material/input	Anticipated waste
Cement, sand, aggregates, steel reinforcement bars, water.	Wastewater, used cement bags, steel off cuts.
Pre-painted box profile sheets on rafters and struts and ties on tie beams slope to structural engineer details.	Spoilt sheets, waste sheets, timber.
Paints, varnish, thinners.	Paint containers, waste paint, wastewater, waste thinner.
Cabbro blocks, sand, cement mixtures, hard core rock	Waste cabbro blocks, waste sand, cement, hard core rock
Construction labourers.	Sanitary waste.
Fencing wire	Waste wires

Construction material/input	Anticipated waste
Concrete posts	Damaged posts

2.14 De-risking measures for environmental aspects onsite

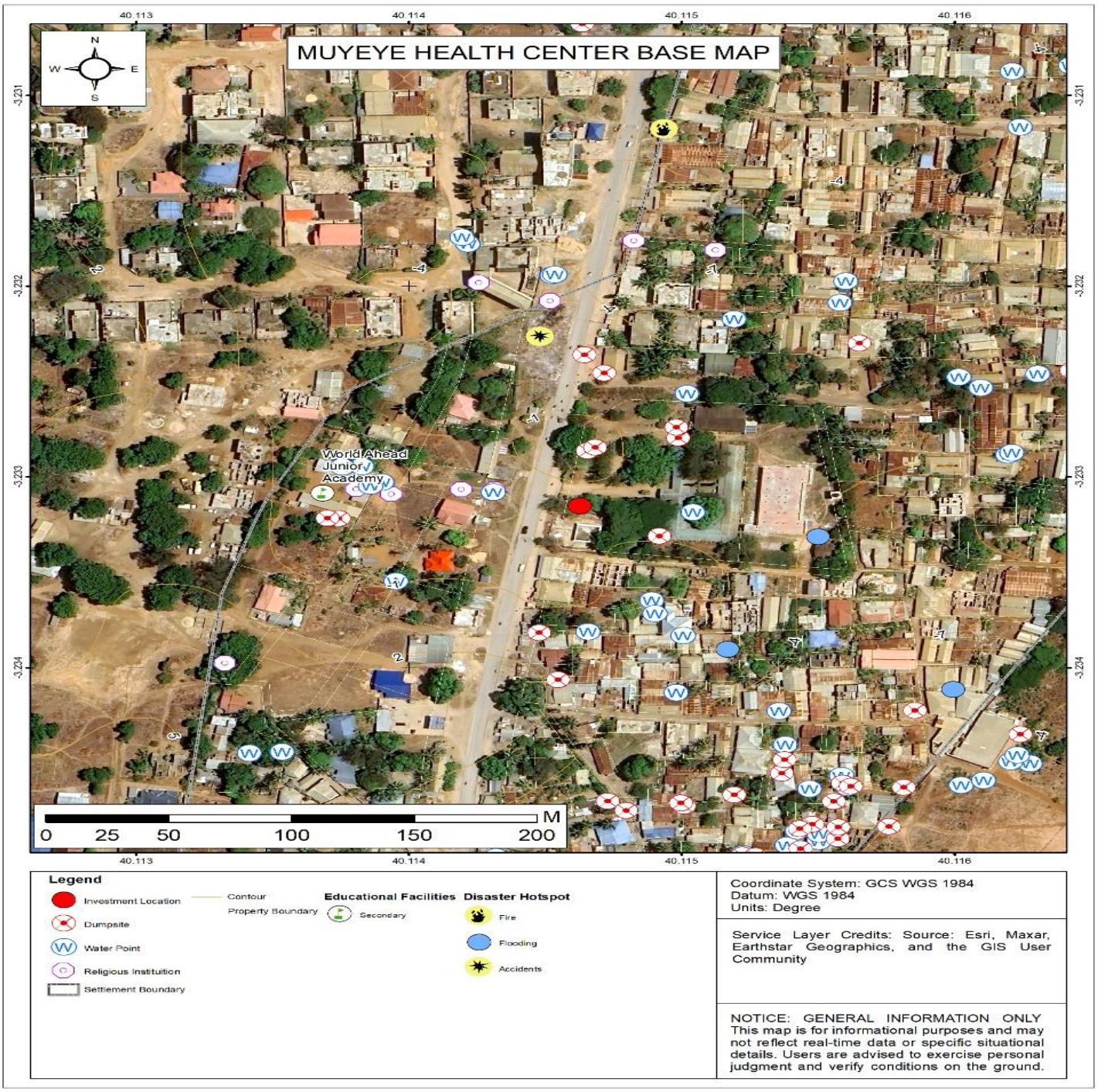
Flood exposure at Muyeye area is not determined by slope alone. The site investigations indicate several overlapping mechanisms that can produce nuisance flooding, damaging inundation or unsafe wet condition at the site. The following table shows flood mechanisms and de risking measures for the risks:

Table 3: De-risking measures for environmental aspects onsite

Flood mechanism	How it occurs at site	Management measures
Pluvial flooding	Flat internal terrain and intense rainfall can cause ponding where drainage is absent or undersized.	Provide surface drains, swales, raised pads and positive runoff routing.
Backflow flooding	Even when the site slopes seaward, high receiving-water levels can prevent runoff from discharging effectively.	Outfalls require backflow control; low openings should be avoided.
Settlement runoff loading	Dense surrounding built-up areas shed runoff into lower public open spaces.	Intercept and divert upslope runoff before it reach critical activity zones through offsite drainage system construction.

2.15 Site layout plan with ancillary structures

The site is served by power infrastructure running along the northern and western roads. Several waste collection points are also located within or around the site. Along the western road, the presence of containers used to support trade for small-scale commercial activity. In addition, the site contains water tanks and septic tanks, which are critical facilities for ensuring reliable water storage and onsite wastewater management. However, the area is reported to experience flooding on the south-eastern side, a challenge that is worsened by the absence of dedicated road drainage infrastructure.


MUYEYE HEALTH CENTER BASE MAP
N
W
E
S
40.113
40.114
40.115
40.116
-3.231
-3.232
-3.233
-3.234
World Ahead Junior Academy
0 25 50 100 150 200 M
Legend
Investment Location
Dumpsite
Water Point
Religious Institution
Settlement Boundary
Contour
Property Boundary
Educational Facilities
Secondary
Disaster Hotspot
Fire
Flooding
Accidents
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Degree
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community
NOTICE: GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY
This map is for informational purposes and may not reflect real-time data or specific situational details. Users are advised to exercise personal judgment and verify conditions on the ground.



Map 1 and 2: Site layout plan with ancillary structures

2.10.1: Phasing Plan for the investments

The diagram below shows the project phasing:

PROPOSED UPGRADING OF PUBLIC SPACES & STREETS (MUYEYE)	144 days
SITE MOBILIZATION	**15 days**
Site Establishment Materials delivery	7 days
Water Connections	5 days
Setting up of temporary structures	7 days
Setting out	3 days
WAITING SHEDS (2 NO.)	**61 days**
Substructures	**14 days**
Site clearance and oversite excavations	1 day
Excavations for bases and footings	1 day
Concrete blinding	1 day
Formwork to bases and footings	1 day
Steel fixing in foundations	1 day
Casting of bases and footings	1 day
Foundation Walling	2 days
Formwork and casting of columns in foundation	2 days
Backfilling and compaction - Excavated soil/imported fill	1 day
Hardcore Filling, murram blinding and compation	2 days
Antitermite treatment, DPM, BRC placement	1 day
Formwork to edges of slab	1 day
Ground floor slab	1 day
Superstructural Frame	**12 days**
Ground floor walling	3 days
Steel reinforcement to columns	1 day
Formwork and casting of columns in ground floor	1 day
Steel reinforcement to beams	2 days
Formwork to beams	2 days

Diagram: 3 Project phasing

2.16 Estimated Project Cost

The following is the proposed project estimated cost:

Table 4: Estimated Project Cost

BILL NO.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (KSH)
1.0	Preliminaries	1,120,000.00
2.0	Waiting bays and fence	5,840,690.00
3.0	Shops	3,913,955.00
4.0	Handwash station	527,815.00
5.0	Children's play area	718,800.00
6.0	Civil engineering work	8,429,380.00
7.0	Security light installations	1,750,000.00
8.0	Mechanical installations	612,870.00
9.0	Electrical installations	208,650.00
	Total estimated construction cost (Kshs)	**23,122,160.00**

CHAPTER 3: BASELINE INFORMATION FOR THE PROJECT AREA AND SETTLEMENT

3.1 Site Location

The site is located on GPS Location X 40.1146259 and Y -3.2331521 within Muyeye Community Health Centre bordering a World Bank funded Public Toilet project, Kilifi County Government Business Stalls Containers and lies just off the Busy Malindi Bus Park- *Saba Saba* Road leading to Malindi Airport. Its important to note that only the small waiting bay is on the road reserve and the rest of the interventions are within the dispensary compound.

3.2 Settlement Location and size

Muyeye Phase I is an informal settlement located within Malindi Municipality within Shella ward of Malindi Sub County of Kilifi County. There are four key villages in the settlement i.e., Saba Saba, Municipal Clinic, Kwa Chifu and Kwa Vumbi villages. It is located on 23 Hectares of public land which belonged to the County Government of Kilifi. This settlement is home to 2,711 people living in 718 households (CDP 2023-2033).

3.3 Road network

The settlement's road network consists mostly of local access and collector roads the access roads are unpaved - earth or murram, whereas the collector roads are mostly paved, however they lack requisite infrastructure such drainage, walkways and streetlights. The predominant means of transport being motorcycles.



Plate 1: Muyeye Airport Road Adjacent to the proposed investment's space

3.4 Potable water supply

Most of the household s get water from piped connections (40%). The users of the site will use water from a domestic storage tank from roof gutters as well as the bordering WB toilet project that's complete. There will be a new water connection to the site from the Kilifi Malindi Water Sanitation Company (KIMAWASCO). An MOU will be developed with the county government on usage of amenities bordering the site

3.5 Solid Waste management

Solid waste management faces challenges of sorting, collection, and disposal in the settlement. Solid waste is indiscriminately disposed inside plots of land, outside the gates and piled in open spaces. Solid waste generated from site use during operation phase will be collected in plastic disposal bins to be installed onsite. The waste will be collected by the municipal waste collectors from the county. Waste disposal system has been incorporated in the design.

3.6 Septic waste management

There is no sewer system within the settlement and plot owners dispose waste in septic tanks and soak pits. These have an effect of causing ground water pollution because many of them are not properly constructed and have no exhausting schedule whereby by they should be exhausted when ¾ full to prevent accidental environmental damage through overflow. The project will use the existing World Bank toilet existing bordering the site. An MOU will be developed with the county government on usage of amenities bordering the site. There will be an MOU developed by the project with the county

government on use of existing Bank toilet bordering the site. This was communicated to the community during co designing

3.7 Impact to the Muyeye Health Center

The project will provide convenience to users of the hospital through provision of a waiting bay that is shielded from weather elements. The site will also be hygienic for use by the public through provision of waste disposal bins onsite. The main negative impact will be noise generation which can be controlled through information dissemination and warning signs onsite against hooting. A no objection letter from the hospital management will also be necessary.



Plate 3: The Hospital's gate and the surrounding environment of the proposed Muyeye Public space improvement site

3.8 Traffic

The Airport access road has moderate traffic that serves the site and the settlement. Traffic on this road ca pose safety risk for site users. The design has provided for pedestrian and vehicular circulation to prevent accidents and incidents.

3.9 Pedestrian circulation

The site has good access to the health centre at Muyeye and there is no pedestrian obstruction. There is however no designated pedestrian walk way onsite. Pedestrian walk ways have been designed for the project for ease of access and safety considerations

3.10 Impact to and Health-centre use patterns

The health center is mainly operated during the day and partially at night for pregnant mothers. It's a busy health facility that serves Malindi Town and environs. A no objection letter will be obtained from the hospital management on use of the site for project development.

3.11 Existing infrastructure

There is a neighbouring completed World Bank funded toilet block that is unused. A gate to the site will be made so that workers and site users can access it. The area has poor drainage and the drains are clogged. There is good transport and communication in the area. The design has incorporated raised foundation and new internal drainage to address the site drainage issues

3.12 Drainage behaviour

There is poor drainage in the area due to the site being located in a coastal zone. The existing drains are clogged with dirt and solid waste and are not effective. A site drainage system has ben designed for the project

3.13 Public-space use

The site use is combined with hospital users, traders and visitors. The site currently host the Muyeye Health Center , which is located on public land where part of the investments will be located. Only the public waiting bay will be located on the road reserve

3.14 Proximity to sensitive receptors

The investments will be located within a silent zone; the Muyeye Health Center. Others include the neighboring residential areas and a school further away from the site

3.15 De-risking measures onsite

Table 5: De-risking measures for environmental aspects onsite

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

3.16 Flood risk

The area is reported to experience flooding on the south-eastern side, a challenge that is worsened by the absence of dedicated road drainage infrastructure. An internal drainage system will be made for the project.

3.17 Interaction between projects onsite

There is a World Bank Funded project bordering the proposed site that will be used by the project during construction and operation phase. A gate is part of the project design to the toilet. The county containers will be used for business and will have cabbro layed onsite and they border the children play area at the back side. The water tanks and hand washing facility will all be used between the users of the hospital, the traders and visitors to the site and health centre. The project site will be fenced off with a gate for security and safety. There is no objection whatsoever from the hospital management on locating the projects at the proposed locations.

CHAPTER 4: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Applicable Legal and Policy Provisions

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

Table 6: Laws of Kenya

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
Constitution of Kenya, 2010	• Acts as the overarching legal framework for matters on environment. • Kenya Constitution provides for sound management and sustainable development of all of Kenya's Projects, both public and private investments. • Provides for protection of public health and Safety. • Provides for the right to a clean and healthy environment for all citizens, requires state officers to take measures to prevent, stop or discontinue any act or omission that is harmful to the environment. • Allows the state to regulate the use of any land, or any interest in or right over any land, in the interest of public safety, public health, or land use planning.	Public participation is a key component of any private or public development. The community was extensively involved in co designing and implementation activities for all investments. Stakeholder meetings will be held throughout the project cycle to provide and gather information from the settlement population
Kenya Vision 2030: the Kenya Vision 2030	This a broad long-term policy document that aims at making Kenya a globally competitive and prosperous nation with high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030. This vision is anchored on three pillars of economic, social and political governance. Under the social pillar strategies on environment, the need to lessen by half all environmental related diseases through improved pollution control and waste management is underscored.	The socio-economic pillar is applicable in the project. The project will empower the community through Labour Intensive Community Work (LICW) in construction activities.
EMCA 1999 Cap 387	• Safeguards right to a clean and healthy environment for every person in Kenya and same time passes to them and duty to safeguard and enhance the environment • Provides for the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment, this is achieved through various regulations related to Environment Management.	Project will put in place measures to manage any liquid and solid waste generated from the planning, design and construction phases and its related activities. The project is low risk in nature and will require preparation of a Summary Project Report.
EMCA Cap. 387 (Waste Management Regulations, 2006)	• These seek to streamline the handling, transportation and disposal of various types of waste, for the protection of human health and the environment. • They prohibit disposal of any waste in public spaces except in a designated waste receptacle.	The consultant and Community will ensure that all waste is handled, stored, transported and disposed as per the law. Where possible reuse of salvageable construction materials needs to be encouraged.

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
EMCA Cap. 387 (EIA/EA Regulation s 2019)	• The regulation provides guidelines on categorisation of the projects into low risks, mediums risk and high risk. The regulation also provided guideline on contents of and Summary Project Report, Comprehensive Project report and study report.	The Environmental and Social Screening Assessment has determined that Environment Assessment will be required during planning phase of the proposed investments. Sufficient mitigation measures have been proposed for the identified risk as detailed in this report.
EMCA Cap. 387 (Water Quality Regulations, 2006)	The regulation provides guidelines on management water resources and	The project must put in place measures to manage water resources and eliminate water pollution during implementation of project activities
EMCA Cap. 387 (Air Quality Regulations 2014)	• Objective is to provide for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution to ensure clean and healthy ambient air, to protect human health and to allow for safety. • They prohibit any person from causing or allowing particulate emissions into the atmosphere from any facility/activity.	• All equipment and vehicles used on site should be well serviced to manufacturer's specifications to avoid air pollution. • Consultant and community to ensure activities do not cause dust nuisance in the settlement.
The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019	• Mandates county government to prepare a local physical and land use development plan in respect of a city, municipality, town or unclassified urban area as the case may be. • The law is aimed at guiding and coordinating the development of infrastructure and regulating the land use and land development	The designs will be submitted for approval to the county government as part of development control
County Government Act 2012	County governments Act (No. 17 of 2012): The County government act provides the functions and powers of the County government. This comes in line with the Kenya constitution 2010 that provides for devolved government and formation of counties that decentralizes power. Section 87 of the Kenyan County Governments Act, 2012, outlines the principles of citizen participation in county governance. It emphasizes that citizen participation should be meaningful, inclusive, and transparent, with the county government actively promoting and facilitating it	Under part Vi of the act the provision of decentralized units for governance is emphasized and a look into the urban areas and cities structures is laid out as per the urban areas and cities act. The county government will provide free unencumbered spaces for the sub projects. **Section 87 of this Act call for the following safeguards in the implementation of CDP's:** **Protection of marginalized groups:** The section emphasizes the protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities, marginalized groups, and communities, including their access to relevant information. All settlement residents in the settlements will be adequately involved in the project at all stages. **Inclusivity:** The principles promote inclusivity by ensuring that all citizens, including those from diverse backgrounds, have an opportunity to participate in decision-making. Men, women, youth including special groups will be involved in implementation of the project including gaining from project benefits. **Facilitation by the government:**

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
		The county government has a responsibility to facilitate public participation, creating an enabling environment for citizens to engage in governance. The county government will be involved in facilitating project implementation including providing necessary approvals. **Openness and transparency:** The principles promote openness and transparency in government operations, allowing citizens to access information and hold their government accountable. All the project documents will be disclosed to the community and other stakeholders in public forums. Co designing of the investments with community participation is key. **Reciprocal roles:** It recognizes the reciprocal roles of non-state actors' participation and governmental facilitation and oversight. Oversight of the project will be done including with participation of community and SEC in the settlement's, and any interested relevant party. **Public participation:** This is a key tenet of this Law. Section 115 of County Governments Act: Public participation in county planning Public participation and stakeholder engagement has been undertaken as part of the ESIA study. The final SPR will be publicly disclosed, including at accessible sites as per this legislation. This Law was applied in the project through rigorous stakeholder consultations carried out in the settlement. Public participation for the EIA study was applied in March 2026 and May, 2026
Urban areas and Cities act (no 13 of 2011):	This act clearly classifies urban areas and cities and their establishment. It provides for classification of urban areas as town (with 10,000 residents), municipality (with 250,000 residents), and cities (with 500,000 residents); all must have an integrated urban area or city development plan.	While the act gives a whole part (V) on integrated development planning that outlines objectives of integrated urban area and city development planning in alignment to county government plans, there are concerns with regards to the threshold provided for urban classification as well as the governance framework of boards and committees. the government has set forth initiatives for review and revision of the act.
Land Act 2012	The lands act provides for the various forms of tenure as freehold, leasehold and customary land rights.	The land where the investments will be located will be on public land owned by County Government of Kilifi
Kenya national Youth development Policy 2019.	The Constitution of Kenya (2010) Article 260 defines youth as individuals in the age bracket of 18-35 years. The youth make 35%	The youth population will be fully engaged in the project and will form a large part of labour in LICW model for the project.

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
	of the total population and 55%of the labour force. Youth-related issues are a priority to the government. This is partly because the youth are relatively marginalised in socio-economic outcomes including employment. A majority of the youth remain on the periphery of the country's social, economic and political affairs Youth Participation Youth participation refers to the youth having influence on and shared responsibility for decisions and actions that affect the lives of the youth within a context that acknowledges and respects their talents and strengths and supports them in finding ways to deal with the issues that affect them. Youth Employment This Policy defines youth employment as a means of providing youth with opportunities for work that are productive and deliver a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for the youth to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment.	The Kenya Youth Development Policy (KYDP) (2019) is part of the Government policy commitment for a greater cohesive society, equitable, inclusive and participatory economic and social process for sustainable development. The Policy is important in achieving the aspirations of the country and in particular the Kenya Vision 2030. The Policy is written in the context of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) existing sectoral policies, national development plans, international policies and charters to which Kenya is a signatory including: the Charter of United Nations, African Youth Charter, the Commonwealth Youth Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations World Programme of Action for the Youth to the year 2007 and beyond; the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 2030), African Union (AU) 2063 Agenda and the United Nations (UN) Youth Strategy.
National Gender and development Policy 2000	The National Policy on Gender and Development (NPGD) 2000, aims to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in national development. It focuses on ensuring that women, men, girls, and boys can participate and benefit equally from development initiatives. The policy also emphasizes gender mainstreaming, which involves integrating gender perspectives into all sectors and policies.	The project will be required to employ not more than 2/3rd members of one gender so as to promote equity and participation in the project.
HIV/AIDs prevention and Control Act 2006	This is an Act of Parliament to provide measures for the prevention, management and control of HIV and AIDS, to provide for the protection and promotion of public health and for the appropriate treatment, counselling, support and care of persons infected or at risk of HIV and AIDS infection, and for connected purposes. The objectives are to prevent and reduce the risk and spread of HIV infection; 2. To improve the quality of life of PLHIV and reduce the social and economic impact resulting from HIV and AIDS on the individual, family and society.	The project will ensure publicity and advocacy materials are displayed in strategic areas of the settlements. The rights and privileges under this Act will be safeguarded for persons living with HIV/AIDS and employed by the project. There will be a provision of condoms to project staff and other such as community members. Other provisions such as counselling and testing will be done.

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
Sexual offences act 2003	This is an Act of Parliament to make provision about sexual offences, their definition, prevention and the protection of all persons from harm from unlawful sexual acts, and for connected purposes Sections 75 and 76 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 set out evidential and conclusive presumptions that, in certain circumstances, will apply to the issues of consent and the accused's reasonable belief. Both section 75 and 76 apply to the offence of sexual assault by virtue of section 3 (3) of the 2003 Act	The project will strictly monitor any possibility or occurrence of sexual harassment of any project worker including in the community. Any cases reported must be recorded and referred to the authorities in a timely manner. A code of Conduct shall be signed for all workers and publicised to ensure adherence x
Social Risks		
Law triggered	**Description**	**Applicability**
Kenyan Constitution 2010	• Kenya Constitution provides for the sound management and sustainable development of all of Kenya's Projects, both public and private. • It provides for and protects the right to own property. • It requires all public officers to address the particular needs of vulnerable groups within society, including women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, children, youth etc. • The recognition of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms is aimed at expediting issues of land rights, transfer and supporting economic development. • Establishes a court of the same standing as the High Court to hear and determine disputes relating to the use and occupation of, and title to, land. It eliminates gender discrimination in law, customs and practices related to land and property in Kenya.	• KISIP will be required to minimize the impact on the beneficiary community through conducting environmental assessment • There shall be no displacement of people or livelihoods in the project. Where it occurs, KISIP RPF will be applicable. Where displacements are temporary in nature i.e. for health and safety reasons, the developed Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) provisions will be implemented. • The project has to address the context specific needs of the youth, women and vulnerable including ensuring adequate benefit to provide enhance their livelihoods • The project will be required to set up a project-based dispute resolution mechanism. • Project will need to incorporate legal redress as part of its grievance resolution mechanism. • Both men and women rights to project benefits need to be observed in the construction process. There will be extensive public participation in project implementation with full involvement of men and women and not more than 2/3 members of one gender will benefit from the project to ensure equity.
The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019	The approval of the building plans will be done by county government as per requirements of this Act.	The department of Lands and Planning will enable project implementation through approval of building plans and provision of public spaces for the project
The Environment and Land Court Act, 2012	The Act enacts Article 162(2) (b) of the Constitution; to establish a superior court to hear and determine disputes relating to the use and occupation of, and title to land.	Beyond the project's internal grievance redress system, the project will need to include legal redress in its overall grievance mechanism

Law Triggered	Description	Applicability
Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA 2007)	It provides for the safety, health and welfare of workers and all persons lawfully present at workplaces,	Construction activities provide inherent health and safety risk which must be managed properly in the project; the workers hired must ensure and secure their safety, health and welfare as well as that of persons other than persons/workers at the site against risks to safety and health arising out of, or in connection with, the activities in construction of structures.
Children Act, 2022	This is an Act of Parliament that give effect to Article 53 of the Constitution; to make provision for children rights, parental responsibility, alternative care of children including guardianship, foster care placement and adoption; to make provision for care and protection of children and children in conflict with the law ; to make provision for, and regulate the administration of children ser vices; to establish the National Council for children's Services and for connected purposes	Construction activities involve paid labour which can attract children to work sites. The welfare of children will be paramount in this project and there shall be no child labour there in.
The Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2023	This is a Kenyan law that aims to protect, promote, and monitor the rights of people with disabilities.	PWDs will be given preference in employment provision and will be consulted at all stages of project implementation.

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

Table 7: Analysis of potential triggers to World Bank Safeguards Policies

World Bank Operation Policy	Applicability to the Project
Environmental Assessment OP 4.01	*Triggered*. This policy is triggered due to proposed KISIP project interaction with natural and human environment. Also, KISIP Projects have been categorized as B which implies that the project impacts are less adverse but require Environmental Assessment which defines appropriate mitigation measures. • At planning stage, a Screening of Environment impacts and mitigating less significant impacts detailed in the screening report is adequate for micro projects like tree planting and an environment management plan will be adequate. However, at implementation of construction projects Environment Impact Assessment will be done. However, proper mitigation measures must be proposed for less significant risks.
World Bank World Bank Access to Information Policy 2015	*Triggered*. The safeguard documents will need to be prepared with meaningful stakeholder engagement with the aim of complying with the provision of the policy which requires; maximizing access to information, setting out a clear list of exceptions, safeguarding the deliberative process and providing clear procedures for making information available.
World Bank Operation Policy (OP 4.20) Gender and Development	*Triggered*. The over-arching goal is to contribute to the reduction of gender inequalities and the discrimination against all; women, men, persons with disabilities, the youth, children, the elderly, minorities and marginalized communities which must be adhered in the construction and project development process up to project implementation and operation phases.

The proposed project activities will be implemented entirely on public land, comprising section within the designated road reserve and areas located inside the health center compound, as confirmed through land due diligence and written County approval. On the road reserve we have the public waiting bay as well as improvement of the already existing market stalls -providing ramps and cabro works and in the health centre we will have a public waiting bay, dust bins, two shops-hospital canteen, public benches and children play area and cabro works. No land acquisition is required for the project, and there will be no physical or economic displacement. No households, structures, or livelihoods will be affected, and access to adjacent properties, services, or public facilities will not be restricted during construction or operation. All project activities will take place on public land within the road reserve and the health center compound, with written County approval in place. No land acquisition, displacement, or loss of livelihoods is anticipated, and OP 4.12 does not apply. The following table shows relevant KISIP2 Safeguard instruments to be considered in the project:

Table 8: Relevant KISIP2 Safeguard instruments

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

CHAPTER 5: STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

5.1 Objectives

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

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

5.2 Requirements for Stakeholder Consultations

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

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

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

5.3 Methodology for Stakeholder Engagement

Direct consultations were held at three levels namely: -

i. Technical Consultations: The consultant Team held technical consultative meetings involving the KISIP National PCT, County PCT on various dates.
ii. County Level Consultations: County level consultations were held with Kilifi County officers
iii. Settlement level Consultations: these were held on various dates in the settlements especially on co-designing of project interventions and selection of sub projects. Mobile announcers in the settlement were used
iv. Placement of notices in public places
v. Stakeholder analysis in the settlement

For detailed analysis of the consultations, please see section 5.4-5.5.

5.4 Stakeholder identification and analysis

The following were the key stakeholders who were consulted in KISIP interventions as chosen by the community:
The stakeholder analysis distinguishes between **primary and secondary stakeholders**:

A. Primary Stakeholders

These are individuals or groups who will directly use, benefit from, or be impacted by the project:

Table 9: Primary Stakeholders

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

B: Secondary Stakeholders

These stakeholders are responsible for governance, regulation, infrastructure development, service provision, monitoring, and long-term sustainability of the facility.

Table 10: Secondary Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility	Level of Influence
County Government Department of Trade	Overall market administration, stall allocation, and revenue oversight	High
County Government Department of Public Health	Enforcement of sanitation and public health standards	High
County Government Department of Environment	Environmental compliance and waste management oversight	High
MAWASCO	Water supply and sanitation/desludging services within its jurisdiction	High
Hospital Management Committee/Community Group	Day-to-day operation and maintenance of the facility	High
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Environmental regulation and compliance monitoring	High
Local administration and community leaders	Community mobilization, coordination, and conflict resolution	Medium

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility	Level of Influence
Waste collection service providers	Waste transportation and disposal services	Medium
Development partners/financiers	Possible funding and technical support	Medium

3. Summary of Stakeholder

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

5.5 Outcome of Stakeholders Consultations and their influence on design

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

Table 11: Key concerns raised by traders/community and their influence on design

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

5.6 Amenities allocation criteria

Allocation of running of site amenities shall be undertaken through a transparent, fair, and inclusive process coordinated by the County Government and the Site Management Committee. The allocation process shall aim to promote equitable access to trading opportunities while giving special consideration to vulnerable and marginalized groups.

1. General Allocation Principles

The following principles shall guide stall allocation:

- Transparency and accountability in the allocation process;
- Equal opportunity for eligible applicants;
- Non-discrimination on the basis of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, religion, or social status;
- Priority consideration for existing traders affected by the project;
- Promotion of inclusion of vulnerable and special interest groups;
- Compliance with County Government market regulations and licensing requirements.

2. Eligibility Criteria

Applicants for stall allocation shall be required to:

- Be registered traders or demonstrate intention to operate a lawful business;
- Submit a formal application within the prescribed timeframe;
- Provide valid identification and any required business documentation;
- Agree to comply with market rules, sanitation requirements, and fee payment obligations;
- Not hold multiple stalls unless specifically approved under exceptional circumstances.

3. Priority Allocation Categories

The allocation process shall prioritize the following groups:

a) Existing Traders

Existing traders operating within or previously affected by the market redevelopment project shall receive first priority during stall allocation to minimize livelihood disruption. Verification shall be conducted using trader registers, licenses, or other approved records.

b) Women

A defined proportion of stalls shall be reserved or prioritized for women traders to promote gender equity and women's economic empowerment. Women-headed households and single mothers may receive additional consideration.

c) Youth

Youth-owned businesses and young entrepreneurs shall be given priority consideration to support employment creation and economic participation among young people.

d) Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

PWDs shall receive special consideration through:

- Reservation of accessible stalls located near entrances, pathways, and sanitation facilities;
- Provision of barrier-free access infrastructure;
- Flexible allocation arrangements where necessary to accommodate mobility or operational needs.

e) Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups

Consideration shall also be given to other vulnerable groups, including low-income households, widows, and marginalized community members, based on demonstrated need and eligibility.

4. Allocation Process

The allocation process shall include:

1. Public announcement of available stalls and application procedures;
2. Submission and verification of applications;
3. Review by the Market Allocation Committee;
4. Preparation of a provisional allocation list;
5. Public disclosure and grievance resolution period;
6. Final approval and issuance of occupancy agreements or licenses.

5. Grievance and Appeals Mechanism

Applicants dissatisfied with the allocation outcome shall have the right to lodge complaints or appeals through a formal grievance redress mechanism established by the County Government and the Site Management Committee. Complaints shall be reviewed transparently and resolved within a specified timeframe.

6. Monitoring and Oversight

The County Government shall oversee the allocation process to ensure compliance with inclusion, transparency, and fairness principles. Records of allocated stalls, beneficiary categories, and reserved quotas for special groups shall be maintained for accountability and audit purposes.

5.7 Summary of Stakeholders Meetings and Outcome

The following table therefore shows meetings and outcomes that were conducted by the operator: The total number of stakeholders consulted in the EIA meeting was 76 (40 males and 36 females)

Table 12: Summary of Meetings held by the operator and the outcomes

Date of meeting	Venue	Purpose of meeting	No. of Participants			Outcome
			Male	Female	Totals	
20.05.2026	Muyeye Grounds	EIA stakeholder's consultation	40	36	76	• The meeting involved environmental and social issues discussed • The project design was presented to the community which they endorsed • Members expressed the socio-economic positive impacts anticipated • There will be inclusivity in the project through participation of the marginalised groups, People with Disabilities. PWD friendly facilities will be constructed • The project negative impacts will be addressed throughout the project cycle and anticipated positive impacts enhanced. • The project was unanimously endorsed by the stakeholders

5.8 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project will implement a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to receive, assess, and resolve concerns in a timely, transparent, and culturally appropriate manner. The GRM will be accessible to all project-affected persons, including women, persons with disabilities, health-center users, and residents of nearby informal settlements.

Grievances may be submitted through multiple entry points, including:
(i) the Site Supervisor/ consultant representative;
(ii) the Social/Stakeholder Engagement Committee (SEC) at community level; and
(iii) The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) established at project level.
Complaints may be submitted verbally or in writing, including through confidential reporting channels.
Please also note that there is an existing Grievance Redress Mechanism in all of the settlement and is operational that will be used by the project; inclusive of a Grievance Redress Committee. The following is the grievance redress mechanism. Confidential reporting will be available, particularly for sensitive issues such as gender-based violence (GBV), child protection concerns, or worker misconduct. No complainant will be required to disclose personal information beyond what is necessary to address the grievance. The GRM will be accessible to vulnerable groups through the use of local languages, verbal reporting options, and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities, including assistance in lodging complaints where needed.

5.8.1 Grievance Redress Tiers

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

i. Level 1: Settlement Grievance Redress Committee (SGRC) which comprise of 2 Elders, 1 youth 1 woman and Local Leader rep).
ii. Level 2 comprises of KISIP & County PCT) Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) in case the grievance cannot be solved at the first level.
iii. The third tier will be the option of allowing the grieved party to seek redress at the court of law

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

5.8.2 Grievance Redress Steps

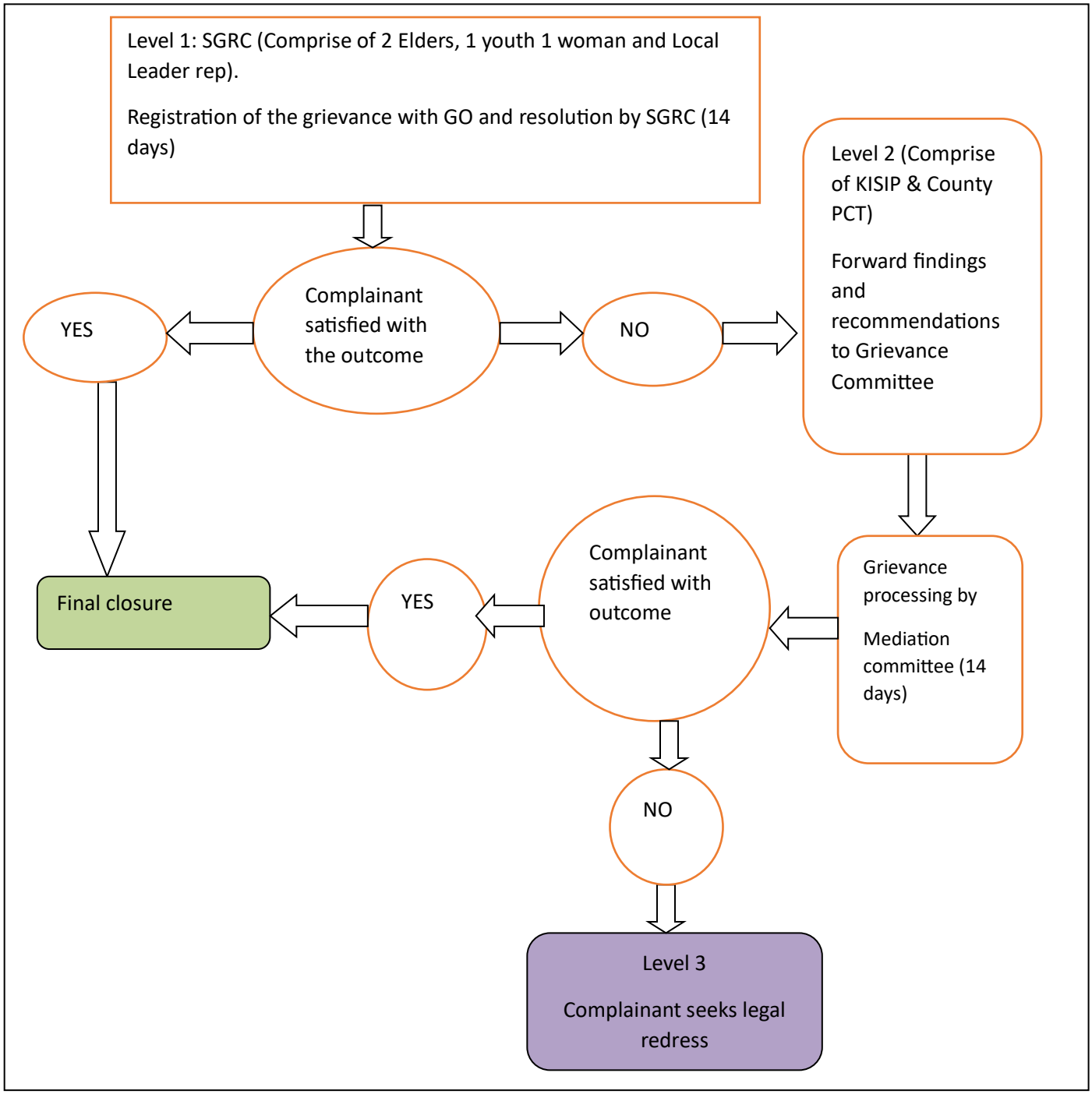
The procedure of receiving and resolution of complaints is summarized in the table below:

Table 13: Grievance Redress Steps

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

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

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Procedure



Please note that the complainant is free to seek courts legal redress at any stage of the process

5.9 Key Concerns Raised by Stakeholders and Influence on Design

Consultations with women traders, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and health-center users directly informed the final design of the proposed works. Inputs from women traders highlighted the need for safe, well-lit vending areas and durable vending platforms, which have been incorporated into the design to improve safety and usability. Feedback from PWDs emphasized the importance of barrier-free access, resulting in the inclusion of ramps with appropriate gradients and unobstructed pathways. Health-center users raised concerns related to safety, accessibility, and movement around the facility, which informed the provision of improved lighting, clear pedestrian circulation routes, and safety measures to minimize conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles. These design features reflect stakeholder priorities identified during consultations and demonstrate the integration of stakeholder feedback into project design. In summary - Stakeholder consultations with women traders, PWDs, and health-center users directly informed project design, including the provision of ramps for universal access, improved lighting, designated vending platforms, and safety measures to enhance accessibility and user safety.

The following table shows key concerns raised by stakeholders and influence on design:

Table 14:Key Concerns Raised by Stakeholders and Influence on Design

Stakeholder Concern	Project Response	Design Adjustment	Validation
Lack of organized and hygienic trading spaces for women vendors	Provide open, concrete-based vending platforms adjacent to Muyeye Public Space	Design and construct durable, easy-to-clean concrete vending platforms to support structured trading	Improved cleanliness, better organization of vendors, and increased trader satisfaction
Inadequate lighting leading to insecurity and limited trading hours	Install integrated solar sensor lighting system at the shed and vending platforms	Incorporate solar-powered, sensor-based lighting to ensure energy efficiency and automatic operation	Enhanced security, extended trading hours, and increased usage of the space during evening hours
Poor waste management due to high volume of waste from human activities	Install waste disposal facilities (waste decomposing cubicles) at the public space	Design and place waste decomposing cubicles to handle and process waste efficiently	Reduced environmental pollution, improved sanitation, and effective waste management
Delayed remuneration for youth engaged in investment works	Reduce payment turnaround period from two weeks to one week	Adjust payment processing system to ensure faster disbursement cycles	Improved worker satisfaction, increased productivity, and reduced complaints about payment delays
Limited accessibility, safety concerns, and inadequate inclusion of stakeholder needs (women traders, PWDs, and health-center users)	Integrate stakeholder feedback into project design through consultations	Incorporate ramps with appropriate gradients, unobstructed pathways, improved lighting, designated vending areas, and clear pedestrian circulation routes	Enhanced accessibility for PWDs, improved safety, better user experience, and alignment of project outcomes with stakeholder priorities

CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF ALTENATIVES

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

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

6.1 No Action Alternative

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

This will be more costly to the proponent and will additionally waste time for the planned construction period as well as result in loss of the expected benefits to the local settlements community. The proposed project has no viable alternative because the identified demand is for market stalls that will benefit a wider community in terms of impacts.

6.2 The proposed development in another location

The proponent does not have another alternative plot of land that is public for project location. Land is very scarce in the informal settlements also as was evidenced at the time of public participation. However, the current site offered the following advantages over other locations considered:

- Availability of public land and space for improvement
- Convenience to hospital users, community

There is no other available land for use by the proponent in the area; no other location was able to offer the comprehensive package as indicated above. As a result, no location that was more suitable or amenable than the present site was identified in the area.

6.3 Alternative building Technology and construction materials

The choice of materials and technology was influenced by the overarching concept of using local materials and technology that can be sustained by the community throughout the lifetime of the project.

Alternative building technologies are available to the proponent i.e. container stalls, use of compressed/stabilized blocks et al. the chosen technology is use of masonry stone cut blocks, sand which are cheaper to use and purchase and steel bars. hence the proposed building technology choice which does not cause harm to environment.

CHAPTER 7: DETERMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS

7.1 Environment and Social Risks Overview

In order to identify the likely risks, the screening exercise adopted the standard Environmental and social screening template provided in the KISIP2 EMSF, to assess potential pre and post construction activities risks on the natural and human environment within the settlement.

7.2 Environment and Social Risk Classification

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

7.3 Environment and Social Risks Identification and Ranking

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

7.3.1 Risk Rating Variables

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

Table 15: Risk Rating Variables

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

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

Table 16: Risk Severity

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

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

Table 17:Rating Criteria for Environment and Social Risks

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

7.3.2 Environment Risks Significance

The table below provides significance rating for identified environment risks:

Table 18: Environment Risk Significance Rating

Risks	Rating Factors				Weighting	Significance
Construction Risks	**Extent (E)**	**Intensity (I)**	**Duration (D)**	**Probability (P)**	**Weighting (E+ I+D+ P)x WF**	**Significance Rating**
Road reserve risk	Location (1)	Low (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+2+1+2) Low (1) =6	Low
Health-centre adjacency	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (3)	Probable (4)	(1+1+3+4) Low (1) =9	Low
Traffic and pedestrian safety	Location (1)	Low (3)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+3+1+2) Low (1) =7	Low
Flooding	Location (1)	Low (3)	Short term (1)	Probable (3)	(1+3+1+3) Low (1) =8	Low
Shared sanitation dependency	Location (1)	Low (4)	Short term (1)	Probable (4)	(1+4+1+4) Low (2) =20	Medium
Public-use conflict	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+1+1+2) Low (1) =5	Low
Noise	Location (1)	Low (3)	Short term (1)	Probable (3)	(1+3+1+3) Low (1) =6	Low
Dust	Location (1)	Low (3)	Short term (1)	Probable (3)	(1+3+1+3) Low (1) =6	Low
O&M sustainability	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (4)	Probable (2)	(1+1+4+2) Low (1) =16	Medium
Physical injury from slipping falling and handling equipment during construction period	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low
Increased risks of accidents associated	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low

Risks	Rating Factors				Weighting	Significance
Construction Risks	**Extent (E)**	**Intensity (I)**	**Duration (D)**	**Probability (P)**	**Weighting (E+ I+D+ P)x WF**	**Significance Rating**
Road reserve risk	Location (1)	Low (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+2+1+2) Low (1) =6	Low
Health-centre adjacency	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (3)	Probable (4)	(1+1+3+4) Low (1) =9	Low
Traffic and pedestrian safety	Location (1)	Low (3)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+3+1+2) Low (1) =7	Low
Flooding	Location (1)	Low (3)	Short term (1)	Probable (3)	(1+3+1+3) Low (1) =8	Low
Shared sanitation dependency	Location (1)	Low (4)	Short term (1)	Probable (4)	(1+4+1+4) Low (2) =20	Medium
Public-use conflict	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+1+1+2) Low (1) =5	Low
Noise	Location (1)	Low (3)	Short term (1)	Probable (3)	(1+3+1+3) Low (1) =6	Low
Dust	Location (1)	Low (3)	Short term (1)	Probable (3)	(1+3+1+3) Low (1) =6	Low
O&M sustainability	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (4)	Probable (2)	(1+1+4+2) Low (1) =16	Medium
with transport trucks ferrying material to construction site						
Generation of solid waste or production wastes including packaging i.e. cement bags	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Low
Health and safety risk and PPE's use	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Possible (2)	(1+1+1+2) medium (2) =10	Medium
Site security including fencing	Location (2)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(2+1+1+2) medium (2) =12	Medium
Traffic management	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+1+1+2) Low (1) =4	Low
Site sanitation	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (2)	(1+1+1+2) Low (1) =5	Low
Dust suppression onsite	Location (2)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(2+1+1+1) Low (1) =4	Medium

7.4 Social Risks Significance

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

Table 19: Social Risk Significance Rating

Impact	Rating Factors				Weighting	Significance
	Extent (E)	**Intensity (I)**	**Duration (D)**	**Probability (P)**	**Weighting (E+ I+D+P)x WF**	**Significance Rating**
Social Risks						
Child protection	Foot print (1)	Low (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (3)	(1+2+1+3) Low (2) = 14	Medium
Misuse of the Muyeye Public space	Foot print (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) = 4	Low

Disturbance to health center users	Location (1)	Low (2)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+2+1+1) Low (1) = 5	Low
Project can cause health and safety impacts on pedestrians/workers/rider/passengers	Foot print (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) = 4	Low
Skewed distribution of project benefits	Location (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) = 4	Low
Interference with normal health and safety of community members and workers during construction activities	Site (1)	Low (1)	Short term (1)	Probable (1)	(1+1+1+1) Low (1) = 4	Low
SGBV risks triggered by male and female workers doing construction activities	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Probable (3)	(3 + 3 + 1 + 3) Medium (2) = **20**	Medium
Gender inclusivity (accessibility and safety of women both female riders and passengers)	Site (1)	Medium (3)	Long term (4)	Probable (3)	(1 + 3 + 4 + 3) Medium (2) =22	Medium
SGBV referral and response	Location (3)	Medium (3)	Short term (1)	Likely (3)	(3+3+1+3) medium (2) = 20	Medium

7.5 Determination of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation measures

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

7.5.1 Preconstruction phase impacts

The following table shows the preconstruction period impacts for the Muyeye Public space improvement construction project:

Table 20:Preconstruction phase impacts and mitigation measures

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Child Protection	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the recruitment • Maintain a list of all workers, qualification and age onsite • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site • Report any incident of violation of children protection rights immediately to CPCT and NPCT for onward reporting to the bank **Enforcement responsibility and monitoring** Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures will be enforced by the Consultant through adherence to the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Code of Conduct, under the supervision of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Day-to-day monitoring will be carried out by the Supervising Engineer, Safety Officers and the safeguards team, who will verify compliance during regular site inspections. The County authorities will provide oversight consistent with their regulatory mandate. Monitoring findings will be documented, and any non-compliance will be addressed through corrective actions in line with contractual requirements. **Child protection risks and mitigation (informal settlement context)** Project activities in or near informal settlement areas may present child protection risks, including exposure of children to construction activities, potential interaction with workers, and risks related to labor influx. To mitigate these risks, all project workers will be required to adhere to a signed Code of Conduct that includes child protection provisions. Worker identification and access control measures, including ID verification, will be enforced to prevent unauthorized personnel from accessing the site. Continuous site supervision will be maintained to ensure safe working practices, while community-based monitoring—through engagement with local leaders, health-center management, and community representatives—will support early identification and reporting of any concerns. These measures collectively reduce the risk of child exploitation, abuse, or unsafe exposure during project implementation.
Gender Impacts	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements • Involvement of women in the GRC during pre-construction period • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya • Apply the Constitutional requirements for Gender and Inclusion • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011 • Undertake gender mainstreaming at all project stages
Site preparation works impacts	• Water sprinkling and use of screens to control dust when dusty conditions set in. • Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions and spills. • Cordoning the site off.

7.5.2 Construction phase impacts and corresponding mitigation measures

The following table shows the Construction period impacts for the Muyeye Public space improvement construction project:

Table 21:Construction phase impacts and mitigation measures

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
Gender and inclusivity Impacts	• Design of the site to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in the project area, parking areas, and access paths. – Clear, open and visible areas and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit corners. For example, parking areas are arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, toilets, or fencing. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	• Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers.
Disturbance to health centre users	Practice due diligence so as not to cause noise nuisance.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
Noise and vibrations	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible. • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information. • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application. • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm).

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
Impacts on drainage	• Direct all surface runoff into existing natural drains. • Culverts and drains to accommodate peak runoff from the site should be constructed. • All drains should be lined to minimize soil erosion and siltation
Climate change mitigation	• Install solar security lighting onsite • Use energy saving light bulbs onsite • Use locally available materials including sand, coral stone and makuti where applicable • Service all project vehicles on schedule to reduce emissions • Source of construction materials shall be nearest to project sites to reduce carbon footprint.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	• Provide gutters and storage tanks for roof water harvesting • Design the project to be resilient to climate factors through design i.e. high roofs, proper drainage system to prevent flooding and raising structures ground level. Planting trees on and offsite to enhance water percolation, regulate temperatures and improve overall aesthetic value of project sites and settlement.
Waste generation	• Site should be provided with appropriate solid waste-holding color coded bins to be regularly emptied for disposal by NEMA licensed waste handlers or CGK.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	• For the spoil generated, disposal should be done in a position that will facilitate the prevention of storm water runoff from washing the spoil into drains.
Community Health and Occupational Health and Safety	• Considering the high temperatures in the project environment, job rotations and rest breaks for the workforce should be carried out. • Contractor should develop an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and health and safety management plan

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	• Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times • Sensitize construction drivers on appropriate speed limits • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken. • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA).

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	• HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces. • Provide workers with clean potable water and make arrangements for them to use the sanitary facilities constructed through WB funding neighbouring the site.
Child Protection	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the recruitment. • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site. • Enforcement responsibility and monitoring

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	Day-to-day monitoring will be carried out by the Supervising Engineer, Safety Officers and the safeguards team, who will verify compliance during regular site inspections. The County authorities will provide oversight consistent with their regulatory mandate. Monitoring findings will be documented, and any non-compliance will be addressed through corrective actions in line with contractual requirements. Child protection risks and mitigation (informal settlement context) Project activities in or near informal settlement areas may present child protection risks, including exposure of children to construction activities, potential interaction with workers, and risks related

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	to labor influx. To mitigate these risks, all project workers will be required to adhere to a signed Code of Conduct that includes child protection provisions. Worker identification and access control measures, including ID verification, will be enforced to prevent unauthorized personnel from accessing the site. Continuous site supervision will be maintained to ensure safe working practices, while community-based monitoring—through engagement with local leaders, health-center management, and community representatives—will support early identification and reporting of any concerns. These measures collectively reduce the risk of child exploitation, abuse, or unsafe exposure during project implementation.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
Conflict prevention	• The health center administration should be involved in the site location to avoid conflict with youth groups running boda boda business. • The project design should take into account availability of access for deliveries and services and any future works.
	The Contractor should comply with all laws and any by-laws relating to public health and sanitation Develop an MOU for use of the completed toilet with the county
	• If it is necessary to do maintenance on site, but outside of the workshop area, the Contractor should obtain the approval of the supervising Engineer prior to commencing activities.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	• The Contractor should ensure that there is no contamination of the soil, vegetation or surface water in his workshop and other plant or emergency maintenance facilities.
	• All materials should be stored within the working area unless otherwise approved by the Supervising Engineer. • All fill, soil and/or sand materials should be free of weeds, litter and contaminants. Sources of materials shall be listed and approved by the Supervising Engineer • The Contractor should ensure that material delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including 'No go' areas) required.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
Disruption of health center activities	• The project contractor will establish a formal grievance and redress mechanisms. • Management should be informed of the intended activities, including likely dates for commencement and completion of works • Public notice and warning signs should be erected at strategic points along the access road • The Contractor will be required to minimize the risk of grievances with the local communities. • Where grievances occur, the Contractor will be required to assist in the process to investigate and resolve the grievance as effectively and quickly as reasonable; • The Contractors shall keep a 'Complaints register' on Site

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	• Copies of complaints received are to be copied to the NPCT and CPCT.
Gender Impacts	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements • Involvement of women in the GRC during construction • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	• Apply the Constitutional requirements for Gender and Inclusion. • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011. • Undertake gender mainstreaming at project design, implementation, construction, operation, and decommissioning stages.
Road safety	• There shall be no encroachment to the road carriage including temporary parking of vehicles. • The Contractor should provide and maintain caution signs along the access road to alert users on construction activities in progress to prevent potential accidents • Sensitization of project drivers on road safety measures

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	• There shall be no piling of materials on the access road.
Material sites	• The contractor should source material from existing material sites or commercial material sites that are licensed by NEMA.
Health and safety risk and PPE's use	• Provide and enforce use of PPE's after relevant training • Station a health and safety officer onsite at all times during working hours • Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan. • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	• Sensitize material delivery drivers on appropriate speed limits. • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken. • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA). • HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
Site security including fencing	• Fence the project site to improve safety and security • Involve the hospital management in the project
Traffic management	• Have flagmen onsite to control traffic at all times when during working hours
Site sanitation	• Provide a gate to the existing completed sanitation project by the World Bank and KISIP • Develop an MOU with the management of the existing sanitation block on use by project workers during construction phase

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
Dust suppression onsite	• Water the site frequently when dusty conditions set in • Provide workers with PPEs including dust masks, gum boots and overalls • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution. • Carefully control works close to the sensitive receptor (hospital) such that minimal dust is generated. • Soil waste and loose materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
GBV-SEA/SH response	• All contractors and subcontractors to sign and enforce a GBV-responsive Code of Conduct, including explicit prohibitions on sexual harassment, exploitation, abuse, and transactional sex. • Mandatory induction training for all workers (male and female) on SGBV, acceptable conduct around women, girls, and vulnerable groups, and sanctions for violations. • Separate and safe washrooms for male and female workers to reduce harassment risks. • Transparent worker recruitment procedures, prioritizing local hiring and avoiding informal engagement of minors or vulnerable youth.

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
	• Clear reporting and referral pathways for SGBV incidents, including confidential reporting options and linkage to Kilifi County/local health and GBV response services like the GRC. • Community sensitization meetings led by the SEC and GRC prior to works to inform community members about the project, expected worker conduct, and how to report concerns. • Regular supervision and monitoring by Operator's technical staff to ensure compliance with Codes of Conduct and immediate corrective action where breaches occur. • Follow the project grievance redress mechanism strictly

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Road reserve risk	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve
Traffic and pedestrian safety	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site
Shared sanitation dependency	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project
Public-use conflict	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects
Noise	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)
Dust	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)
O&M sustainability	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion
Behavioural change training	• All workers to sign code of conduct after training on GBV risk reduction • Train workers on SGBV before commencement of works

7.5.3 Operation phase impacts and corresponding mitigation measures

Table 22:Operation phase impacts and mitigation measures

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Gender and inclusivity Impacts	• The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers • All cases must be reported to authorities.
Use of the amenities	• The boda boda operators must belong to a sacco as per government requirements • Follow strictly the GRM developed for the project.
Sanitation	• Have a connection gate from the dispensary to the Banks completed sanitation project bordering the site. This will enable dispensary users to access sanitation facilities. • All users of the site to utilize available toilets at the World Bank toilets bordering the site.
Generation of solid waste	Install colour coded solid waste disposal bins onsite
Conflict and social cohesion	• Equitable allocation of parking areas in the shed. • The riders must be registered in a cooperative as per the law. • The SEC/GRC shall receive and address grievances in a timely • The County CPCT to ensure emptying of bins on schedule
Health and safety risk and PPE's use	• Provide and enforce use of PPE's after relevant training • Station a health and safety officer onsite at all times during working hours • Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan. • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times. • Sensitize material delivery drivers on appropriate speed limits. • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken. • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA). • HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces.
Site security including fencing	• Fence the project site to improve safety and security • Involve the hospital management in the project
Traffic management	Have flagmen onsite to control traffic at all times when during working hours
Site sanitation	• Provide a gate to the existing completed sanitation project by the World Bank and KISIP • Develop an MOU with the management of the existing sanitation block on use by project workers during construction phase
Dust suppression onsite	• Water the site frequently when dusty conditions set in • Provide workers with PPEs including dust masks, gum boots and overalls • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution. • Carefully control works close to the sensitive receptor (hospital) such that minimal dust is generated. • Soil waste and loose materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
SGBV response and gender inclusivity	• Design of the public space to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in waiting bays, parking areas, and access paths. – Clear, open and visible waiting bays and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit corners. For example, shops, benches, and parking areas are arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, kiosks, or fencing. – Designated, well-marked waiting bays that are comfortable and safe for women and caregivers. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Community engagement of women's groups and female riders/passengers in validating final layout and safety features before completion. • Operational rules for space use, including time-of-use guidance and codes of behavior for riders using the facility. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • Follow the project grievance redress mechanism strictly • All cases must be recorded and referred to authorities
Behavioural change training	• All workers to sign code of conduct after training on GBV risk reduction

Decommissioning Phase ESMP

The following table shows decommissioning phase ESMP

Table 23: Decommissioning Phase ESMP

Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures
Community engagement	• Inform the community of planned activities by planning for meetings • Provide alternative livelihoods to beneficiaries or relocate them to another suitable site
Health and safety risks	• All waste from septic tank shall be exhausted and dumped in approved sewer waste treatment sites • Place a First Aid Kit onsite • Restrict entry to the site completely to prevent inherent risk posed by site activities • Install warning signs onsite • Isolate the site off • Develop a site safety action plan detailing safety equipment to be used, emergency procedures, restrictions on site, frequency and personnel responsible for safety inspections and controls. • Daily site inspections and talks should be done to ensure safe work practises are adhered to; • All workmen should be provided with personal protective equipment; • The Conditions of Construction in the tender documents should stipulate health, safety and environment regulations and work procedures; • The Contractor must appoint a foreman with knowledge on health, safety and environment regulations; • All injuries that occur on site must be recorded in the accident registers and corrective actions for their prevention be instigated as appropriate (according to Section 62 of the Factories and Other Places of Work Act); • Site personnel should be encouraged to report “near-miss incidents” in order to avoid potential problems and increase safety awareness; • Statistical records on accidents and incidents should be collated and analysed on a monthly basis and forwarded to the Supervising Consultant and / or displayed on the notice boards.
Rehabilitation of project site	• Water sprinkling and use of screens to control dust; • Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions and spills • Cordoning the site off with noise blocking screens.
Compliance with laws and regulations	• Perform a decommissioning /close down Environment Audit • Inform relevant government departments including County, NEMA, DoSH et al. • Consulting with relevant consultants such as architects, physical planners, engineers and environmentalists in a bid to ascertain guidelines, anticipated de-commissioning impacts and mitigation measures.

CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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

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

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

Child Protection	Employment of workers below the age of 18 years	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the recruitment • Maintain a list of all workers, qualification and age onsite • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site • Report any incident of violation of children protection rights immediately to CPCT and NPCT for onward reporting to the bank **Enforcement responsibility and monitoring** Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures will be enforced by the Consultant through adherence to the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Code of Conduct, under the supervision of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Day-to-day monitoring will be carried out by the Supervising Engineer, Safety Officers and the safeguards team, who will verify compliance during regular site inspections. The County authorities will provide oversight consistent with their regulatory mandate. Monitoring findings will be documented, and any non-compliance will be addressed		Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	No additional cost

		through corrective actions in line with contractual requirements. **Child protection risks and mitigation (informal settlement context)** Project activities in or near informal settlement areas may present child protection risks, including exposure of children to construction activities, potential interaction with workers, and risks related to labor influx. To mitigate these risks, all project workers will be required to adhere to a signed Code of Conduct that includes child protection provisions. Worker identification and access control measures, including ID verification, will be enforced to prevent unauthorized personnel from accessing the site. Continuous site supervision will be maintained to ensure safe working practices, while community-based monitoring—through engagement with local leaders, health-center management, and community representatives—will support early identification and reporting of any concerns. These measures collectively reduce the risk of child exploitation, abuse, or unsafe exposure during project implementation.					

Gender Impacts	Sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements • Involvement of women in the GRC during pre-construction period • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya • Apply the Constitutional requirements for Gender and Inclusion • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011 • Undertake gender mainstreaming at all project stages		Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	To be covered under the BoQ
Site preparation works impacts	Noise and dust generation	• Water sprinkling and use of screens to control dust when dusty conditions set in. • Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions and spills. • Cordoning the site off.		Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	1 month	Approximately 5,000 per month

Occupational health and safety	• Health hazard; • Physical injury from slipping falling and handling equipment.	• Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate to working area for staff and visitors to the site. • Regular site reporting on health, safety and environment (HSE) issues by an appointed site supervisor.		Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	1 month	8,000 for PPE and monitoring activities

8.1 Construction phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

The contractor will be required to comply with the requirements of the ESMMP prepared at EIA stage.

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

Table 25:Construction Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs)
Road reserve risk	Risk of accidents and incidents	• Have an MOU with the county government on usage of road frontage • Consult the county roads department on road frontage use • Locate only semi-permanent structures n the road reserve	• Presence of a written MOU with the county government • Records of minutes of consultations • Physical location of the investments and design	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer • Hospital management	3 months	**No additional cost**

Traffic and pedestrian safety	Road safety incidents near the site	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access • Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections	• Presence of traffic marshals on the access road • Number of obstruction cases reported • No parking of vehicles on the road side • Presence of an access to the site • Presence of parking space onsite • Number and type of warning signs installed onsite	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	• Provide adequate access for the project • Provide adequate parking onsite for customers and delivery vehicles • Post warning signs onsite against parking on undesignated areas within the site • Provide traffic Marshalls on the access Ensure there is no obstruction of the access road through regular observations and inspections
Flooding	Damage to structures and amenities	• Raise the buildings and site amenities floors to recommended levels by the site engineer to prevent flooding onsite • Construct adequate capacity drainage system for the site					

Shared sanitation dependency	Mismanagement of the project	• Develop an MOU with county government on new WB toilets sharing with the project	Presence of an MOU with county government	Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	Indefinite	No additional cost
Public-use conflict	Conflict in management and usage of facilities	• Follow the existing GRM strictly • Have one group managing the two projects to prevent conflict • Fence the project site to improve security and safety • Provide separate access for different projects	• Presence of GRM records • MOU developed with a group to manage the facilities • Presence of a separate access for the two projects	Periodic	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	No additional cost

Noise	Excessive noise and vibration above ambient levels.	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and	• The type of equipment used • Evidence of use of Best Available Technology • Number and type of complaints recorded • Number of workers with PPE's	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	Daily	3 months

		working hours (8am-5pm)	enforce application • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits (60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm)				

Dust	Dust and smoke emissions during work.	• Ensure periodic maintenance of vehicles and machines to minimize unnecessary exhaust emissions in the atmosphere • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution • Carefully control works close to the listed sensitive receptors such that minimal dust is generated • Haulage vehicles delivering earth materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust • The construction workmen should be provided with dust masks • Construction activities should take place	• Project vehicles maintenance records • Number of grievances recorded • Presence of covered material delivery vehicles	Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	5,000 per month for monitoring

		within normal working hours (8am – 5pm)					
O&M sustainability	Project failure	• Allocate the amenities equitably for all benefitting settlements • Conduct adequate public participation on stalls allocation • Follow strictly the set allocation criteria that was agreed with the community • The county shall allocate adequate operations and maintenance budget after project completion	• Categories of project beneficiaries allocated the stalls • Presence of meeting records • Presence of documented stalls allocation criteria • Presence of budget line in the county fiscal policy for O&M	Daily	• CPCT • SEC	Indefinite	25,000 per month for repairs and maintenance
Gender and inclusivity Impacts	Gender considerations	• Design of the site to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in the project area, parking areas, and access paths. – Clear, open and visible areas and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit corners. For example, parking areas are	• Presence of project design presented to community • Amenities constructed onsite • Pre and Post construction records for the project in categories of project beneficiaries	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	As per BoQ

		arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, toilets, or fencing. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers.					

Disturbance to health centre users	Low. The construction negative impacts will not be magnified	Practice due diligence so as not to cause noise nuisance.	• Complaints recorded	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor	3 months	No additional cost
Noise and vibrations	Excessive noise and vibration above ambient.	• Where the use of construction equipment will be necessary, utilize low-noise equipment for the construction to the extent possible and with operational noise mufflers where possible. • Where a Contractor chooses to open a material site, extraction activities should only be done after approval by the relevant authorities and also effective public information. • Provide all construction workers with relevant safety gear including ear muffs at all times while at work in a noisy environment and enforce application. • The Contractor should keep noise level within acceptable limits	• Euipment servicing records • Number of complaints recorded • Number and type of PPEs provided to workers	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	To be covered under planning and administration costs of the Contractor

		(60dB) and construction activities should, where possible, be confined to normal working hours (8am-5pm).					
Impacts on drainage	Water pollution and runoff	• Direct all surface runoff into existing natural drains. • Culverts and drains to accommodate peak runoff from the site should be constructed. • All drains should be lined to minimize soil erosion and siltation	• Presence of a working drainage system • Presence of drainage structures	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	To be covered under the BoQ Best Engineering Practices
Climate change mitigation	Contribution to climate change	• Install solar security lighting onsite • Use energy saving light bulbs onsite • Use locally available materials including sand, coral stone and makuti where applicable • Service all project vehicles on schedule to reduce emissions • Source of construction materials shall be nearest to project sites to reduce carbon footprint. • Provide gutters and storage tanks for roof water harvesting	• Presence of a solar system onsite • Type of roofing materials present onsite • Distance travelled to material sites • Presnce of rain water harvesting system • Number of trees planted onsite and offsite	• Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT	3 months	As per BoQ

		• Design the project to be resilient to climate factors through design i.e. high roofs, proper drainage system to prevent flooding and raising structures ground level. Planting trees on and offsite to enhance water percolation, regulate temperatures and improve overall aesthetic value of project sites and settlement.					
Waste generation	Generation of solid wastes and liquid wastes	• Site should be provided with appropriate solid waste-holding color coded bins to be regularly emptied for disposal by NEMA licensed waste handlers or CGK. • For the spoil generated, disposal should be done in a position that will facilitate the prevention of storm water runoff from washing the spoil into drains.	• Number and type of waste holding onsite • Waste disposal records kept onsite • Presence of a designated site for solid waste	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	Covered under BOQ on administration cost
Community Health and Occupational	Risk of work-related accidents, diseases and	• Considering the high temperatures in the project environment, job rotations and rest	• Labour records kept onsite • Health	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	Provision of safe drinking water for the workforce 10,000.00

Health and Safety	insecurities. Community ailments arising from project impacts	breaks for the workforce should be carried out. • Contractor should develop an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and health and safety management plan • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times • Sensitize construction drivers on appropriate speed limits • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken. • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must	records of workers • Presence of writte Emergency response numbers displayed prominenty onsite • Records of sensitization meetings for workers • Number and type of PPE's provided to workers • Presence of a First Aid Kit onsite • Records of HIV/Aids campaigns held • Presence of clean potable water for workers				HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign 50,000.00 HIV/AIDS Prevention Campaign 50,000.00 Health and safety measures on site 120,000.00

		have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA). • HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces. • Provide workers with clean potable water and make arrangements for them to use the sanitary facilities constructed through WB funding neighbouring the site.					
Child Protection	Employment of workers below the age of 18 years	• Ensure every potential job seeker provides an original national identity card during the recruitment. • The Contractor to sign a code of conduct prohibiting employment of under-age workers on site. • Enforcement responsibility and monitoring Day-to-day monitoring will be carried out by the Supervising Engineer, Safety Officers and the safeguards team, who will	• Presence of daily labour records • Presence of a written code of conduct for workers • Monitoring records kept onsite • Records of cases referred to authorities	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT • Local Administration • SEC	3 months	Covered under Bill BOQ

		verify compliance during regular site inspections. The County authorities will provide oversight consistent with their regulatory mandate. Monitoring findings will be documented, and any non-compliance will be addressed through corrective actions in line with contractual requirements. Child protection risks and mitigation (informal settlement context) Project activities in or near informal settlement areas may present child protection risks, including exposure of children to construction activities, potential interaction with workers, and risks related to labor influx. To mitigate these risks, all project workers will be required to adhere to a signed Code of Conduct that includes child protection provisions. Worker identification and access control measures, including ID verification, will be enforced to prevent unauthorized personnel					

		from accessing the site. Continuous site supervision will be maintained to ensure safe working practices, while community-based monitoring—through engagement with local leaders, health-center management, and community representatives—will support early identification and reporting of any concerns. These measures collectively reduce the risk of child exploitation, abuse, or unsafe exposure during project implementation.					
Conflict prevention	General impacts	• The health center administration should be involved in the site location to avoid conflict with youth groups running boda boda business. • The project design should take into account availability of access for deliveries and services and any future works.	• Records of consultation meetings with hospital authorities • Presence of a design showing access points	Daily	• Contractor • CPCT • Supervising Engineer	3 months	10,000 per meeting
	Sanitation impacts	The Contractor should comply with all laws and	• Records of enforcement	Daily		3 months	

		any by-laws relating to public health and sanitation Develop an MOU for use of the completed toilet with the county	actions carried out by authorities • Presence of an MOU for managing the facilities				
	Workshop impacts	• If it is necessary to do maintenance on site, but outside of the workshop area, the Contractor should obtain the approval of the supervising Engineer prior to commencing activities. • The Contractor should ensure that there is no contamination of the soil, vegetation or surface water in his workshop and other plant or emergency maintenance facilities.	Presence of a repairs and maintenance workshop	Daily			
	General materials handling and storage	• All materials should be stored within the working area unless otherwise approved by the Supervising Engineer. • All fill, soil and/or sand materials should be free of weeds, litter and contaminants. Sources of materials shall be listed and approved by	• Presence of a materials storage store • Inspection records of materials	Daily		3 months	

		the Supervising Engineer • The Contractor should ensure that material delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including 'No go' areas) required.					
Disruption of health center activities	Interference with hospital operations.	• The project contractor will establish a formal grievance and redress mechanisms. • Management should be informed of the intended activities, including likely dates for commencement and completion of works • Public notice and warning signs should be erected at strategic points along the access road • The Contractor will be required to minimize the risk of grievances with the local communities. • Where grievances occur, the Contractor will be required to assist in the process to investigate and resolve	• Presence of a written GRM • Notices issued on works commencement • Warning signs posted onsite • Number of grievances received and solved • Number of grievances escalated to NPCT and World Bank	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	Erection of public signboard 40,000.00

		the grievance as effectively and quickly as reasonable; • The Contractors shall keep a 'Complaints register' on Site • Copies of complaints received are to be copied to the NPCT and CPCT.					
Gender Impacts	Sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence	• The Proponent to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with contractual social safeguard requirements • Involvement of women in the GRC during construction • Contractor to ensure signing and adherence to Code of conduct by all employees and sub-contractors • Contractor to institute grievance redress mechanisms that will handle any related cases reported with full respect and obedience to the laws of Kenya. • Apply the Constitutional	• Policy on SEA/SH developed for the project • Gender balance in the constituted GRC's • Signed code of conduct by all workers • Presence of a written grievance redress mechanism • Gender balance in employment creation	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT • Local administration • SEC	3 months	12,000 per month for monitoring meetings

		requirements for Gender and Inclusion. • Apply all guidelines under the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011. • Undertake gender mainstreaming at project design, implementation, construction, operation, and decommissioning stages.					
Road safety	Accidents involving pedestrians and motorists	• There shall be no encroachment to the road carriage including temporary parking of vehicles. • The Contractor should provide and maintain caution signs along the access road to alert users on construction activities in progress to prevent potential accidents • Sensitization of project drivers on road safety measures • There shall be no piling of materials on the access road.	• Number of incidents or accidents recorded • Presence of warning signs • Number of safety awareness campaign's held for the workers	• Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	Traffic control 40,000.00

Material sites	Excavation for construction materials	• The contractor should source material from existing material sites or commercial material sites that are licensed by NEMA.	• Documented source of construction materials • Licenses held for the material sites	Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer		To be covered under planning and administration costs of the Contractor
Cumulative impacts							
Health and safety risk and PPE's use	Risk of accidents and incidents	• Provide and enforce use of PPE's after relevant training • Station a health and safety officer onsite at all times during working hours • Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan. • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times. • Sensitize material delivery drivers on appropriate speed limits. • Workmen should be provided with suitable	Number and type of PPE's provided to workers Presence of and Health amd Safety officer onsite Presence of an ERP onsit Number of sensitization campaigns held for workers Records of speed limit violations per driver Number of HIV/Aids campaigns held	Daily	CPCT Contractor Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget

		PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken. • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA). • HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces.					
Site security including fencing	Rise in insecurity incidents including theft	• Fence the project site to improve safety and security • Involve the hospital management in the project	Presence of an isolating fence onsite Records of meetings with hospital management	Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget
Traffic management	Risk of accidents and incidents	• Have flagmen onsite to control traffic at all times when during working hours	Presence of flagmen along the access road	Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget
Site sanitation	Break down in public health and outbreak of communicable diseases	• Provide a gate to the existing completed sanitation project by the World Bank and KISIP	Presence of an access gate to the site Presence of an MOU developed	One month	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget

		• Develop an MOU with the management of the existing sanitation block on use by project workers during construction phase	with the county government Type of dust control measures implemented onsite Dust pollution records kept onsite and complaints recorded				
Dust suppression onsite	Dust nuisance Rise in respiratory diseases in the area	• Water the site frequently when dusty conditions set in • Provide workers with PPEs including dust masks, gum boots and overalls • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution. • Carefully control works close to the sensitive receptor (hospital) such that minimal dust is generated.	• Number of times watering is done • Number and type of PPE's provided to workers • Number of grievances logged and solved	Daily	• CPCT • Contractor • Supervising Engineer	3 months	10,000 when dusty conditions set in

		• Soil waste and loose materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust					
GBV-SEA/SH response	Harassment of women and girls	• All contractors and subcontractors to sign and enforce a GBV-responsive Code of Conduct, including explicit prohibitions on sexual harassment, exploitation, abuse, and transactional sex. • Mandatory induction training for all workers (male and female) on SGBV, acceptable conduct around women, girls, and vulnerable groups, and sanctions for violations. • Separate and safe washrooms for male and female workers to reduce harassment risks. • Transparent worker recruitment procedures, prioritizing local hiring and avoiding informal engagement of minors or vulnerable youth.	• Number of cases recorded • Number of cases reported to authorities' • Presence of all workers/staff signed code of conduct • Presence of separate washrooms for men and women • Labour recruitment records • Presence of a functioning GRC • Number of cases reported to authorities	Daily	• Contractor • Supervising Engineer • CPCT • Local administration • SEC	3 months	60,000 for trainings and GRC facilitation

		• Clear reporting and referral pathways for SGBV incidents, including confidential reporting options and linkage to Kilifi County/local health and GBV response services like the GRC. • Community sensitization meetings led by the SEC and GRC prior to works to inform community members about the project, expected worker conduct, and how to report concerns. • Regular supervision and monitoring by Operator's technical staff to ensure compliance with Codes of Conduct and immediate corrective action where breaches occur. • Follow the project grievance redress mechanism strictly					
Behavioural change training	Entrenched bias against women and girls	• All workers to sign code of conduct after training on GBV risk reduction	Presence of a Code of Conduct for all workers	Daily	CPCT Contractor Supervising Engineer	3 months	60,000 for trainings

		• Train workers on SGBV before commencement of works					

8.2 Operation phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

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

Table 26: Operation Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh)
Gender and inclusivity Impacts	Sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence	• The CPCT to implement policy on sexual exploitation / harassment and gender-based violence in accordance with social safeguard requirements for workers • All cases must be reported to authorities.	• Presence of a policy on sexual harassment • Number of cases reported to authorities	• Monthly	• CPCT • SEC/GRC • Boda boda operators	Indefinite	No additional cost
Use of the amenities	Conflict in use of the shed	• The boda boda operators must belong to a sacco as per government requirements • Follow strictly the GRM developed for the project.	• Registration certificate for boda boda riders • Number of cases recorded and resolved	• Monthly	• CPCT • Boda boda operators • GRC	Indefinite	No additional cost

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh)
Sanitation	• Outbreak of diseases i.e. cholera • Soil contamination	• Have a connection gate from the dispensary to the Banks completed sanitation project bordering the site. This will enable dispensary users to access sanitation facilities. • All users of the site to utilize available toilets at the World Bank toilets bordering the site.	• Presence of a walkway to the WB funded toilet • Toilet O&M records	• Monthly	• CPCT • SEC/GRC	Indefinite	Individuals bears cost of usage
Generation of solid waste	Littering of the site	Install colour coded solid waste disposal bins onsite	• Number and type of bins installed onsite	• Monthly	• CPCT • Boda boda operators	indefinite	Maintenance as per county budget
Conflict and social cohesion	Social discord and occurrence of conflict	• Equitable allocation of parking areas in the shed. • The riders must be registered in a cooperative as per the law. • The SEC/GRC shall receive and address grievances in a timely • The County CPCT to ensure emptying of bins on schedule	• Presence of an allocation criteria for the shed usage • Registration certificate for the riders • Waste disposal records onsite	• Monthly	• CPCT • Boda boda operators	indefinite	No additional cost

Health and safety risk and PPE's use	Risk of accidents and incidents	• Provide and enforce use of PPE's after relevant training • Station a health and safety officer onsite at all times during working hours • Contractor should develop an emergency response plan and health and safety management plan. • Provision of instructions, information and training to the workers on the hazards present at the workplace and ensure safe working methods are established and enforced at all times. • Sensitize material delivery drivers on appropriate speed limits. • Workmen should be provided with suitable PPEs for the kind of work being undertaken. • On site a fully equipped first aid kit and a Safety Officer who has first aid training and knowledge of safety regulations should be available. In addition, the contractor must have workmen's compensation cover (WIBA).	• Workers provided with clean drinking water • Rotation records for workers • Workers wearing appropriate PPE's at all times • Presence of grievance records onsite • Records of sick leave granted • Presence of nursing points for mothers and records of nursing breaks provided • Provide safe working conditions for workers • Records of workers rotation records • Presence of an emergency response plan		CPCT Contractor Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh)
		• HIV and STI's awareness and prevention campaigns should be conducted in the camps or workplaces.	for the project site • Presence of written instructions for workers on safety • Presence of workers PPE • Presence of vehicle speed calming measures along the access road • Availability of WIBA cover for workers • Availability of toilets for workers • Number of HIV/Aid's sensitization campaigns held in the settlement				

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh)
Site security including fencing	Rise in insecurity incidents including theft	• Fence the project site to improve safety and security • Involve the hospital management in the project	• Presence of a fence • Records of meetings with hospital management	Daily	CPCT Contractor Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget
Traffic management	Risk of accidents and incidents	Have flagmen onsite to control traffic at all times when during working hours	• Presence of flagmen onsite	Daily	CPCT Contractor Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget
Site sanitation	Break down in public health and outbreak of communicable diseases	• Provide a gate to the existing completed sanitation project by the World Bank and KISIP • Develop an MOU with the management of the existing sanitation block on use by project workers during construction phase	• Presence of a gate to access the new WB funded toilet • Presence of an MOU for operation and maintenance of the facilities	Daily	CPCT Contractor Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh)
Dust suppression onsite	Dust nuisance Rise in respiratory diseases in the area	• Water the site frequently when dusty conditions set in • Provide workers with PPEs including dust masks, gum boots and overalls • Protecting local communities from dust pollution by establishing a project grievance reporting mechanism; logging grievances reported regarding dust pollution and progress of resolution. • Carefully control works close to the sensitive receptor (hospital) such that minimal dust is generated. • Soil waste and loose materials should be covered to reduce spills and windblown dust	• Presence of visible dust • Presence of site isolation fence • Number of complaints recorded • Number of times watering is done onsite • Number and type of PPE's issued to workers • Presence of covered mounds of soil	Daily	CPCT Contractor Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget

SGBV response and gender inclusivity	Rise in grievances	• Design of the public space to incorporate gender-responsive infrastructure, including: – Adequate solar-powered lighting in waiting bays, parking areas, and access paths. – Clear, open and visible waiting bays and avoidance of concealed or poorly lit corners. For example, shops, benches, and parking areas are arranged so nothing is hidden behind walls, kiosks, or fencing. – Designated, well-marked waiting bays that are comfortable and safe for women and caregivers. • Installation of ramps and accessible pathways to support women with children, pregnant women, and PWDs. • Community engagement of women's groups and female riders/passengers in validating final layout	• Type of structures constructed and ease of use • Presence of access ramps onsite • Presence of project design presented to community • Amenities constructed onsite • Pre and Post construction records for the project in categories of project beneficiaries • Warning signs posted onsite • Presence of an operational GRM • Number and type of complaints recorded • Number of cases referred to authorities	Daily	CPCT Contractor Supervising Engineer	3 months	As per O&M budget

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh)
		and safety features before completion. • Operational rules for space use, including time-of-use guidance and codes of behavior for riders using the facility. • Visible mounted signage on zero tolerance for harassment, with information on reporting mechanisms. • Periodic post-construction monitoring to assess whether women and other vulnerable groups are using the space safely and comfortably, with adjustments made as needed. • Follow the project grievance redress mechanism strictly • All cases must be recorded and referred to authorities					
Behavioural change training	Spread of SGBV cases	• All workers to sign code of conduct after training on GBV risk reduction	Code of condust signed by all workers	Daily	3 months	CPCT Contractor Supervising Engineer	As per O&M budget

8.3 Decommissioning Phase Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

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

Table 27: Decommissioning Phase ESMP

Environmental and Social Issues	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring frequency	Time frame	Responsibility for Intervention and Monitoring	Estimated Costs (Kshs)
Community engagement	Managing expectations from settlements' community	• Inform the community of planned activities by planning for meetings • Provide alternative livelihoods to beneficiaries or relocate them to another suitable site	Notices issued to the community Number of workers liked to alternative forms of employment/businesses	Daily	1 month	• CPCT • SEC • Local administration • Park management	50,000 for meetings

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

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

Rehabilitation of project site	Noise and dust pollution	• Water sprinkling and use of screens to control dust; • Maintenance of equipment for efficiency, minimising noise production, emissions and spills • Cordoning the site off with noise blocking screens.	Number of times water is sprinkled onsite and presence of a standby water bowser Presence of an isolating fence onsite	Daily	2 months	CPCT	50,000
Compliance with laws and regulations	Enforcement action initiated	• Perform a decommissioning /close down Environment Audit • Inform relevant government departments including County, NEMA, DoSH et al. • Consulting with relevant consultants such as architects, physical planners, engineers and environmentalists in a bid to ascertain guidelines, anticipated de-commissioning impacts and mitigation measures.	Presene of a contract for closedown audit Notices issued to authorities Number of relevant consultants contracted onsite	Daily	CPCT Contractor	2 months	150,000 for Audit

CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

The proposed project activities will be implemented entirely on public land, comprising section within the designated road reserve and areas located inside the Muyeye Health Center compound, as confirmed through land due diligence and written County approval. On the road reserve we have the public waiting bay as well as improvement of the already existing market stalls - providing ramps and cabro works and in the health centre we will have a public waiting bay, dust bins, two shops-hospital canteen, public benches and children play area and cabro works. No land acquisition is required for the project, and there will be no physical or economic displacement. No households, structures, or livelihoods will be affected, and access to adjacent properties, services, or public facilities will not be restricted during construction or operation. All project activities will take place on public land within the road reserve and the health center compound, with written County approval in place. No land acquisition, displacement, or loss of livelihoods is anticipated, and OP 4.12 does not apply.

The project designs have been completed and approved. However, there are challenges in land title acquisition for the project site and the process is currently ongoing with assistance of CGK.

The land where the project will be located is public in nature (see Appendix 1). The National Land Commission has confirmed the same, hence there is assurance on project location which is likely to speed up titling process. The Part Development Plan for the site is available (see Appendix 2) and this confirms that the land is available for public use for the project pending titling.

There have been extensive consultations with County Government of Kilifi on the project location and availability and they granted a Letter of Authorization (See Appendix 3). This shows project acceptability and compliance with county requirements and long-term sustainability.

Extensive stakeholder consultations were done for the project through community specific meetings within the settlement. This had an effect of collecting relevant views that influenced design and promoted community acceptability of the project (see Appendix 4).

9.2 Recommendations

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

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

The screening assessment therefore requires the preparation of a Summary Project Report for submission to NEMA to address any social impacts emanating at all stages of project development. The nature of the project is small scale with minor localised impacts. No displacements will occur in this project as the site identified is public land with no squatters. Consultations were held with hospital management, roads authority in the county to gain their permission for site use for the project which was granted. The site lies along a county road and the county has given authorization for construction of a waiting bay there.

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

REFERENCES

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase II (KISIP II), Community Development Plans, 2023-2033
Environmental Management and Coordination Act EMCA 1999 and Legal Notice 31 and 32 of 30th April 2019

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

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

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

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase II (KISIP II), Safeguards Procedures Manual, May 2022
Kilifi County Integrated Development Plan, 2023-2027
National Climate Change Response Strategy, Government of Kenya. April 2010,

Appendix 1: Letter of Authorization from County Government of Kilifi

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KILIFI

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

Dept. Email: lands@kilifi.go.ke
When Replying please quote:
Your Ref:

P.O BOX 519
KILIFI, KENYA

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

DATE: 7TH APRIL 2025

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

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

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

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

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

Appendix 2: Letter from Kilifi Roads department as evidence of engagement with the roads department confirming that the intervention on the County road wayleave is agreed upon

COUNTRY GOVERNMENT OF KILIFI





DEPARTMENT OF ROADS, TRANSPORT & PUBLIC WORKS

Email: kilificountygovt@gmail.com
When replying please quote:

P.O.BOX 519
KILIFI, KENYA

Our Ref: CG/KLF/RTPW/LND/HSG/VOL. 1/288

23rd May, 2025

The Chief Officer,
Housing and Urban Development,
County Government of Kilifi.

RE: AUTHORITY TO BUILD A BODA BODA SHED ON A ROAD RESERVE

Reference is made to your letter No. CG/KLF/LND/HSG/KISIP2/ VOL. V/92 on the above matter.

Authority is hereby granted for the construction of boda boda shed at a site along Saba saba Metro and infront of Muyeye Health Centre within Muyeye 1 settlement as it is on a County road reserve.

Kindly liaise with our roads officer in-charge of Malindi Sub-county (**Patrick Kenga – 0720374312**) for ease of implementation.

CHIEF OFFICER
ROADS, TRANSPORT & PUBLIC WORKS
KILIFI COUNTY GOVERNMENT
P. O. Box 519 - 80108
KILIFI

PHILIP CHARO
CHIEF OFFICER
ROADS AND TRANSPORT

CC: County Executive Committee Member,
Roads, Transport & Public Works.

Roads officer,
Malindi sub-county.

Appendix 3: Minutes and attendance list of meetings

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

MINUTES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF WAITING BAY AND CHILDREN PLAYGROUND AREA AND IMPROVEMENTS AT MUYEYE, MALINDI,
HELD ON 20.05.2026 AT MUYEYE, MALINDI
FROM 10:05 HRS TO 11:51 HRS EAT

1. ATTENDANCE

- 6 SEC & GRC Leaders
- 38 Men 32 Female community members

Kilifi County Government Representatives:

- Kenneth K. Rimba – Ward Administrator, Sokoni Ward
- Andrew Aming'a – Sokoni Ward MCA Representative
- Bakari Said - Chair of Grievance Committee
- Mzee Mwinyi - Executive Chair
- Beatrice Mwambaru - Secretary
- Raphael Chai - PWD Representative
- William Mjape - Chairman Grievance committee

KASH Team (Project Operator - Consultant):

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

2. AGENDA

- Environmental Impact Assessment briefs
- AOB

KEY

DISCUSSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

MIN No.	KEY DISCUSSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS	AGREED ACTION
MIN: 1	OPENING AND PRELIMINARIES The meeting was opened with a word of prayer led by Beatrice Mwambaru. John Ireri welcomed all participants and thanked them for attending the meeting. He then gave the opening remarks and introduced the purpose of the meeting. It was emphasized that public participation as required under Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and Environment Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387, and World Bank requirements must be conducted before project commencement; at the planning phase, to incorporate stakeholders' views and inform the designs. It was further stressed about the need for compliance with regulations by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), and the County Government, particularly on waste management and road safety. The stakeholders were informed that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was being conducted to guide proper planning and implementation of the project. Following the assessment, the project will be approved. Members were also informed that implementation discussions were ongoing.	For Information
MIN: 2	PROJECT INFORMATION DISSEMINATION BY THE PROJECT SOCIOLOGIST The project Sociologist welcomed all members to the meeting and introduced the proposed project. She emphasized on the importance of EIA process, its requirements and highlighted that public participation is key stage during planning of every project. She assured the participants that their views would be included at all stages of project development. She then informed members that there would be a need for supervision around the playground area during the implementation of the project with safety officers onsite. She then handed over to the Environmental Expert. The project Environmental Expert explained to the stakeholders what Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is, its importance citing relevant examples and the requirement of EIA. The representative explained the purpose and importance of public participation in the planning stage of the project. He also explained the Legal Framework for the project, project alternatives, anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures among other issues affecting the proposed project. Iimpact's highlighted by stakeholders included the following: The following were the expressed positive impacts of the project by the stakeholders: • Tender opportunities for women groups. • Employment for local youth • Cabro paving works will improve site appearance • Promotion of socio-economic inclusion for disadvantaged groups of people i.e. disabled, youth, women et al. • Improved security within the market area • Solar lighting for night business operations • It will create job opportunities during construction and occupational phases this will include but not limited to: attendants, cleaners, maintenance staff and management.	For Information

	• It will provide ready market for construction materials for local businesses • It will help in environmental conservation through planting trees onsite • The vulnerable members of the society will have socio economic inclusion through allocation of trading space. The designs presented are also disability friendly. The following were the expressed negative impacts of the project by the stakeholders: • Risk of traffic accidents along the access road • Noise and dust generation during construction phase • Misallocation of the trading spaces might occur leading to community disaffection • The site might flood during rainy season • Safety incidents might occur • Dust generation The following were the proposed mitigation measures by stakeholders for the above negative impacts; • Construction works should be done within daytime working hours • Noisy and vibration causing activities should not be carried out at night • Provide flagmen when material delivery vehicles are accessing the site. Install speed limit signs onsite to warn drivers to reduce speed • First Aid Kits should be provided onsite as well as making arrangements with emergency services • Provide design that takes care of flooding potential onsite through raised foundation • Follow strictly the allocation criteria that was agreed with the community to prevent exclusion and conflict. • Water the area when dusty conditions set in	
MIN: 3	PLENARY SESSION The following were deliberations during the plenary session in the meeting conducted by the project Sociologist: Members expressed gratitude for the project and warmly welcomed it within the community. They emphasized that the project would greatly benefit the youth through employment, education, and skill development opportunities. Stakeholders also encouraged young people to apply for the opportunities available so that they could benefit from the training and employment opportunities provided by the project. It was further noted that participants who successfully complete the training program would be awarded certificates by the project.	

MIN: 4	STAKEHOLDERS RESOLUTION AND CLOSING REMARKS The project Sociologist assured stakeholders that community interests will be considered in the course of project implementation and that there will be close cooperation throughout the project cycle with the community. The County representative took over and urged the community members to actively participate in the proposed project. He also thanked the consultant for organizing the meeting to collect community views. He said that the local community will be provided with employment and that they will immensely benefit from the project and said that there will be positive and negative impacts that will emanate from the project but the benefits outweigh the negatives and will be addressed as per the NEMA requirements. The stakeholders gave consent for the project to be implemented through a unanimous show of hands.	For Information & Action
MIN: 5	AOB The project is welcome in the community. There is land scarcity for public projects at Muyeye. An MOU should be made between the community and county government on management of the project	For Information
MIN: 6	**ADJOURNMENT:** With no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:51 Hrs following a closing prayer by one of the community members.	

CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES

Confirmed by:

County Government Representative

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

KASH (The Consultant's) Representative

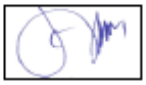
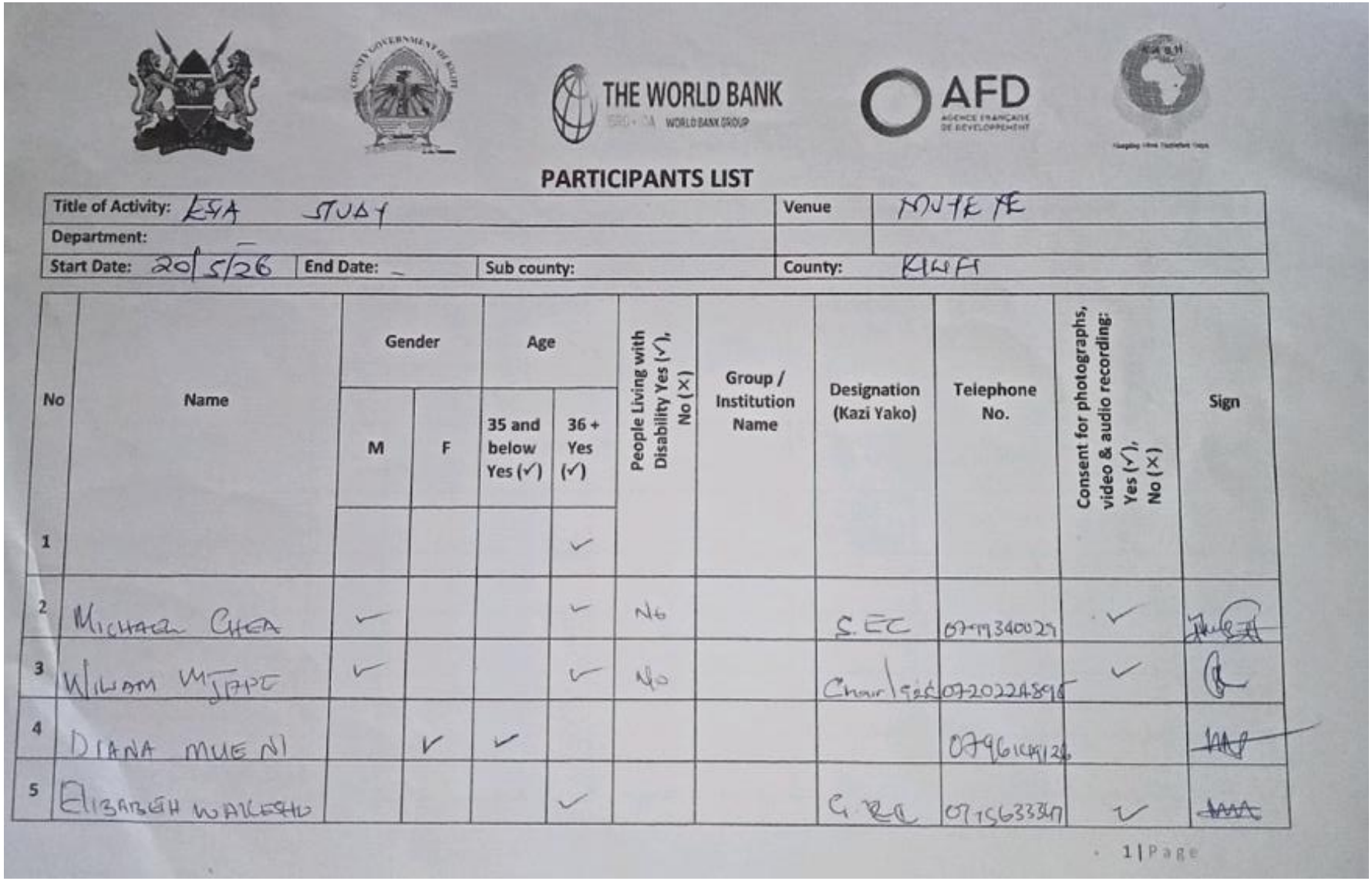
Name: Thomas Abol Position: Team Leader Sign:  Date: 20.05.2026

Photo Log showing stakeholder meeting in progress









THE WORLD BANK

AFD
AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Title of Activity: ESIA STUDY				Venue	MUTE AE
Department:					
Start Date: 20/5/26	End Date: _	Sub county:		County:	KILIFI

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (×)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (×)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1					✓						
2	MICHAEL CHEA	✓			✓	No		S.EC	0719340029	✓	
3	WILSON MUTAPE	✓			✓	No		Chair/Sec	0720224898	✓	
4	DIANA MUENI		✓	✓					0796164126		
5	ELIZABETH WAKESHO				✓			G RC	0715633347	✓	











No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (×)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (×)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	JOHN IKERI	✓		—	✓		KASH	ENVIRONMENT OFFICER	0722612821	✓	
2	Beatrice Mwambani		✓	✓			KASH	SECRETARY	0768013435	✓	
3											
4											
5											
6											





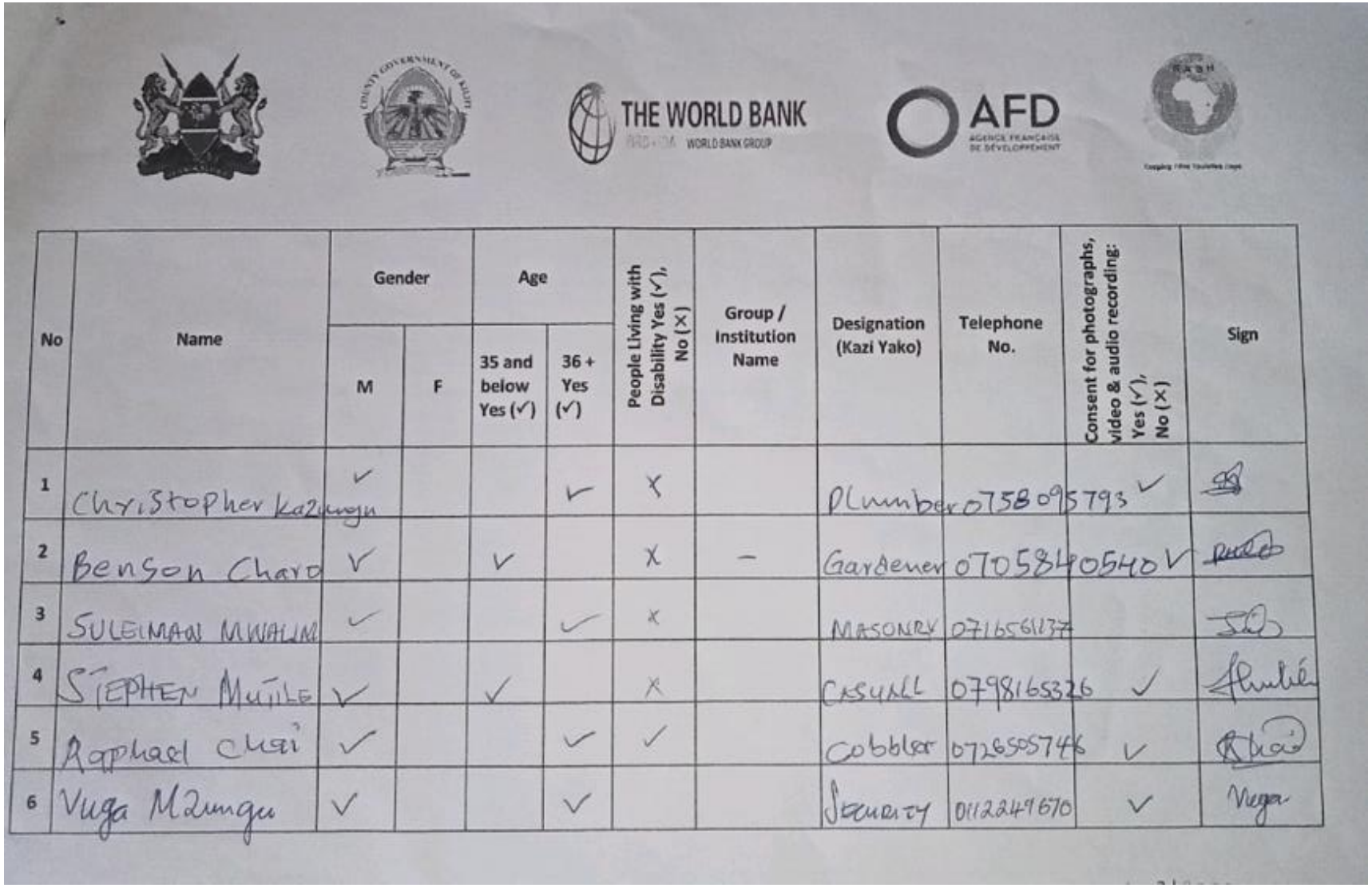




PARTICIPANTS LIST

Title of Activity: ESIA STUDY		Venue	MUTEYE
Department:			
Start Date: 20/5/26	End Date: -	Sub county:	County: KILIFI

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (×)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (×)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1											
2	MANGESO M. MICOMA	✓			✓			B.R.C	0735378[illegible]	✓	
3	Kaingu Chana	✓			✓				0114420926	✓	
4	Kalama Kazingu	✓			✓				0714856538	✓	
5	Baraka Cuula	✓		✓		×		Chef	0727753911	✓	



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA WORLD BANK GROUP

AFD
AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

No	Name	Gender		Age		People Living with Disability Yes (✓), No (X)	Group / Institution Name	Designation (Kazi Yako)	Telephone No.	Consent for photographs, video & audio recording: Yes (✓), No (X)	Sign
		M	F	35 and below Yes (✓)	36 + Yes (✓)						
1	Chrystopher Kazungu	✓			✓	X		Plumber	0758095793	✓	
2	Benson Chard	✓		✓		X	–	Gardener	0705840540	✓	
3	SULEIMAN MWALIM	✓			✓	X		MASONRY	0716561137		
4	STEPHEN MUTILE	✓		✓		X		CASUAL	0798165326	✓	
5	Raphael Chai	✓			✓	✓		cobbler	0726505746	✓	
6	Vuga Mzungu	✓			✓			Security	0112249670	✓	Vuga