REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

State Department for Housing and Urban Development.

SECOND KENYA INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (KISIP 2)

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

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

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

PREPARED BY

Pamoja Trust

July 2026

Location of the Proposed Sub-Project

Mwanzo Site and Service Informal Settlement, Kiplombe Ward, Turbo Sub-County, Uasin Gishu County, Kenya

GPS Coordinates
Latitude: **0.5301^0N**
Longitude: **35.2547^0E**

Elevation
Approximately **1933 meters above sea level**

Prepared for

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

Under

Second Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP II)

Supported by

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

Consultant:
Pamoja Trust Consultants

Lead Environmental and Social Expert:
Joab Okullo

Period of Assessment:
August 2025 – March 2026

PROJECT FACT SHEET

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

EXPERT FACT SHEET

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

Certification by an environmental and social expert

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

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

The findings presented in this report are based on the environmental and social impact assessment, field reconnaissance, stakeholder consultations, and review of relevant project documentation. The assessment reflects the identified environmental and social risks and impacts and outlines appropriate mitigation and management measures.

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

Report Received by:
NPCT Representative
Name: George Arwa

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

DETAILED SUMMARY OF THE PROPONENT

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

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

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

- Greening and landscaping for improved aesthetic value of the surroundings of the social hall (ie. Open park).
- Multi-purpose Community centre which comprises:
  - Ground Floor- comprises a meeting hall with a capacity of up to 100 persons, a day care with the capacity of up to 20 children, complete with playing/learning area, sleeping mats, and ablution area, kitchenette, and home craft.
  - First Floor- an Information Communication Technology (ICT) centre with a carrying capacity of up to 25 working stations, 2No. training rooms, a service room, and an office.

Disclaimer

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

The proposed interventions include the construction of a multi-purpose community centre. The facility will have an approximate combined capacity of over 100 users at a time, with the main hall accommodating up to 100 people, the ICT centre providing approximately 25 workstations, and the daycare facility accommodating up to 20 children. The project site is located on public land (Parcel No. Block 11/794), confirmed by the County Government of Uasin Gishu and the National Land Commission as available and free from encumbrances. The site for the proposed sub-projects is situated within a densely populated informal settlement characterized by mixed land use and proximity to sensitive receptors, including schools, residential dwellings, and community facilities.

Baseline assessments conducted through field reconnaissance, socio-economic surveys, and stakeholder consultations indicate that the settlement faces challenges related to limited economic opportunities, inadequate infrastructure, poor waste management, and insufficient recreational facilities. The socio-economic survey, involving 1050 households, highlights high reliance on informal livelihoods and significant demand for improved social and economic infrastructure.

EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32) classifies the project as Low Risk**,** indicating that the anticipated impacts are site-specific, temporary, and manageable through appropriate mitigation measures. As such, the preparation of a summary project report (SPR) is required.

Anticipated construction-phase impacts include dust emissions, noise and vibration, waste generation, occupational health and safety risks, temporary traffic disruptions, and localized disturbance within the project area. Operational impacts are expected to include increased municipal waste generation, pressure on existing services and infrastructure, and management-related challenges associated with operation of the facilities. Decommissioning impacts are expected to be localized and temporary, including demolition waste generation, dust emissions, noise, and occupational health and safety risks.

All identified impacts are considered manageable through implementation of the site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which outlines mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, responsibilities, timelines, and costs across all phases of the project.

Stakeholder engagement during the assessment confirmed strong community support for the project and highlighted key concerns related to employment opportunities, facility management, and long-term sustainability of the facilities. These concerns have been integrated into project design and mitigation planning. The project is expected to generate significant positive impacts, including improved social infrastructure, enhanced recreational opportunities, increased access to community services, and improved environmental conditions within the settlement.

In conclusion, the proposed Mwanzo sub-projects are environmentally and socially viable, provided that all mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP are fully adhered to. It is therefore recommended that the project be approved for implementation subject to compliance with the ESMP and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

ACRONYMS

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
ARAP	Abreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CDP	Community Development Plan
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CEA	Child Exploitation and Abuse
CPCT	County Project Coordination Team
CGUG	County Government of Uasin Gishu
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DOSH	Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services
EA	Environmental Audit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELDOWAS	Eldoret Water and Sanitation Company
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GoK	Government of Kenya
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project
KPC	Kenya Pipeline Company
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
LMP	Labour Management Plan
NCA	National Construction Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NPCT	National Project Coordination Team
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
OP	Operational Policy
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health

PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Project Development Objective
POM	Project Operations Manual
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEC	Settlement Executive Committtee
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SMP	Social Management Plan
SPR	Summary Project Report
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
VMGF	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework
WB	World Bank
WIBA	Work Injury Benefits Act

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 7
ACRONYMS 9
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 14
1.1 Sub-Project Objective 14
1.2 Sub-Project Justification 15
1.3 Objectives of the ESIA 15
1.4 Scope of the ESIA Study 16
1.5 Assessment Methodology 16
1.6 ESIA Team 19
1.7 Project Implementing Agency / Structure 19
1.8 Structure of the Report 20
1.9 Study Methodology 20
CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION 22
2.1 Introduction 22
2.2 Project Location 22
2.3 Design of the Proposed Sub-Projects 24
2.4 Facility Management and Operational Governance 26
2.5 Construction Activities 27
2.6 Materials to be used in Construction 27
2.7 Wastes to be Generated and Methods of Disposal 28
CHAPTER 3: POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK 30
3.1 Introduction 30
3.2 Legal Framework 30
3.3 Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01) 39
3.4 Institutional Framework 39
CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC BASELINE INFORMATION 43
4.1 Environmental Description of the Area 43
4.1.1 Physiography 43
4.1.2 Flora 44
4.1.3 Environmental Challenges 44
4.2 Socio-Economic Baseline Information 44
CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION 50
5.1 Public Participation 50

5.2 Stakeholder Identification 50
5.3 Purpose of Public and Stakeholder Consultation 51
5.4 Public Consultation Process 51
5.5 Issues Raised During the Consultation 52
5.6 Disclosure and Future Engagement 54
CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES 55
6.1 Introduction 55
6.2 No Project Alternative 55
6.3 Alternative Location 55
6.4 Alternative Design and Technology Option 56
6.5 Current Project Option 56
CHAPTER 7: ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES 58
7.1 Introduction 58
7.2 Positive impacts of the proposed sub-projects 58
7.3 Negative impacts of the proposed sub-projects 58
CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP) 68
8.1 Introduction and ESMP Approach 68
8.2 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity 68
8.3 Monitoring, Reporting and Grievance Redress 69
8.4 Environmental and Social Management Measures 70
8.4.1 Pre-Construction Phase 70
8.4.2 Construction phase 71
8.4.3 Operational phase 76
8.4.4 Decommissioning phase 79
8.5 Summary of ESMP 81
8.6 ESMP Implementation Costs 81
8.7 Summary 81
CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 82
8.8 Conclusions 82
8.9 Recommendations 82
ANNEXES 84
Annex 1: Architectural Drawings 84
Annex 2: Land ownership confirmation 88
Annex 3: Minutes of public consultation meeting 89
Annex 4: Chance Find Procedure 107

Annex 5: Socio-economic Questionnaire 110

List of Tables

Table 1: Scope table of the sub-projects 25
Table 2: Land verification reference table 25
Table 3:Materials to be used in construction 27
Table 4: Anticipated waste to be produced and methods of disposal 28
Table 5: National and County Policy Framework 30
Table 6: National and County Legislative Frameworks 33
Table 7: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 37
Table 8: Triggering of World Bank Safeguard Policies 38
Table 9: Consultation summary table 52
Table 10: Issues raised by the community 53
Table 11: Pre Construction Phase 59
Table 12: Construction Phase Impacts 60
Table 13: Operational Phase Impacts 65
Table 14: Decommissioning phase impacts 67
Table 15:Pre-Construction Phase ESMP 70
Table 16: Construction phase ESMP 71
Table 17: Operational phase ESMP 76
Table 18: Decommissioning phase ESMP 79
Table 19: Summary of ESMP Responsibility Matrix 81

List of figures

Figure 1: The KISIP II project's implementation structure 20
Figure 2: Sources of Water in Mwanzo informal settlement 46
Figure 3: Sources of Energy in Mwanzo Site and Service informal Settlement 47
Figure 4: Distance to Health Facilities in Mwanzo Site and Service Informal Settlement 49

List of Photos

Photo 1: Mwanzo Site and Service informal settlement area base map. 23
Photo 2: Mwanzo site and service aerial view map 24
Photo 3: Stakeholders engagement 54

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 Sub-Project Objective

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

The proposed sub-projects aim to:

- Support economic empowerment through the construction of a multi-purpose community centre with a meeting hall, daycare facilities, an ICT centre, offices, and a training room.

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

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

1.2 Sub-Project Justification

The project components are justified by their collective aim to foster community cohesion, economic empowerment, and environmental stewardship, thereby addressing both social and infrastructural deficits within the region. The greening and landscaping initiative is essential for mitigating environmental degradation, enhancing the visual appeal of the public space, and creating a serene atmosphere that promotes mental well-being and community pride. Simultaneously, the multi-purpose community centre serves as a centralized hub for holistic development; the ground floor amenities, including the meeting hall, daycare, and homecraft area, are designed to support family stability, early childhood development, and the acquisition of essential life skills, particularly empowering caregivers and women. On the first floor, the ICT centre is a critical component for bridging the digital divide, equipping residents with modern technological skills, facilitating access to digital services, and creating a conducive environment for innovation and remote work. The dedicated server room and offices ensure the sustainable management and operation of these digital services.

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

1.3 Objectives of the ESIA

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

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

Specifically, the ESIA seeks:

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

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

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

1.4 Scope of the ESIA Study

The scope of the study included conducting environmental investigations within the current legislative framework. This was done in line with the requirements of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003, among other legal and regulatory frameworks. The study also complied with the World Bank's Social and Environmental Policies. The scope of the study included the following:

- The baseline information on the project area.
- Description of the proposed development
- Relevant legal, regulatory, and institutional framework to the proposed project
- Public/community/ and stakeholders consultation.
- Identification of positive and negative impacts of the proposed project on the environment
- Analysis of practicable alternatives to the project.
- Mitigation measures and cost estimation for all negative adverse impacts of the project.
- An Environmental Management Plan and monitoring framework

1.5 Assessment Methodology

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

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

- **Environmental and Social Impact Screening**

An Environmental and Social Impact Screening was conducted during the project's feasibility stage. This was to determine the applicability of both GoK and World Bank Safeguard Policies and statutes. Overall, the impact screening t sought to determine the potential significant environmental and social impacts of the sub-projects and proposed mitigation measures.

The screening findings established that the proposed sub-projects are located on public land within an existing urban informal settlement and are not expected to result in significant irreversible environmental impacts or physical displacement. The anticipated impacts were found to be largely site-specific, temporary, and manageable through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, including management of dust, noise, waste generation, occupational health and safety risks, labour-related risks, and community health and safety concerns.

Based on the World Bank safeguard screening, the project was categorized as Category B under OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment due to the low to moderate, site-specific, and readily mitigable environmental and social impacts anticipated. Under the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32), the project was classified as a low-risk project requiring preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Summary Project Report (SPR). The screening, therefore, recommended preparation of a project-level SPR and site-specific ESMP to guide implementation of mitigation measures throughout the project lifecycle.

- **Secondary Data Review**

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

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

- **Field Reconnaissance and Site Observations**

Field reconnaissance was conducted through site visits and transect walks within the settlement to obtain first-hand information on the environmental and social conditions of the project area. The field visits enabled the identification of key environmental features, verification of information obtained through desktop review, and assessment of potential receptors within the project area. The field activities were conducted in collaboration with community representatives, including members of the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC) and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).

- **Socio-Economic Survey**

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

The survey covered 1050 households within the settlement using a random sampling approach to ensure representation across different settlement clusters on 17th December, 2024. The data collected provided insights into issues such as income sources, access to water and sanitation, energy use, education levels, health services, and waste management practices within the settlement.

- **Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation**

Stakeholder engagement formed an integral part of the assessment process. Focus group discussions were conducted with community members and key stakeholders, including representatives from the Settlement Executive Committee, the Grievance Redress Committee, county officials, and members of the KISIP project team. The consultations were held at Mwanzo Evangelical Biblical Church Grounds on on 16TH July 2025 at 10.00 am and had 42 men, 28 women. Among the participants 3 were persons with disabilities (PWDs) and 11 were youth.

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

- **Data Analysis and Reporting**

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

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

- **Data Collection and Reporting**

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

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

1.6 ESIA Team

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

1.7 Project Implementing Agency / Structure

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

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

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

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

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

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

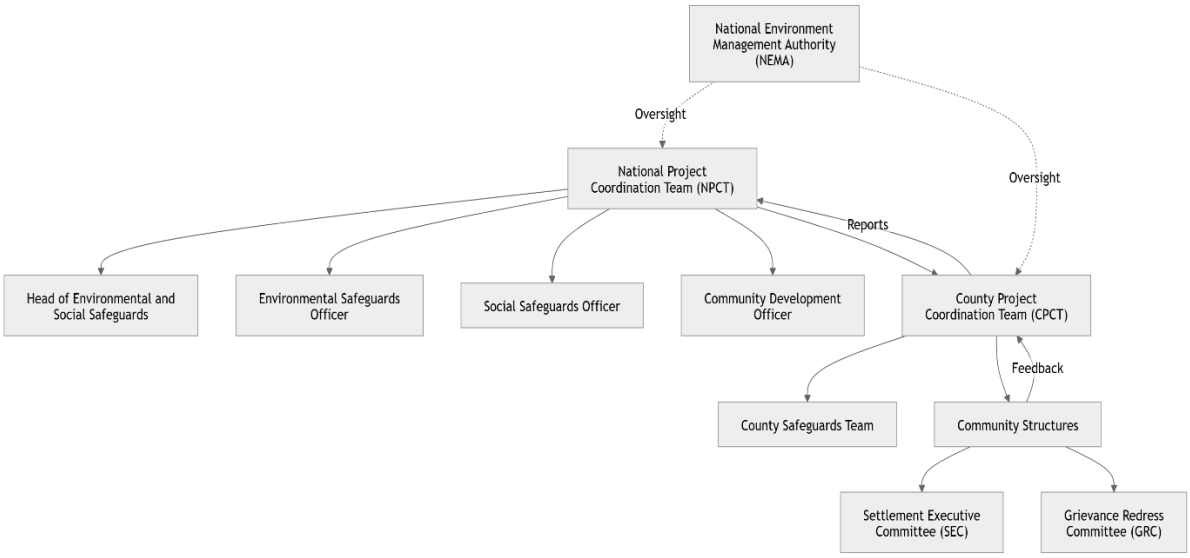


Figure 1: The KISIP II project's implementation structure

1.8 Structure of the Report

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

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

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

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

1.9 Study Methodology

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

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

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

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

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

The proposed sub-projects are intended to support socio-economic inclusion and improve access to community infrastructure within the settlement. These interventions include the construction of a multi-purpose community centre with a meeting hall, day care, and ICT facility; the construction of a perimeter wall; and the greening of the open park within the project site.

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

2.2 Project Location

The proposed project site is in Mwanzo site and service informal settlement located in Kiplombe ward, Turbo Sub-County in Uasin Gishu County at GPS coordinates Latitude 0.5301^0N and Longitude 35.2547^0E with an elevation of 1933m. The site settlement is accessed via Bungoma-Eldoret road known as Uganda road.

The site for the sub-projects is densely populated as it's made up of mixed land use incorporating both residential, and small-scale commercial activities such as retail shops, kiosks, boda boda operations, food vending, and informal businesses.. The project will be implemented on the public land Mwanzo Site and Service Block No.11/794 for multi-purpose community hall. See Annex 2 for documentation reference.

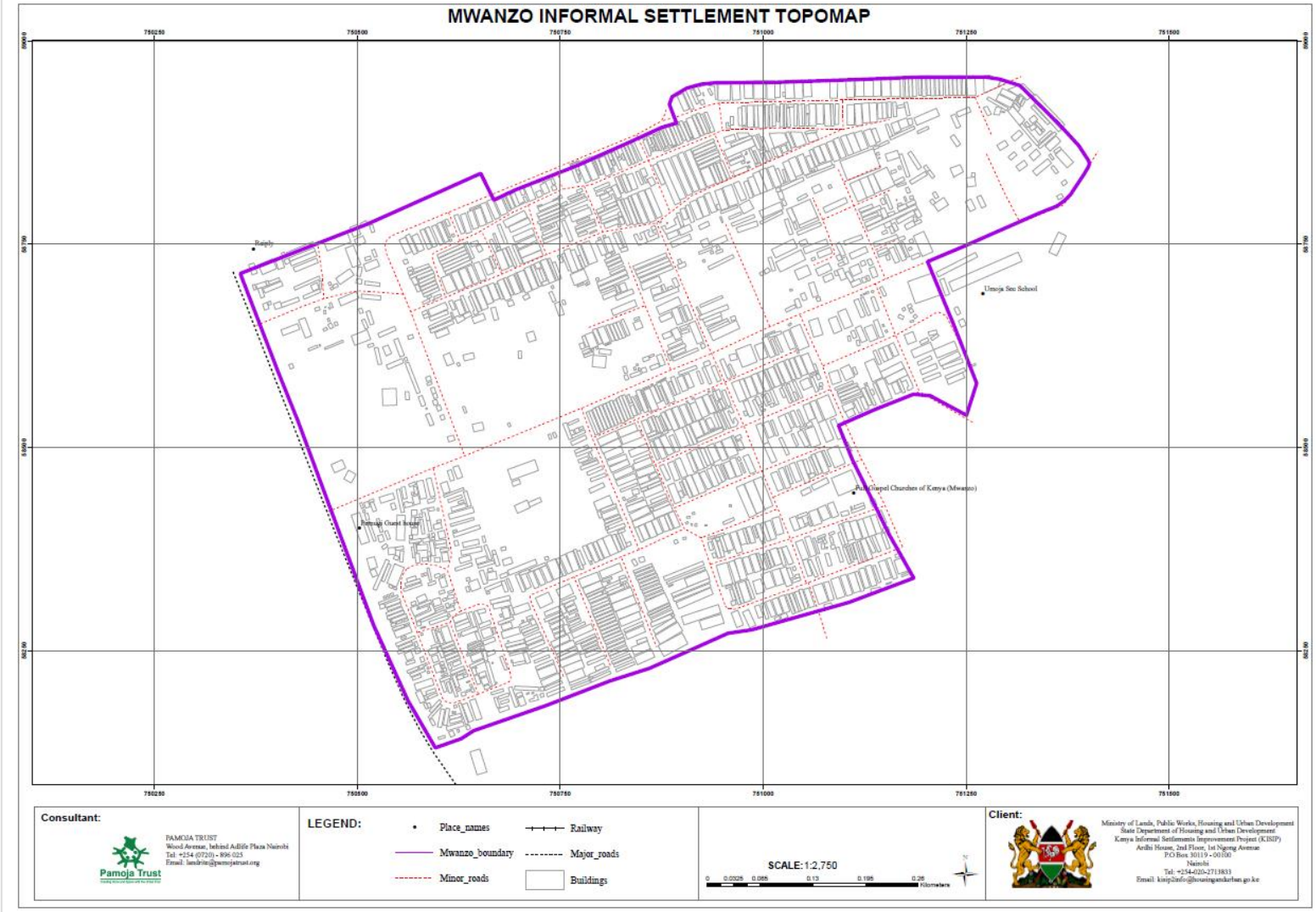


Photo 1: Mwanzo Site and Service informal settlement area base map.

Source: Pamoja Trust, 2024

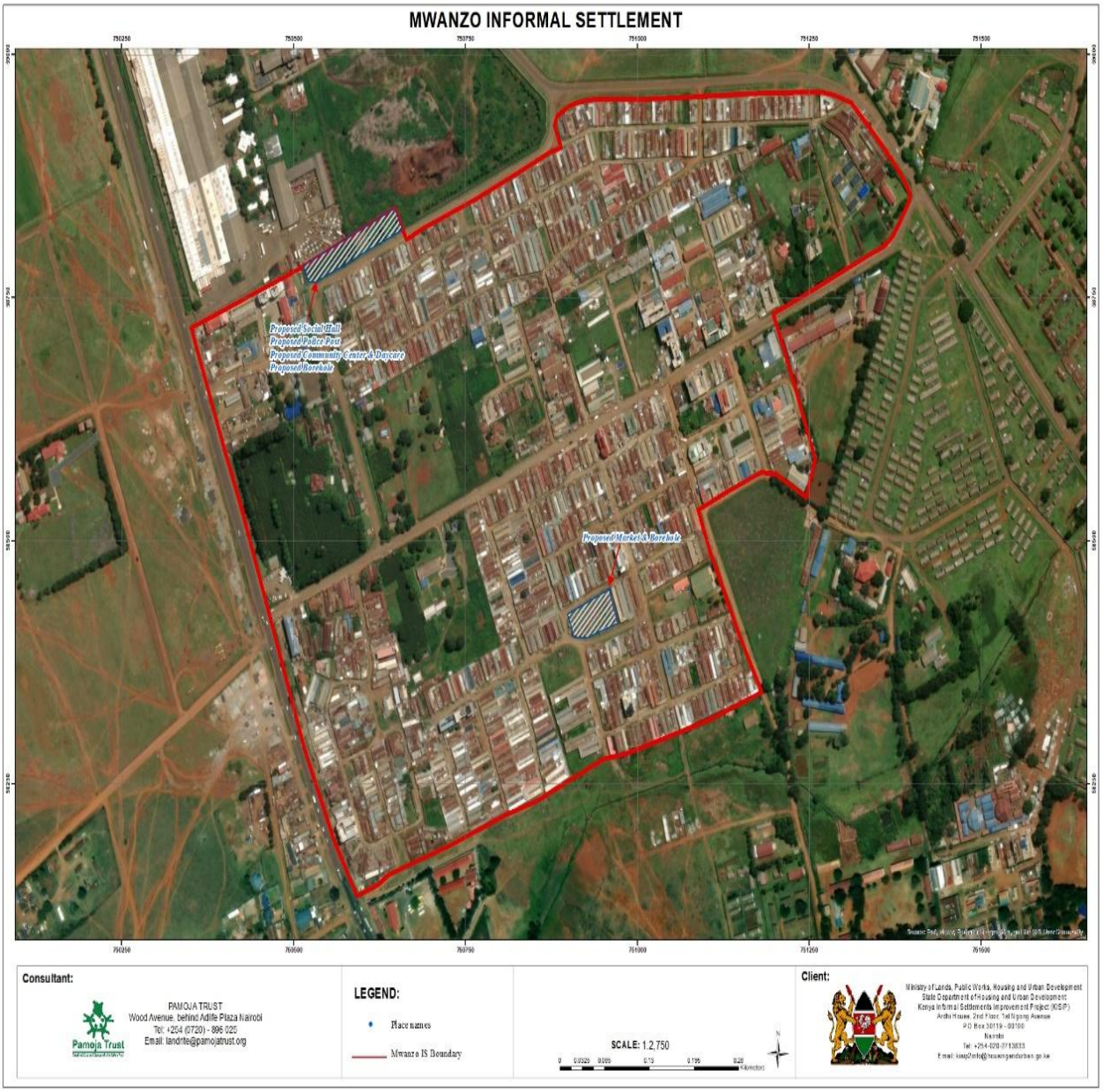


Photo 2: Mwanzo site and service aerial view map Showing Original Community-Proposed Interventions
Source: Pamoja Trust, 2024

2.3 Design of the Proposed Sub-Projects

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

- Levelling, Greening and landscaping for improved aesthetic value of the surroundings of the social hall for improved aesthetic value, recreational use, and community interaction. Multi-purpose Community Centre which comprises:
  - Ground Floor- a meeting hall with a capacity of up to 100 persons, a day care with the capacity of up to 20 children, complete with playing/learning area, sleeping mats, and ablution area, kitchenette, and home craft on the ground floor.
  - First Floor- an Information Communication Technology (ICT) Centre with a carrying capacity of up to 25 working stations, a training room, a service room, and 2 No. offices.

Table 1: Scope table of the sub-projects

Sub-Project	Footprint	Key Works	Expected Workforce	Implementation timelines
Greening and Landscaping	Approx. 0.25–0.5 acres within Mwanzo CDP public spaces	Site clearance, levelling and rehabilitation of open park space, soil preparation, planting of trees/shrubs/grass, installation of flower beds, minor irrigation works	10–15 casual labourers (horticulture, general labour)	2–3 months
Multi-Purpose Community Centre – Ground Floor	Approx. 400–500 m² building footprint	Construction of hall (capacity 100), day care (capacity 20), play/learning area, ablution facilities, kitchenette, home craft space	25–30 skilled and unskilled workers (masons, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, casuals)	6–8 months
Multi-Purpose Community Centre – First Floor	Approx. 400–500 m² (same footprint, vertical extension)	Construction of ICT Centre (25 workstations), training room, server room, 2 offices; electrical and ICT cabling, finishes	20–25 skilled and semi-skilled workers (ICT technicians, electricians, masons, carpenters)	4–6 months

The proposed sub-projects will be implemented on public land, which is consistent with the previously envisioned land use for the site. The site is a public open space as per the Mwanzo site and service development plan. This was evidenced by the National Land Commission (NLC) confirming the status of the land as public, as they are the custodian of public land under the National Land Commission Act of 2012; a letter of land confirmation is also attached (Annex 2).

The land reference confirmation table is provided below (Table 2).

Table 2: Land verification reference table

Document title	Confirmation of the availability of public utilities for the implementation of community development projects (KISIP)

Issuer	County Government of Uasin Gishu (Lands/Physical Planning)
Date	3rd March 2025
Confirmation Reference number	UGC/LHP/KISIP II/VOL.2/78 (Annex 2)
Confirmation status	Parcel No. Block 11/794 is confirmed as **Public Land** and available for the proposed development. The site is free of encumbrances and is not subject to private ownership claims and disputes.

2.4 Facility Management and Operational Governance

The proposed multi-purpose community centre, which includes a meeting hall, daycare facility, and ICT centre, will require a clear, structured management system to ensure equitable access, sustainability, and conflict prevention during operations.

Based on stakeholder consultations, concerns were raised regarding facility ownership, management, and access arrangements. In response, the project will adopt a community-based management approach supported by county oversight.

The facility will be managed through a designated community-based structure, such as a registered Community-Based Organization (CBO), working in collaboration with the County Government. This structure will be responsible for day-to-day operations, including booking management, maintenance, and enforcement of usage guidelines, and management of operational environmental and social issues.

To prevent potential conflicts and ensure inclusive access, the following governance measures will be implemented:

- Establishment of clear and transparent booking procedures
- Development of publicly disclosed usage guidelines
- Prioritization of access for vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities
- Oversight by community structures (SEC/GRC) and the County Government
- Transparent fee-setting mechanisms to ensure affordability
- Defined roles and responsibilities for maintenance and facility management

During the operational phase, the proposed sub-projects will function as social, economic and recreational infrastructure within the settlement (Multi-purpose hall). These facilities are expected to enhance income generation, improve access to community services, and strengthen social interaction and cohesion within the settlement.

The upgraded landscaped open space will provide a designated recreational area for community members, particularly children and youth, while supporting sports activities and community interaction. Operational activities associated with the facilities will result in increased human activity within the project area and

generation of municipal and sanitary waste, including food waste, general refuse, and waste associated with operation of the daycare facility and community hall.

Potential risks associated with facility operation include elite capture, inequitable access, and conflicts over facility use and generation of municipal and sanitary waste associated with operation of the daycare facility and community hall. These risks will be managed through transparent governance arrangements, continuous stakeholder engagement, implementation of appropriate waste management practices, and integration of grievance redress mechanisms to address any disputes that may arise.

2.5 Construction Activities

The construction activities associated with the proposed sub-projects in Mwanzo Site and Service Informal Settlement will involve site preparation and development works for the construction of;

- Greening and landscaping of the open park.
- Multi-purpose Community centre which comprises:
  - Ground Floor- a meeting hall with a capacity of up to 100 persons, a day care with the capacity of up to 20 children, complete with playing/learning area, sleeping mats, and ablution area, kitchenette, and home craft on the ground floor.
  - First Floor- an Information Communication Technology (ICT) centre with a carrying capacity of up to 25 working stations, a training room, a service room, and 2 No. offices.

In addition to the components, the Construction activities will also involve transportation of materials to and from the site, operation of construction machinery, and temporary storage of materials within designated areas. These activities may result in temporary environmental and social disturbances, including dust emissions, noise, waste generation, and disruption of access within the settlement.

2.6 Materials to be used in Construction

The construction of the proposed sub-projects will involve the use of materials associated with structural works, landscaping, and installation of building and service infrastructure. Table 3 below summarizes the key construction materials, associated potential waste streams, and proposed waste management approaches.

Table 3:Materials to be used in construction

Construction Material	Main Use/Application	Potential Waste Stream	Proposed Waste Management Measures
Cement, sand, ballast, and aggregates	Foundation works, masonry, paving, and structural works	Cement bags, spoil material, excess concrete	Re-use excavated material where feasible and dispose excess waste through approved waste management procedures
Reinforcement steel and metallic components	Structural support and fabrication works	Scrap metal offcuts	Collect and transfer reusable metal waste to licensed recyclers

Timber and formwork materials	Temporary works and construction support	Timber offcuts and damaged formwork	Re-use formwork materials where practical and properly dispose unusable timber
Paints and finishing materials	Building finishing works	Paint containers and residual paint materials	Store and dispose paint-related waste in accordance with environmental and safety requirements
Electrical and plumbing materials	ICT installation, lighting, water supply, and sanitation works	Cable offcuts, plastic packaging, damaged fittings	Segregate and dispose waste through approved waste management procedures
Landscaping materials (seedlings, topsoil, grass, shrubs)	Greening and rehabilitation of open space/park	Plastic containers, organic waste	Re-use biodegradable waste where feasible and properly collect non-biodegradable waste
Fuels, oils, and lubricants	Operation and maintenance of construction machinery	Oil-contaminated waste and spill residues	Store fuels and oils properly and implement spill prevention and response measures

2.7 Wastes to be Generated and Methods of Disposal

The implementation and operation of the proposed sub-projects will result in the generation of both solid and liquid waste streams associated with construction and operational activities. Table 4 below summarizes the anticipated waste streams, approximate generation levels, and proposed management approaches.

Table 4: Anticipated waste to be produced and methods of disposal

Project Phase	Anticipated Waste Stream	Approximate Generation Level	Proposed Management Measures
Construction	Excavated soil and spoil material	Moderate quantities during earthworks and landscaping	Re-use excavated material where feasible and dispose excess spoil at approved sites
	Cement waste, rubble, and construction debris	Limited quantities during structural works	Collect and dispose through approved waste management procedures
	Packaging waste (cement bags, plastics, cartons)	Routine construction-related waste	Segregate recyclable materials and dispose waste through licensed waste handlers
	Waste oils, grease, and fuel-contaminated materials	Small quantities from equipment maintenance	Store hazardous waste appropriately and implement spill prevention and response measures
Operation	Municipal solid waste from community hall and ICT centre	Routine daily waste generation	Provide waste collection points and engage licensed waste service providers

	Food waste and sanitary waste from daycare facility and kitchenette	Routine daily waste generation	Segregate and dispose waste through approved waste collection systems
	Sewage and wastewater from ablution facilities	Routine operational wastewater generation	Discharge wastewater into the municipal sewer line following pre-treatment through a grease trap system

Operational activities will generate sewage from the daycare ablution area, kitchenette, and public toilets. This waste will be managed through direct discharge into the municipal sewer line, following pre-treatment in a grease trap. The system is designed to ensure zero infiltration of untreated sewage into the shallow groundwater table. These measures are further elaborated in the Impact Assessment and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

CHAPTER 3: POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

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

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process for the proposed sub-projects is anchored in the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and its associated regulations, which require that development projects undergo environmental assessment to identify potential impacts and propose appropriate mitigation measures. In addition, the project is implemented under the Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP II), which is supported by the International Development Association (IDA), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the European Union (EU). The project therefore applies the agreed KISIP II safeguard framework, including the applicable World Bank Operational Policies and national environmental and social requirements adopted for implementation across all financing partners.

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

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

3.2 Legal Framework

Review of World Bank Operational Policies, Government of Kenya Policies, Laws, Standards, and Regulations, and Best International Environmental and Social Standards helped anchor the Summary Project Report to the Law, whilst borrowing the evidence-based interventions to better manage the proposed sub-project E&S risks and impacts.

a) National and County Policy Framework

Table 5: National and County Policy Framework

Policy	Objective	Application to Comp 2
Vision 2030	Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a middle-income country by 2030, focusing on economic, social, and political pillars. Community development plans proposed sub-projects align with this vision by enhancing the standard of living of	The proposed sub-projects prioritized by the community members through participatory planning and co-designing will

	local communities through initiatives such as education, entrepreneurship, civic engagement, and ICT development. These sub-projects were prepared and will be implemented through a participatory approach, involving stakeholders at national, county, sub-county, and ward levels, which will ensure that community needs are addressed effectively. By empowering communities and fostering sustainable socio-economic development, these plans contribute to achieving the social pillar of Vision 2030, which seeks a just, cohesive, and equitable society. Additionally, community development plans sub-projects support the overall goal of Vision 2030 by promoting economic growth, improving governance, and enhancing human resources development, all of which are foundational elements for achieving a high-quality life for all citizens.	assist in attaining the three pillars of social, economic and political.
Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017)	In response to the growing risks, Kenya developed a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy in 2017. The policy's vision is to "build a safe and disaster-resilient nation through the establishment of a robust Disaster Risk Management System that contributes to and protects the achievements of Kenya's national development." The policy seeks to create an integrated, multi-agency approach to managing risks at both national and county levels. Its primary goal is to reduce the impact of natural and human-induced disasters, thereby safeguarding Kenya's social, economic, and environmental gains.	The proposed sub-projects contribute to disaster risk prevention and community resilience through open space, greening and landscaping, improved sanitation management, and provision of safer community infrastructure that supports organized community response, social cohesion, and improved environmental conditions within the settlement.
National Policy on Crime Prevention, 2009	The Policy provides a comprehensive framework for addressing crime in Kenya through preventive measures. It emphasizes proactive, community-oriented, and multi-sectoral strategies to address the root causes of crime and enhance public safety and to reduce crime through local initiatives (Nyumba Kumi), youth empowerment, and institutional capacity-building. The policy recognizes that crime often stems from socio-economic factors such as unemployment, poverty, lack of education, and inadequate housing, which can be addressed by promoting youth empowerment programs, vocational training, and entrepreneurship to reduce unemployment.	Investment in prioritized infrastructure as captured in the community prioritized sub-projects will provide job-opportunities for youths reducing idleness hence reducing the prevalent crime and violence related cases in the informal settlements.
Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2016– 2030)	The policy commits the Government of the Republic of Kenya at both National and County levels to pursuing a robust strategy that will not only enable all Kenyans to enjoy their right to highest attainable standards of sanitation but also to a clean and healthy	Proposed sub-projects fall into the agenda of this policy in the quest to provide improved sanitation facilities.

	environment as guaranteed by the Constitution of Kenya 2010.	
Gender Policy of 2013	This policy spells out an approach of Gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women and clearly states that it is the right of women, men, girls and boys to participate in and benefit equally from the development process.	Gender considerations were integrated into the socio-economic survey and stakeholder engagement process, which identified the participation and livelihood challenges affecting women, men, and youth within the settlement. The proposed sub-projects therefore incorporate measures to promote equitable access to employment opportunities, ICT services, daycare support facilities, and participation in facility management during both implementation and operation phases.
Uasin Gishu County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027	Uasin Gishu County CIDP is the county's third strategic blueprint, outlining development priorities and programs for five years. Aligned with Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plan IV (2023–2027), the CIDP aims to enhance the socio-economic well-being of Uasin Gishu residents. The key pillars include Governance: which focuses on strengthening institutional frameworks to ensure transparency, accountability, and effective delivery service. People: which aims to improve the quality of life through investments in health, education, and social services. Resources: which seek to optimize the utilization of natural and financial resources for sustainable development. Competitiveness: which targets economic growth by promoting trade, industrialization, and investment opportunities. Harmony: which emphasizes social cohesion and environmental conservation to foster a peaceful and sustainable community. The CIDP outlines a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track progress, assess impact, and ensure accountability in the execution of development sub-projects and programs.[1]	The proposed sub-projects align with the development priorities and aspirations outlined in the Uasin Gishu County CIDP and will contribute towards attainment of its socio-economic development objectives. The CIDP contributes to the pillar of improving quality of life through social infrastructure, including recreational facilities and promoting economic growth through organized trade and structured business spaces, such as the lock-up shops, to enhance livelihood opportunities within informal settlements.
National Museums and	The Act provides for the identification, protection, conservation, and transmission of Kenya's cultural and natural heritage. It establishes mechanisms for	The proposed sub-projects involve excavation and earthworks associated with

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

Heritage Act, 2006	management of cultural heritage resources and protection of archaeological, historical, and cultural sites and objects.	construction and public park rehabilitation activities. Chance Find Procedures have therefore been incorporated into the project to guide management of any unexpected cultural or archaeological materials encountered during implementation.
Kenya National Youth Policy, 2022	The policy seeks to promote youth empowerment and participation in national development through employment creation, skills development, innovation, leadership, and access to socio-economic opportunities.	The proposed sub-projects are expected to create employment opportunities for youth during construction and operation phases while the ICT centre and community facilities will support youth empowerment, digital literacy, skills development, and socio-economic inclusion within the settlement.

b) National and County Legislative Framework:

Table 6: National and County Legislative Frameworks

Law/Regulation	Objective	Application to Comp 2
Constitution of Kenya 2010	The Constitution of Kenya 2010 is the supreme law of the land and provides the basis of all other laws that governs the country. Article 10 on the principles of good governance calls for public participation in efforts to promote democracy. Article 69 also outlines measures to enhance environmental protection and governance, including environmental impact assessment and audits. Article 42 also provides the right to a clean and healthy environment for its citizens, with Article 70 calling upon seeking redress in the court of law in case the right provided for in Article 42 is violated or infringed.	Throughout the sub-project implementation cycle, stakeholder consultations have been imperative and will continue to be. Subsequently the right to health environment will be our guiding principle throughout the sub-project's execution.
The Environment Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act, 1999, amended 2015	Section 7 of the Act establishes NEMA as the authority responsible for coordinating all environmental-related activities in Kenya. The Act provides guidelines and recommendations for carrying out environmental assessments. To mitigate and control environmental damage from ongoing projects.	The proposed sub-projects were screened to identify the possible environmental and social risks and impacts.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006	These Regulations provide rules for the use and discharge of water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes, make provision for the protection of water resources from pollution, and define water quality standards.	The construction and operational phases of the proposed sub-projects could impact the water sources and thus will be guided by these regulations.

Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control (Regulations) 2009	These Regulations aim to ensure a healthy environment for all people in Kenya, the tranquility of their surroundings, and their psychological well-being by regulating noise levels and excessive vibration. The Regulations raise the standard of living for people by prescribing acceptable noise levels for various facilities and activities. Regulations also provide permissible noise levels from a construction site during the day and at night in decibels (dBA)	These regulations will be followed to the bare minimum during the preconstruction and construction phases to ensure the permissible levels are not violated.
Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014	The objective of the Regulations is to prevent, control, and abate air pollution, ensuring clean, healthy ambient air. It establishes emission standards for various sources, including mobile sources.	During pre-construction and construction phases, these regulations will be adhered to with the adoption of a hierarchy of controls, i.e., elimination, substitution, administrative, or engineering controls, to ensure equipment is of good standards and is maintained regularly.
Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006	These regulations set out guidelines for the management of all types of waste across different sectors in Kenya. They prohibit the pollution of public places in general and require any person whose activities generate waste to collect, segregate, and dispose of, or cause to be disposed of, such waste in the manner provided for under these Regulations.	Robust waste management mechanisms will be put in place throughout the project implementation period, in accordance with these regulations.
Occupational Safety and Health Act, No. 15 of 2007 (Revised 2010)	This Act outlines practices and provisions that need to be undertaken to ensure workplace safety and health is guaranteed. This includes provisions for personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers and any other visitors to the site. It covers a wide range of topics, including general duties of employers and the self-employed, the establishment of safety and health committees, the reporting of accidents and occupational diseases, and the powers of safety and health officers.	During sub-project implementation, all occupational, health, and safety standards will be adhered to, ensuring the safety and health of all workers and visitors at the sites. All project-related incidents, including near misses, will also be adequately captured.
Public Health Act Cap 242	The Public Health Act lays down regulations and provisions imperative to enhancing food hygiene, protecting public water supplies, preventing and destroying mosquitoes, and abating nuisances, including those arising from sewerage.	During the sub-project, workers' food will only be provided by a licensed food handler. Proper waste management practices, including collection, segregation, and disposal of solid and sanitary waste generated during construction and operation phases, will also be implemented to prevent public health nuisances and environmental pollution.

Water Act of 2016	An Act of Parliament to provide for the regulation, management, and development of water resources, water and sewerage services, and for other connected purposes. It prohibits activities that may pollute water sources for domestic, industrial, agricultural, or recreational use. The Act requires a permit to be obtained for, among other uses of water from a water resource, discharging pollutants into a water resource.	During sub-project implementation, all requisite certificates and permits for water abstraction will be obtained as provided for in the act.
Climate Change Act of 2016 amended 2023	This act provides provisions on integrating low-carbon development pathways and climate-resilient strategies in all sectors of the economy.	All sub-projects will include components of green energy, natural lighting, and other carbon-reduction and carbon-resilience pathways.
Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022	This Act provides for enhancing sustainable waste management by adopting a circular economic approach, establishing a governance framework involving national and county governments, and implementing extended producer responsibility to reduce waste. The Act also mandates infrastructure development to support proper waste segregation, transportation, and disposal, thereby improving community environments and public health.	This act will be instrumental in ensuring that waste generated during sub-project implementation is handled sustainably.
Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2011, amended in 2019	This Act provides for provisions enhancing planning, land use compliance, zoning regulations, and land development, and for related purposes. It also establishes principles, procedures, and standards for the preparation and implementation of physical and land-use development plans at the national, county, urban, rural, and city levels.	Sub-projects to be implemented will conform to the project sites' zoning and land use regulations. Sites will adhere to the earmarked land use purpose.
Land Act, 2012	The Act provides provisions for the management and allocation of the public land. It also provides for the acquisition of land for public benefit. The government has the powers under this Act to acquire land for projects which are intended to benefit the public.	As per World Bank project requirements, the sites earmarked for sub-project implementation are on public land. Land confirmation from Uasin Gishu County is attached (Annex 2)
HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act (Revised 2012)	The main objective of this Act on HIV/AIDs prevention and control is to promote public awareness about the causes, modes of transmission, consequences, means of prevention and control of HIV and AIDS. This act also ensures that the general public is well-equipped with knowledge on controlling rising cases of HIV/AIDS.	In case of labour influx as a result of the proposed projects, although not envisioned as a result of the scope of the projects, HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns will be undertaken to curb the menace.
The Urban Areas and Cities Act	This Act, amended in 2019, provides provisions in the management of cities and	Since the sub-projects envisioned are within cities and urban areas,

2011 was amended in 2019	urban areas through public participation and adequate stakeholder engagement. In classifying an area as a city, municipality, or town, the Act considers the capacity to provide essential services including water and sanitation, roads and transportation, waste management, fire-fighting and disaster management, education and health services, recreational facilities, and urban planning and development services.	continuous stakeholder engagement will be undertaken to ensure participatory planning.
Data Protection Act of 2019	This Act highlights key provisions for the regulation of the processing of personal data, providing for the rights of data subjects and obligations of data controllers and processors, and for connected purposes.	During sub-project implementation and operation, the provisions of this Act will be adhered to in the collection, storage, processing, and disclosure of personal information relating to workers, facility users, and participants in digital literacy and ICT-related programmes implemented
Sexual Offenses Act 2006	The provisions of this Act on sexual offenses aim at prevention and the protection of all persons from harm from unlawful sexual acts and for connected purposes.	During sub-project implementation, vulnerable individuals, including children, orphans, youths, and women, will be protected from Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) among other sexually related counts.
Labour Relations Act 2012	This requires employers to promote sound labour relations by protecting and promoting freedom of association.	This act will be applied tothe labour force on-site to address disputes related to working conditions.
Children Act, 2022	No person shall subject children to child labour, domestic servitude, economic exploitation, or any work or employment which is hazardous, interferes with the child's education, or is likely to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, moral, or social development, where a child is any individual who has not attained the age of eighteen years.	This Act prohibits child labour, sexual harassment, and other vices during construction and all other phases of the project.
County Government Act No. 17 of 2012	This is a cornerstone of Kenyan legislation that operationalizes the devolution framework established by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It provides a legal and institutional framework for the establishment, management, and functions of county governments, ensuring their ability to deliver services and promote development effectively. It also establishes the framework for the organization of county governments, including: The County Executive Committees	This Act informed the sub-project prioritization process and stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the ESIA study. The Act also supports continuous involvement of county government structures, ward-level administration, and community leadership structures during project implementation and operation .

	(CEC): Responsible for implementing county legislation and coordinating county functions, County Assemblies: Responsible for legislation, oversight, and representing the people at the county level, and County Public Service Boards (CPSB): Oversee human resource management and ensure equitable representation in employment. In part, it establishes decentralized units, i.e., the Office of the sub-county administrator, the Office of the Ward administrator, the Village council, and other structures of decentralization, which are key in ensuring adequate participation and stakeholder engagement.	

c) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Table 7: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG	Objective	Application
SDG No. 1 No Poverty	This goal seeks to address extreme poverty, implement social protection programs, ensure access to basic services and resources, and build resilience to climate-related disasters and economic shocks.	Implementation of the proposed sub-projects will help reduce poverty levels in the informal settlement by creating job opportunities.
SDG No. 2 Zero Hunger	This goal is aimed at ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture by 2030. This goal addresses issues like malnutrition, lack of access to nutritious food, and unsustainable farming practices, with challenges like conflict, climate change, and the recent pandemic exacerbating hunger globally.	Implementation of proposed sub-projects are geared towards increasing money circulation in the informal settlement hence reducing hunger levels.
SDG No. 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	This goal aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030. Key targets include achieving universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, ending open defecation, providing adequate sanitation and hygiene, reducing water pollution, increasing water-use efficiency, and protecting water-related ecosystems through integrated management. Goal 6 is crucial to human health, economic development, and climate change, and requires global cooperation and local action.	The implementation of proposed sub-projects is key to ensuring that the inhabitants of informal settlements have access to clean water and sanitation. These components have been included in many sub-projects envisioned.
SDG No. 10 Reduced Inequalities	It aims to address various forms of inequality, including those based on income, age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion,	The implementation of these sub-projects is anchored in the principles of public participation, co-design, and

	economic status, and other factors, ensuring that no one is left behind.	inclusivity, particularly for vulnerable groups.
SDG No. 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	This goal aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. It also recognizes that with more than half the world's population living in urban areas by 2030, cities must provide universal access to basic services, housing, and transportation, while also managing waste, reducing pollution, and protecting natural and cultural heritage.	Implementation of these sub-projects will enhance the adaptive capacity of informal settlements, making cities and communities more resilient and inclusive.
SDG No. 13 Climate Action	This goal involves integrating climate change measures into national policies, strengthening resilience to climate-related hazards, and improving education and public awareness on climate change. It also includes fulfilling international commitments, such as those under the Paris Agreement, to limit global warming and support climate action in developing countries.	These sub-projects to be implemented have taken cognizance of the low-carbon development and climate-resilient pathways, which are geared towards mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change. This includes greening and landscaping of surroundings of the social hall and open park using locally available materials where feasible. The project will also adopt use of solar energy towards mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change

d) **World Bank Operational Policies**

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

Table 8: Triggering of World Bank Safeguard Policies

Operational Policy	Triggered	Discussion
OP 4.01: Environmental Assessment	Yes	The project triggers the Environmental Assessment safeguard. Based on the screening results, the proposed Mwanzo Settlement sub-projects under component 2 fall under Category B projects due to their scope (i.e., Medium risk), which informs the nature, magnitude, and extent of the E&S impacts and risks. Under the amended EIA regulations 2019, the project falls under low risk projects requiring a summary project report to be undertaken for the project.
OP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources	Yes	Although no known physical cultural resources were identified within the project site, excavation and earthworks associated with levelling of the open space and construction activities may result in unexpected discovery of cultural or archaeological materials. Consistent with OP 4.11, Chance Find Procedures have therefore been incorporated into the project in accordance with the ESMF and are provided in Annex 4.

3.3 Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)

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

- Category A: A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.
- Category B: A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas—including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats—are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few, if any, are reversible; and, in most cases, mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects.
- Category C: A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C project.
- Category FI: A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary in subprojects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

3.4 Institutional Framework

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

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

The Safeguards team will be composed of:

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

County level

The county governments will serve as the executing agencies for the project. They will establish County Project Coordination Teams (CPCTs) that mirror the NPCT in terms of personnel. Unlike KISIP I, the Counties will play an enhanced role in safeguards management. They will be responsible for implementing RAPs and ESIAs, where applicable. To enable them to perform these enhanced roles, they are expected to

enhance their capacity. The County Safeguards Team will mirror the National Team, but in addition, it is recommended to have additional personnel to handle community liaison and grievance redress.

Community level

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

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

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

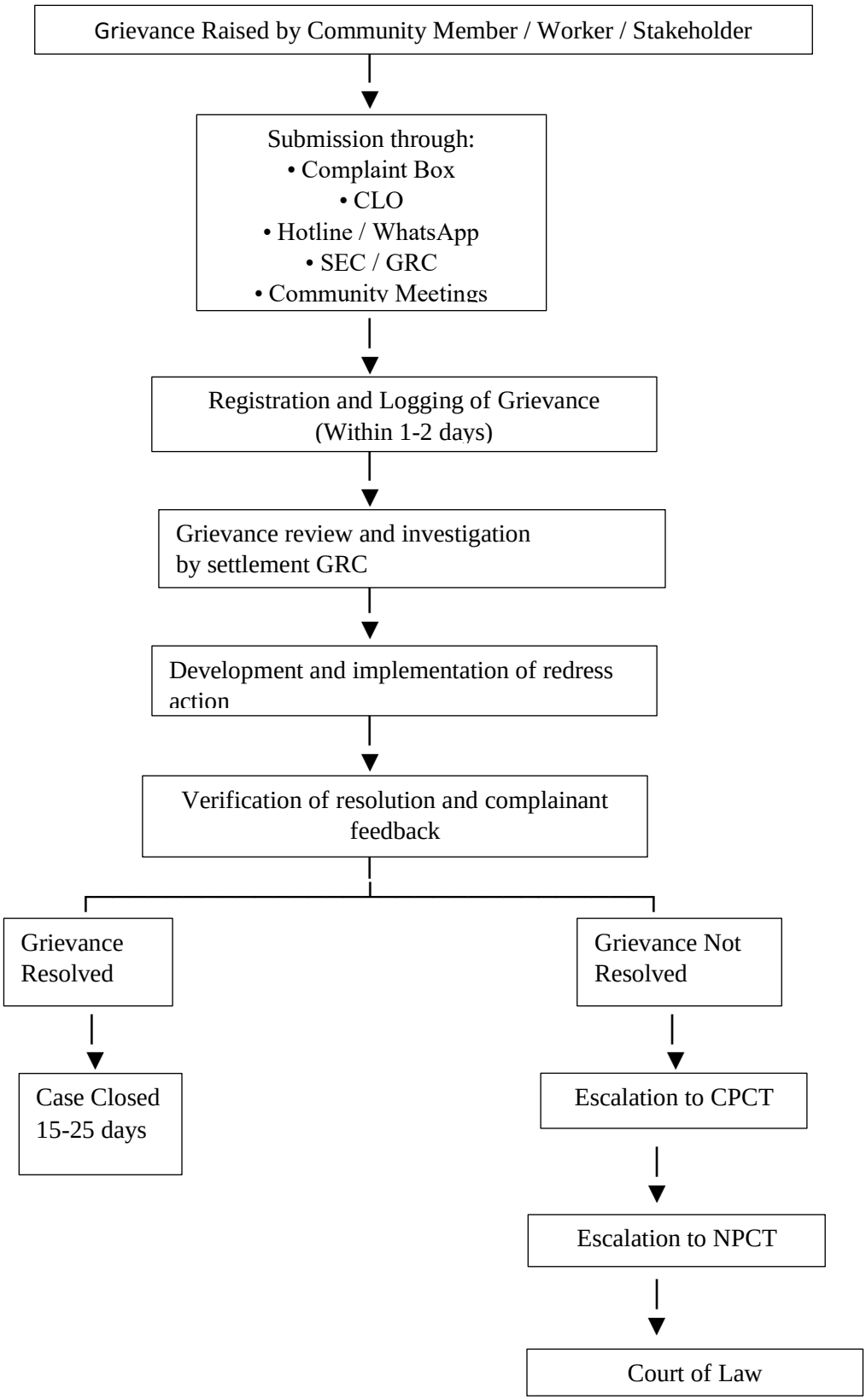

Grievance Raised by Community Member / Worker / Stakeholder
Submission through:
• Complaint Box
• CLO
• Hotline / WhatsApp
• SEC / GRC
• Community Meetings
Registration and Logging of Grievance (Within 1-2 days)
Grievance review and investigation by settlement GRC
Development and implementation of redress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

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

Table 9: Monitoring and reporting responsibilities

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

CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 Environmental Description of the Area

4.1.1 Physiography

A) Climate Conditions

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

B) Topography

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

C) Hydrology

The County is within L. Victoria water catchment area and is endowed by several rivers which include R. Moiben, R. Sergoit, R.Chepkoilel and R. Sosiani which drain into L. Victoria. Near Mwanzo site and service informal settlement River Fafaroo, which serves the settlement and adjacent areas. The river is less than 100m from the proposed project site. Rivers in this catchment generally flow westward toward Lake Victoria. This means any sediment or wastewater discharge will eventually contribute to downstream water quality in the lake system.

D) Soils and Geology

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

E) Vegetation

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

4.1.2 Flora

The project area is characterized by limited vegetation cover typical of densely populated informal settlements. Vegetation within the settlement mainly comprises scattered grasses, shrubs, and a few isolated trees, most of which have been influenced by human activity and settlement expansion. Due to the high population density and mixed land use within the settlement, natural vegetation has largely been cleared or significantly modified. Remaining vegetation is primarily associated with homestead-level planting and small open spaces. Field observations did not identify any ecologically sensitive habitats or protected plant species within the project area. The ecological value of the existing vegetation is therefore considered low, and anticipated impacts on flora are expected to be minimal and localized.

4.1.3 Environmental Challenges

The Mwanzo informal settlement is characterized by a number of environmental challenges associated with high population density, informal development patterns, and limited infrastructure.

Solid waste management remains a key concern within the settlement. While organized waste collection systems exist, a portion of households still rely on informal disposal methods such as open dumping and burning. These practices contribute to environmental pollution and blockage of drainage systems.

Sanitation challenges are also evident, with many households relying on shared pit latrines and limited access to improved wastewater management systems. These conditions pose risks to both environmental quality and public health, especially in densely populated areas.

In addition, unreliable water supply and quality concerns place additional pressure on available resources and may contribute to unsafe coping mechanisms by residents.

Given the settlement's proximity to River Fafaroo these environmental challenges have the potential to contribute to pollution of nearby water resources if not effectively managed. These baseline conditions highlight the need for appropriate environmental management measures to be integrated into the project design and implementation.

4.2 Socio-Economic Baseline Information

Demographics

In order to capture the settlement socio-economic profile, a structured questionnaire (Annex 5) was employed to sampled households. The findings presented below have been discussed based on the analysis of data obtained from the questionnaire responses analysis during the socio-economic survey.

Gender representation among respondents is predominantly female, with women making up 58.17% of the population, compared to 41.83% for men. This gender imbalance could influence household decision-making, access to resources, and community engagement initiatives. It also highlights the importance of gender-sensitive programming in areas such as economic empowerment and service delivery

The 26–35 years age group forms the largest demographic segment (37.93%), followed by those in the 36–45 years group (26.82%). The 18– 25 years category represents 16.95% of the population, while individuals

aged 56–65 years make up 3.83%. The elderly population (>65 years) accounts for only 2.2% of the respondents. This data suggests a predominantly youthful population, which can be leveraged as a strategic socio-economic capital if appropriate investments are made in education, skills development, and job creation. However, the presence of an aging population, albeit small, points to the need for targeted healthcare services and social protection programs for elderly persons.

The survey data indicates that self-employment is the primary source of income, with 22.5% of women and 15.9% of men engaged in this sector. Women also dominate business trade at 8.2% and casual labour at 11.5%, while men are more active in boda boda transport (2%) and government employment (3%). The boda boda sector remains largely male-dominated, with negligible female participation (0.6%). Pension and retirement benefits remain a small source of income, benefiting only 1% of women and 0.6% of men. These statistics highlight the need for inclusive economic programs that provide financial access and skills training, particularly for women and youth engaged in informal employment.

Access to water and sanitation

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

In the Mwanzo settlement, most households (75.2%) rely on piped water, indicating good access to centralized water infrastructure essential for drinking, cooking, and sanitation. However, 15.6% use bore- holes, suggesting potential gaps in piped water availability or reliability. Additionally, 4.7% of households depend on vendors for water, which is often expensive and less reliable. Only a small percentage utilize rainwater (1.4%) or other sources (1.8%), highlighting underutilization of alternative water collection methods.

Rainwater harvesting could help reduce pressure on piped systems and provide an extra resource during shortages. The challenges faced by the community in accessing water included un- reliable water supply reported by 64.3% of respondents which indicates frequent interruptions. Additionally, 50.2% of households face high water costs, which strain their budgets.

Concerns about poor water quality were noted by 23.7% of respondents, raising public health risks from waterborne diseases like cholera and typhoid. Furthermore, 20.4% reported challenges due to the long distance to water sources, which disproportionately affects women and children responsible for water collection. A smaller portion (4.9%) mentioned other challenges.

Access to clean water and improved sanitation is essential for public health, economic development, and environmental sustainability. The Survey for Mwanzo settlement reflects progress in sanitation infrastructure, with 57.5% of households using flush toilets, which are generally considered the most hygienic option. This majority indicates relatively good access to improved sanitation facilities for a significant portion of the population. However, a notable 26.3% of households rely on shared pit latrines, high-lighting continued dependence on less private and potentially less sanitary solutions.

Private pit latrines, used by 14.8% of households, offer better privacy and control compared to shared facilities but may still pose sanitation challenges, especially if poorly constructed or maintained. Open defecation, reported by 1.1%, though practiced by a small minority, remains a critical concern while 0.3% of respondents highlighted the use of other means of sanitation. According to the WHO, improved sanitation facilities, wastewater treatment, and safe waste disposal practices are essential to prevent water contamination and reduce the risk of diseases.

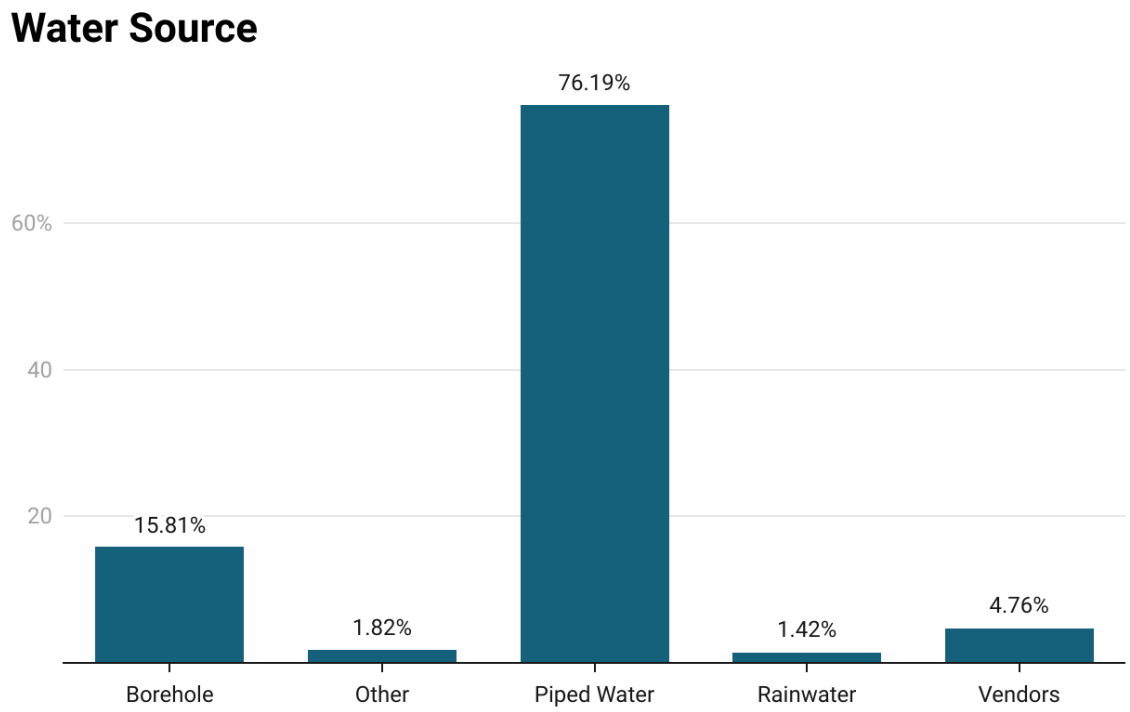


Figure 2: Sources of Water in Mwanzo informal settlement

Energy

Energy infrastructure is essential for economic growth, improved quality of life, and sustainable development. In Mwanzo site & Service informal settlement, access to sources of light and cooking energy shapes the daily lives and economic activities of residents. The Kenya Housing Survey Basic reports highlight that 95.4% of households nationally use clean energy sources for lighting. The most common source of light energy used by households is electricity from the main grid which is Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC). Within Uasin Gishu County the major source of clean energy for lighting is electricity at 72% while the main unclean source of light energy used is Kerosene at 0.6%.

In Mwanzo settlement, 89.40% of households rely on electricity as their primary source of lighting, reflecting strong connectivity to the electricity grid and improving quality of life, economic activities, and education. Solar energy, used by 5.74% of households, offers a sustainable alternative, especially in areas with inconsistent electricity supply, but its adoption remains low, indicating a need for greater promotion of renewable energy. Traditional lighting sources like paraffin lamps (4.28%) and gas lamps (0.49%) continue to be used, particularly by low-income households, though they are inefficient, costly, and pose health risks due to indoor air pollution.

Cooking energy

The Kenya Housing Survey Report 2023/2024 reveals that within Uasin Gishu County 42.3% of the population rely on clean fuels and technologies for cooking. This is noted to be above the national average which is 34.4%(*2023-24-Kenya-Housing-Survey-Basic-Report1.Pdf*, n.d.)[2] Cooking gas is the most common cooking energy source, used by 50.87% of households, reflecting a positive shift toward cleaner, more efficient solutions that reduce indoor air pollution and improve health.

Charcoal remains widely used by 40.11% of households, highlighting ongoing eco- nomic challenges and environmental concerns, as it is cheaper but unsustainable and damaging to the environment. Firewood, used by 6.88%, also signifies reliance on traditional fuels, particularly among lower-in- come households. The use of electricity for cooking is minimal at 1.65%, primarily due to high costs despite widespread access to electricity for lighting.

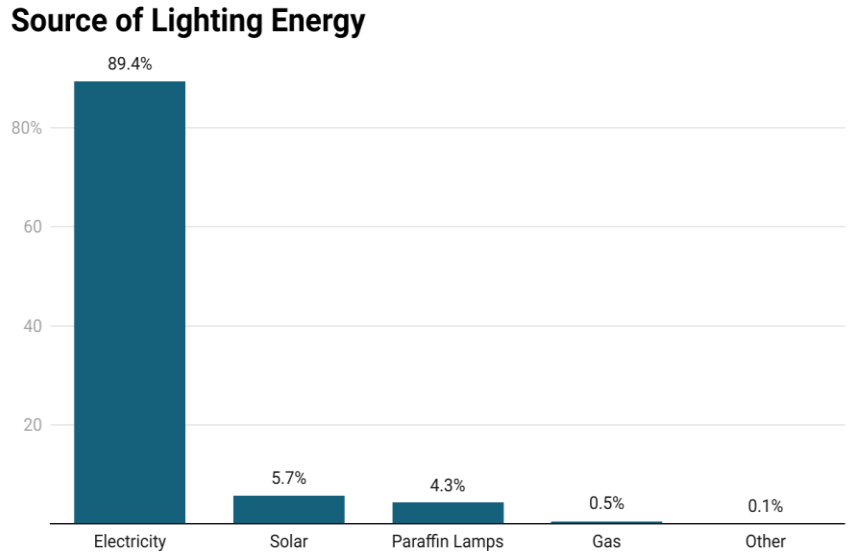


Figure 3: Sources of Energy in Mwanzo Site and Service informal Settlement

Transport Infrastructure

Transport challenges in the Mwanzo settlement are marked by high costs, poor road conditions, and limited availability, creating significant barriers to mobility and access to essential services. The cost of transport, reported by 68.90% of respondents, is a major issue, driven by rising fuel prices, unregulated fares, and long commutes, which disproportionately affect low-income households. Poor road conditions, cited by 56.48%, increase maintenance costs, cause delays, and hinder economic activities, health- care, and education access. With 25.05% of respondents facing limited transport options, particularly in remote areas, the situation is worsened by inadequate road infrastructure, with most roads rated as fair (67.28%) or poor (24.44%).

Additionally, 48.63% of respondents highlighted the lack of adequate drainage systems, which exacerbate storm water ponding risks, dam- ages roads and homes, and poses health hazards, further complicated transportation and daily life. The data highlighted the need to improve road quality while addressing the issues of drainage within the settlement. The community should also be sensitized on use of Non-motorized Trans- port (NMT) as a way of

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

limiting the economic costs of transport. However, there are ongoing road upgrading under KISIP 2 infrastructure upgrading component.

Storm water drainage

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

Education

Access to quality education opportunities play a critical role in enhancing human development, reducing inequalities, and improving overall living standards. The survey findings in Mwanzo settlement reveal significant insights into educational attainment, and barriers to education. A significant proportion of respondents (41.75%) completed college education, highlighting improved access to higher education and a growing recognition of its importance for socioeconomic advancement. A considerable number (39.8%) completed secondary education, indicating robust participation at this level but also suggesting that some individuals face challenges transitioning to tertiary education. This can be attributed to the presences of private educational institutions that provide basic education within the settlement including Joy Max School, Comido Secondary School, Edovaley Primary secondary school, Bricks Secondary School, Umoja Secondary School and Town ship Nursery School among others.

There are no public educational institutions within Mwanzo informal settlement leaving the residents to rely on private institutions or seek educational services from the public institutions in the neighboring settlements. Only a small segment (11.5%) attained primary education as their highest level, reflecting improved progression to higher education levels but also signaling potential gaps in early educational access for some. A notable though smaller portion (5.0%) reported having no formal education, emphasizing the need to address educational exclusion. This group is often vulnerable to poverty, limited job opportunities, and social marginalization. Additionally, a marginal proportion (2.0%) participated in adult education programs, underscoring minimal engagement in lifelong learning initiatives. Expanding these programs could provide critical opportunities for those who missed earlier education.

Health Services

The data on challenges accessing healthcare in Mwanzo settlement reveals significant barriers that hinder residents from obtaining timely and effective medical services. High treatment costs, cited by 67.3% of respondents, are the most prevalent challenge, underscoring the financial strain faced by households, particularly those relying on private or out-of-pocket payments. Long waiting times, reported by 54.8%, reflect inefficiencies in healthcare delivery, likely due to understaffing or overcrowding in public facilities. This issue can deter residents from seeking care or delay treatment, worsening health outcomes.

A lack of medication, affecting 44.0%, highlights systemic supply chain issues in health facilities, forcing patients to purchase medicines from private pharmacies at additional costs. Distance to healthcare facilities, cited by 34.1%, further amplifies accessibility issues, particularly for residents in remote areas. Discrimination or poor treatment by staff, reported by 16.5%, points to concerns about the quality of care and the patient experience, which can discourage individuals from seeking necessary medical attention.

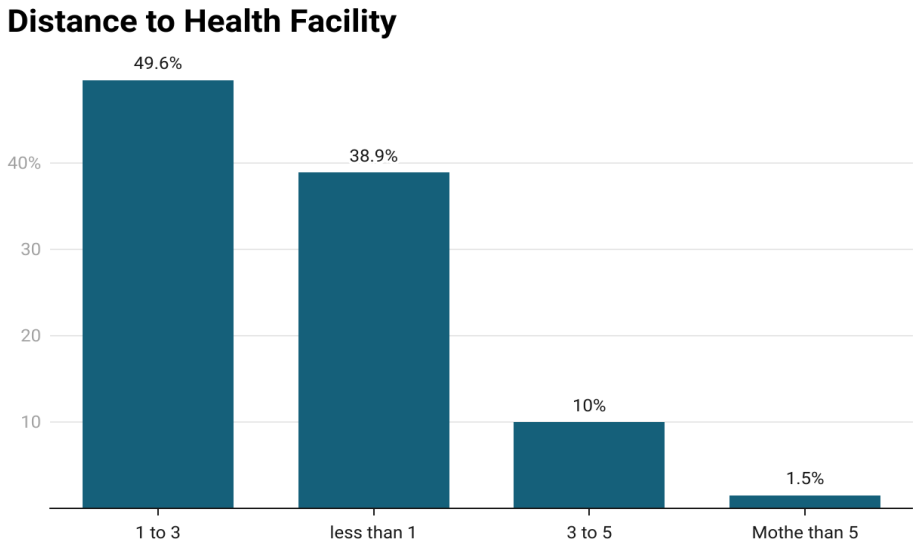


Figure 4: Distance to Health Facilities in Mwanzo Site and Service Informal Settlement

Healthcare access is largely dependent on public facilities, with 23.1% of women and 18.4% of men relying on public hospitals, and 21.0% of women and 13.3% of men using public dispensaries. Private clinics also play a significant role, particularly for women at 9.99% compared to men at 7.74%. Faith-based and NGO health services remain underutilized, suggesting the need for greater investment in alternative healthcare service providers, particularly for vulnerable populations.

Solid Waste Management

The data on waste disposal methods in Mwanzo settlement demonstrates a strong reliance on organized collection, with 81.5% of households utilizing this service. This high proportion indicates the presence of a relatively well-established waste management system, which is essential for maintaining cleanliness, reducing environmental pollution, and minimizing health risks associated with improper waste disposal.
Composting, practiced by 9.8% of households, reflects a positive effort toward sustainable waste management. Composting not only reduces the volume of organic waste but also provides nutrient-rich material for agricultural or gardening purposes. However, the relatively low uptake suggests opportunities to scale up this practice through community education and support programs.

Burning, reported by 6.1%, remains a concern due to its environmental and health impacts. The release of toxic fumes from burning waste contributes to air pollution and respiratory issues, underscoring the need for better alternatives. Dumping, practiced by 2.1% of households, poses risks to the environment and public health. Indiscriminate dumping can contaminate water sources, clog drainage systems, and attract disease vectors, such as rodents and mosquitoes. The 0.6% relying on "other" methods likely represents ad hoc or informal disposal practices that may also lack proper sanitation.

CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

5.1 Public Participation

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

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

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

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

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

Vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, participated in the consultation process. Key issues raised by these groups included access to employment opportunities, affordability of services, and inclusive access to project facilities. These concerns have been addressed through measures such as prioritization of local labour, inclusion of accessible design features, and governance arrangements that promote equitable access to the facility

5.2 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholders were identified based on their level of influence and potential impact on the project. Key stakeholder categories included:

- Community members residing near the project site
- Vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities
- Community leadership structures (SEC and GRC)
- County Government and CPCT representatives
- Utility providers and relevant institutions

This categorization ensured that consultations were inclusive and representative of all key interest groups.

5.3 Purpose of Public and Stakeholder Consultation

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

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

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

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

5.4 Public Consultation Process

A public Baraza/Focus Group Discussion was held on 16th July 2025at the Mwanzo Evangelical Biblical Church. The meeting brought together 70 community members, including the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), and representatives from the County Project Coordination Team (CPCT). The meeting was conducted in English and Kiswahili, with translations into local dialects as needed.

The consultation process adopted a mixed-method approach that included focus group discussions (FGDs), socio-economic household surveys, and transect walks within the settlement. Participants for the consultation were selected to ensure representation across different social groups, including men, women, youth, and persons with disabilities, with support from community leadership structures such as the SEC and GRC.

Notices for the consultation were communicated through community leadership structures and local mobilization within the settlement to ensure adequate participation.

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

In addition to the FGDs, the consultation process was supported by socio-economic surveys and ongoing engagement with community representatives, ensuring that the assessment incorporated both quantitative and qualitative data.

The consultation process ensured broad stakeholder participation and contributed to the identification of key environmental and social issues, which were subsequently considered in the assessment of impacts and the development of mitigation measures. However, the process was subject to limitations including reliance on self-reported data and the use of a limited number of consultation forums.

Table 10: Consultation summary table

Date	Venue	Stakeholder Categories	Total Participants	Gender Representation	PWD Representation	Key Issues Raised	Annex Reference
16th July 2025	Mwanzo Evangelical Biblical Church	Community members, SEC, GRC, County Officials, Pamoja Trust, CPCT	70	Male: 42 Female: 28	3	Youth employment; project linkages with KISIP infrastructure works; noise management; facility management and ownership; fair wages for workers	Annex 3 (Minutes and Attendance Lists)

5.5 Issues Raised During the Consultation

During the impact assessment exercise, one public consultation forum involving the community members was conducted. The Focus group discussions (FGDs) for ESIA was conducted at the Mwanzo evangelical biblical church ground with a representation from different walks of the community (*attendance sheets annexed*). The meeting was conducted in English, Kiswahili with county officials present translating in vernacular languages where emphasis was need.

During the meeting the following issues were raised by the community members as provided in table 10.

Table 11: Issues raised by the community

Issues raised	How it was responded to
Will youths be employed by the project?	Yes, the youths among other community members especially the underserved shall be engaged by the project engineer during works engagement. The semi-skilled and unskilled workers shall all be sourced from the settlement as an aspect of enhancing project ownership.
Is this project same as the one doing roads among other projects on going?	Yes, the project is done under KISIP but under different components. KISIP has four components and the one doing roads is infrastructure upgrading and the one doing this CDP projects is socio-economic inclusion
Since the project site is near residential areas within a radius of 20 minutes how will noise be managed.	There exist regulations under Kenyan government laws to manage noise particularly in construction site. Those regulations will be adhered to bare minimum. Adequate notices shall also be issued before construction of multi-purpose community hall. Construction activities shall also be done during the day and shall adhere to NEMA working hours 8.00 am to 5.00 pm
Who will manage these facilities is it the county or the community members	The project has guidelines, which will guide community members through their certified and registered CBOs run the sub-projects as a result of enhancing community ownership.
Many projects have underpaid our casual workers how will you ensure our sons and daughter and other workers are not underpaid	KISIP 2 project is anchored on Kenyan policies, World Bank Operational Policies and other best international standards. We therefore commit to ensure Kenya labour laws will be adhered to. A labour management plan shall be prepared and will be participatory in nature which great input from the SEC and GRC among other community leaders.

The issues raised during stakeholder consultations informed both project design and mitigation planning. For example:

- Concerns regarding noise informed restrictions on construction working hours
- Concerns on employment informed prioritization of local labour
- Concerns on facility management informed the inclusion of structured governance arrangements as described in Chapter 2

These linkages demonstrate how stakeholder input influenced project decisions and ESMP measures.



Photo 3: Stakeholders engagement

(At Biblical Evangelical Church, which was inclusive of the E&S risks and impacts identification and community sub-projects prioritization)

5.6 Disclosure and Future Engagement

The ESIA report shall be disclosed to stakeholders through community meetings, SEC/GRC structures, KISIP II website and County Government platforms. Stakeholder engagement shall continue throughout the project lifecycle, including:

- Regular community meetings during construction
- Continuous engagement through SEC and GRC structures
- Feedback mechanisms through the GRM

This forward-looking engagement approach ensures continuous stakeholder involvement during both construction and operational phases.

CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 No Project Alternative

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

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

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

Advantages

- Avoidance of short-term environmental and social impacts associated with construction
- No capital investment required

Disadvantages

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

6.3 Alternative Location

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

The selected site has been confirmed as public land (Block No. 11/794**)** and is designated for community use. Relocating the project to an alternative site within the settlement is not considered feasible because:

- Alternative public land of similar suitability is limited

- The selected site aligns with community priorities identified through the CDP process
- The project is designed as a localized intervention within an existing community space

Alternative investment options were considered during the CDP process, but the community prioritized the selected sub-projects; Multi-purpose community centre (meeting hall, day care, training room, office and ICT centre), as the most relevant interventions for addressing livelihood and social needs.

6.4 Alternative Design and Technology Option

- Building Design: The proposed two-story design optimizes the use of the limited land footprint. A single-story design would require a larger area, which is not available. The design incorporates energy-efficient features, such as natural lighting and ventilation, to minimize operational costs and environmental impact.
- Roofing Materials: Alternative roofing materials were considered, including corrugated galvanized iron sheets, concrete roofing tiles, and coated metal roofing sheets. Concrete tiles offer durability and thermal insulation but are heavier, require stronger structural support, and are more expensive to install. Standard galvanized iron sheets are widely available and cost-effective but may have a shorter lifespan and lower thermal performance. The proposed design adopts coated metal roofing sheets due to their durability, suitability for rainwater harvesting, ease of installation, lower structural load, and reduced maintenance requirements. Light-coloured roofing materials will be considered where feasible to reduce heat absorption and improve indoor thermal comfort.
- Construction Materials: Alternative construction materials were considered based on availability, durability, environmental performance, and suitability to the local context. Conventional masonry and reinforced concrete materials were selected for the multi-purpose community centre due to their durability, structural stability, ease of maintenance, and local availability within Uasin Gishu County. Locally available construction materials will be prioritized where feasible to reduce transportation requirements, construction costs, and associated carbon emissions.
- Water Supply: The project includes a rainwater harvesting system as an alternative to relying solely on the stressed municipal piped water supply. This promotes water efficiency and resilience.
- Solid Waste Management: On-site composting of green waste from landscaping and organic waste from the facility during operation is a more sustainable alternative to sending all waste to a landfill.
- Sanitation System: The proposed design explicitly rejects septic tanks or soak pits as an alternative. While cheaper to install, these would pose a severe pollution risk. The selected alternative (direct sewer line connection with a sealed emergency holding tank) is the only environmentally viable solution given the high water table, preventing contamination of the shallow aquifer used by the community for domestic purposes.

6.5 Current Project Option

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

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

Advantages

- Direct response to community-prioritized needs
- Improved social cohesion through the community hall construction
- Enhanced social infrastructure through improved recreational facilities
- Improved environmental conditions within the project site
- Alignment with KISIP II objectives

Disadvantages

- Short-term environmental and social impacts during construction
- Need for financial investment and safeguards implementation

Summary

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

While the "No Project" option would avoid short-term impacts, it would not address the settlement's existing challenges. Alternative site options are limited by land availability and community priorities, while design alternatives have been incorporated into the selected project approach to enhance sustainability and minimize impacts.

CHAPTER 7: ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

7.2 Positive impacts of the proposed sub-projects

- The sub-project construction phase will create job opportunities for the youths, women, persons with disabilities (PWD), and other community members.
- Local sourcing of materials within the settlement will increase cash flow, enhancing better purchasing power.
- Rehabilitation of the field will enhance physical development due to the provision of social space for children.
- Landscaping and beautification of open public space will increase the aesthetic of the settlement, also providing avenues for greenhouse gas sequestration.

7.3 Negative impacts of the proposed sub-projects

Project-Specific Social Risk Analysis

In addition to the general environmental and social impacts identified, the proposed Mwanzo sub-projects present specific social risks related to access, inclusion, and facility governance during the operational phase. The primary beneficiaries of the ICT centre are likely to be youth and individuals with prior digital literacy, which may limit access for other groups such as women, elderly persons, and those with limited education unless targeted inclusion measures are implemented

The ICT centre may primarily benefit individuals with existing digital literacy, potentially limiting access for women, girls, and other vulnerable groups if targeted inclusion measures are not implemented. Similarly, the daycare facility, while providing support for caregivers, may inadvertently exclude some users due to affordability constraints or limited capacity.

The community hall and associated facilities may also present risks of elite capture or politicization, particularly in relation to booking control, access to space, and decision-making over facility use. These risks may result in unequal access or conflicts within the community if not properly managed.

In addition, the greening and improvement of public space may alter existing informal uses of the site, including social or small-scale economic activities, potentially affecting some community members. These risks are considered moderate and will be managed through governance arrangements, inclusive access measures, and stakeholder engagement as outlined in Chapter 2 and the ESMP. Baseline observations indicate that the site is currently used informally for social interaction and community activities, and these existing uses may be affected by the proposed development.

i) Pre-construction phase

Table 12: Pre Construction Phase

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Late acquisition of Pertinent certificates, permits and licenses i.e. NEMA License, NCA, WIBA licenses	Late acquisition of Pertinent certificates, permits and licenses i.e. NEMA License, NCA, and WIBA licenses could hinder timely implementation of the sub-projects.	Moderate	Ensure all requisite permits, approvals, and licenses are acquired before commencement of works and maintain coordination with relevant regulatory authorities.	Low
Soil erosion and Biodiversity loss	Clearing of site for earth works regarding construction of multi-purpose community centre and levelling of the open public space will result to soil erosion and undisturbed vegetation clearing.	Low to Moderate	Restrict site clearing to designated work areas and implement proper site management and revegetation measures where applicable.	Low
Inadequate risk assessment at the site i.e., power cables at the site, underground water infrastructure	Inadequate risk assessment at the site before commencement of works may result in a high number of relocations of both overhead and underground infrastructure.	Moderate	Conduct detailed site investigations and utility mapping and engage relevant service providers prior to commencement of works.	Low

ii) Construction phase

The construction phase of the proposed Mwanzo Informal Settlement sub-projects is expected to generate several environmental and social impacts due to activities such as site clearing, excavation, transportation of materials, installation of infrastructure, and renovation works. These impacts are largely temporary and site-specific but require appropriate management to minimize adverse effects on the environment and the surrounding community. No physical or economic displacement has been identified; however, temporary access restrictions during construction may occur and will be managed through ESMP measures

The inclusion of a day care facility within the proposed sub-project introduces specific child protection and safeguarding risks that require consideration during both construction and operational phases. During the construction phase, there is a risk of interaction between workers and children in the surrounding community, as well as potential exposure of children to construction hazards if site access is not adequately controlled. During the operational phase, risks may arise in relation to supervision of children, safety of access to and from the facility, and potential cases of abuse or neglect if appropriate management systems are not in place. These risks will be managed through the implementation of worker codes of conduct, controlled access to construction areas, vetting and training of daycare staff, and incorporation of child safeguarding measures within facility operations and the grievance redress mechanism, as detailed in the ESMP.

The construction phase will involve engaging workers across different categories, including skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labour, with priority given to local community members for semi-skilled and unskilled roles. Labour-related risks associated with the project include potential unfair recruitment practices, unsafe working conditions, non-compliance with labour laws, and worker-community conflicts. There is also a risk of child labour and discrimination if appropriate controls are not established. To address these risks, labour safeguards will be implemented in line with national labour laws and applicable World Bank requirements. These include fair and transparent recruitment processes, the prohibition of child labour and forced labour, the provision of safe and healthy working conditions, and the promotion of non-discrimination and equal opportunity. A worker grievance redress mechanism will be established to provide a platform for workers to raise concerns related to working conditions, remuneration, and workplace safety. Operators will be required to comply with labour management procedures, including implementation of worker codes of conduct, provision of personal protective equipment, and adherence to occupational health and safety standards, as outlined in the ESMP.

There is also a risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups from employment opportunities, which may result in community dissatisfaction. This will be mitigated through inclusive recruitment practices that prioritize local labour, including youth, women, and persons with disabilities.

Table 13: Construction Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Air Pollution from dust	Emissions to air during construction have the potential to impact sensitive	Moderate	Implement dust suppression measures including water	Low

	receptors (residents), both within the immediate vicinity and in the sub-project area of influence. Construction activities such as deep excavation and foundation laying will result in dust and particulate matter emissions which may be exacerbated by winds and dry weather. Dust emissions have the potential for temporary, significant negative effects, particularly on community members, workers, and sensitive receptors adjacent to construction sites and compounds.		spraying, covering transport vehicles, controlled excavation, and proper housekeeping practices.	
Noise and vibration	Noise and vibration can be a source of disturbance at sensitive receptors. Given the urban context of the proposed project, sensitive noise and vibration receptors include buildings (residential, places of worship, and educational dwellings) and road users in the immediate vicinity of the existing settlements.	Moderate	Restrict construction activities to daytime hours, maintain equipment properly, and provide advance notice to the community before commencement of works.	Low
Traffic disruptions	Trucks and other machinery transporting materials to the site and working on the sites, respectively, might cause motorized and non-motorized traffic disruptions within the project area.	Moderate	Implement traffic management measures, signage, and controlled movement of construction vehicles during material delivery and spoil hauling.	Low
Water Quality	Construction activities from sub-projects such as levelling and landscaping of the ground, perimeter wall and multi-purpose community have the potential to create pathways for pollutants to enter watercourses and indirectly impact on water quality. Soil compaction during construction has the potential to increase the rate of surface water runoff.	Moderate	Implement erosion control measures, proper drainage management, and controlled disposal of excavated materials and wastewater.	Low

Disruption of water supply, sewer and power lines	Levelling and landscaping of the open space may result in destruction of water, sewer, and power lines.	Moderate	Conduct utility mapping and coordinate with relevant service providers before commencement of works.	Low
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	Migration of people from different regions with diverse moral backgrounds through various workforce (skilled manpower) may lead to behavioral influences which may increase the spread of diseases such as Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus (HIV) and other sexually transmitted diseases.	Moderate	Conduct awareness and sensitization programmes, provide IEC materials, and prioritize local labour where feasible.	Low
Soil loss and soil pollution	Construction activities will require excavation of the ground. Construction activities may create pathways between contaminants from the existing made ground and the local environment and groundwater resources, which have the potential to result in significant negative effects (both temporary and permanent). In addition, construction activities may result in the generation and removal of materials and solid waste.	Moderate	Implement spoil management measures, erosion control, and spill prevention procedures.	Low
Solid waste generation	Solid waste will mainly emanate from the construction activities and will include excavated soil, cement storage bags, and other packaging materials used during construction, spillage of oil and grease from machines used in excavation, waste from repair and maintenance of construction equipment, and demolition waste among others.	Moderate	Implement sustainable waste management measures and engage licensed waste handlers.	Low

Visual impacts	Temporary structures, construction debris, and equipment may create visual eyesores during the construction phase while dust generated from construction activities can contribute to reduced air quality affecting clarity of views.	Low to Moderate	Maintain proper housekeeping and implement dust management measures throughout the construction phase.	Low
Potential impact on traffic/ obstruction of temporary access	Construction of the proposed infrastructure projects has the potential to impact people's day-to-day travel activities. Temporary traffic diversions and temporary obstruction of access may be required to undertake construction activities.	Moderate	Implement traffic management plans and maintain controlled and safe access around construction areas.	Low
Accidental spills & leakages	Accidental spills from construction vehicles and construction equipment could occur during ground levelling and landscaping, resulting in soil, surface water, and subsurface water pollution.	Moderate	Maintain construction equipment properly and implement spill prevention and emergency response measures.	Low
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	During construction, workers would be exposed to various health and safety risks that would require control measures. Opportunities for employment will also be created during construction of the projects requiring hiring policies and employment management plans.	High	Provide PPE, implement OHS management plans, conduct worker training, maintain emergency response procedures, and enforce safe work practices.	Moderate to Low
Instances of inadequate stakeholders' engagement	Failure to involve SEC and GRC members among other stakeholders during construction phase may result in slow implementation of the project.	Moderate	Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement and operation of the grievance redress mechanism throughout implementation.	Low
Increased sub-project related grievances	Failure to adequately involve the community members in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs might result in increased grievances which might negatively impact the project implementation process.	Moderate	Implement transparent recruitment processes and maintain grievance management procedures.	Low

Non-compliance with Labour laws	Failure to properly remunerate the project workers as per the existing labour laws and standards might negatively impact project execution.	Moderate	Implement labour management procedures and ensure compliance with applicable labour laws and standards.	Low
GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities by project workers and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst employees	Cases of sexual harassment might be common among workers and sexual exploitation and abuse to community members who might want to be engaged as unskilled, skilled and semi-skilled workers.	Moderate	Implement Codes of Conduct, confidential grievance channels, awareness programmes, safeguarding procedures, and referral pathways.	Low
Increased carbon footprint	Sourcing building materials away from the project site could lead to high costs and high carbon footprints. The potential impacts include increased greenhouse gas emissions, resource depletion, air and water pollution.	Low to Moderate	Prioritize locally available materials and maintain construction equipment properly.	Low
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups e.g., VMGs, PWDs, elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single-women, OVC etc.	Cases of traditionally underserved groups being denied employment opportunities may arise if adequate measures are not put in place.	Moderate	Promote inclusive participation and prioritize involvement of vulnerable and underserved groups in project activities.	Low
Child Exploitation and Abuse	The project could result in engagement of underaged individuals during construction phase of the sub-projects.	Moderate	Verify worker identification documents and implement child protection and safeguarding measures.	Low

iv) Operational phase

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

Table 14: Operational Phase Impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Air Pollution	Increased human activity and vehicle movement around the community facilities may contribute to localized air pollution within the project area.	Low	Promote proper traffic management and community sensitization to minimize unnecessary vehicle idling and emissions.	Low
Possible vandalism, misuse and theft of accessories	The installed community infrastructure and equipment may be vulnerable to vandalism, misuse, and theft during operation.	Moderate	Strengthen community ownership, operational management structures, and security measures for the facilities.	Low
Increased municipal waste generation	Operation of the community hall, daycare facility, ICT centre, and open space may result in increased municipal and sanitary waste generation.	Moderate	Implement sustainable waste management measures including waste segregation, collection, and disposal through approved waste management systems.	Low
Increased pressure on community infrastructure and services	Improved community facilities and increased activity within the settlement may increase pressure on existing sanitation, waste management, and maintenance services.	Moderate	Maintain proper facility management systems and coordinate with relevant county departments during operation.	Low
Grievances	Grievances may arise regarding use, scheduling, management, and access to the constructed community facilities by different user groups.	Moderate	Maintain operational procedures, stakeholder engagement, and grievance redress mechanisms throughout facility operation.	Low
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	Increased social interaction associated with operation of the facilities may contribute to the spread of	Moderate	Conduct awareness and sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases and	Low

	HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.		provide IEC materials where necessary.	
GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst facility users and staff	Risks of GBV, SEA, and SH may arise during operation and management of the facilities.	Moderate	Implement Codes of Conduct, confidential grievance channels, safeguarding procedures, awareness programmes, and referral pathways.	Low
Child Exploitation and Abuse	The operation of the daycare facility may present risks relating to child supervision, access control, and child safeguarding if appropriate measures are not implemented.	Moderate	Implement child safeguarding measures, vet and train daycare staff, maintain controlled access, and implement child protection procedures.	Low
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups e.g., VMGs, PWDs, elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single-women, OVC etc.	Possible cases of unequal access to employment opportunities, community services, and facility use among traditionally underserved groups may arise if adequate measures are not implemented.	Moderate	Promote inclusive participation and equitable access to project opportunities and facility management structures.	Low
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	Weak stakeholder engagement during operation may result in grievances relating to ownership, management, and use of the community facilities.	Moderate	Maintain continuous stakeholder engagement and operation of the grievance redress mechanism during facility operation.	Low
Groundwater Pollution from Sewage (High Water Table Risk)	Failure or poor maintenance of the proposed sewer connection system may result in leakage or overflow of untreated wastewater, potentially affecting soil and groundwater quality.	Moderate	Ensure proper maintenance of the sewer connection system and implementation of wastewater management measures in accordance with applicable standards.	Low

i) **Decommissioning phase**

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

Table 15: Decommissioning phase impacts

Anticipated Negative Impact	Impact Description	Severity Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Noise pollution	Demolition and dismantling of the multi-purpose community centre, ICT facilities, and associated infrastructure may generate noise affecting nearby residents and surrounding community activities.	Moderate	Restrict demolition activities to daytime hours and implement controlled demolition practices.	Low
Dust emissions	Demolition and dismantling activities may generate dust and particulate matter affecting nearby residents and workers within the project area.	Moderate	Implement dust suppression measures including water spraying and controlled handling of demolition debris.	Low
Water and soil pollution	Improper handling of demolition waste, fuels, oils, paints, and other construction-related materials during dismantling activities may result in contamination of soil and nearby drainage systems.	Moderate	Ensure proper handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of demolition waste materials and hazardous substances.	Low
Solid waste generation	Decommissioning activities may generate demolition debris, scrap materials, packaging waste, and other waste materials requiring proper collection, handling, and disposal.	Moderate	Implement waste management measures and engage licensed waste handlers for disposal of demolition waste.	Low
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	Workers involved in dismantling and removal of structures may be exposed to injuries, falling materials, sharp objects, and other demolition-related hazards.	High	Provide PPE, implement OHS procedures, supervise demolition works, and restrict unauthorized access to demolition areas.	Moderate to Low
Temporary disruption of community activities and access	Decommissioning activities may temporarily disrupt movement, access, and use of community spaces within the project area.	Low to Moderate	Provide advance notice to the community and maintain controlled access around demolition areas.	Low

CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

8.1 Introduction and ESMP Approach

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

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

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

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

8.2 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity

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

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

The operator will play a central role in the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures. This includes preparation and implementation of a Operator Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP), adherence to occupational health and safety requirements, and management of environmental risks during construction activities.

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

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

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) will provide regulatory oversight through review and approval of the Summary Project Report and subsequent compliance monitoring.

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

8.3 Monitoring, Reporting and Grievance Redress

Monitoring is an integral component of the ESMP and is intended to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented effectively and that environmental and social risks are managed throughout the project lifecycle. At the site level, the operator will conduct routine monitoring of construction activities and maintain records of compliance, including waste management practices, occupational health and safety performance, and incident reporting. The CPCT will undertake regular supervision visits and prepare periodic environmental and social monitoring reports.

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

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

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

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

8.4 Environmental and Social Management Measures

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

8.4.1 Pre-Construction Phase

Table 16:Pre-Construction Phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Frequency	Cost in KSH
Late acquisition of Pertinent certificates, permits and licenses, i.e., NEMA License, NCA, WIBA licenses	– Ensure all requisite certificates, permits, and licenses are acquired in time before work commencement, i.e., NEMA license, allotment letter, NCA approvals, Workplace registration from DOSH	– No of Permits acquired. – No of NEMA License	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight NEMA NCA DOSH	Before commencement	200,000
Stakeholder engagement readiness	– Prepare and implement site-specific stakeholder engagement plan (SEP), including stakeholder mapping and disclosure	– No. stakeholder engaged/ mapped – No. of stakeholder sessions undertaken	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	Before commencement	50,000
Soil erosion and Biodiversity loss	– Ensure site clearing is constrained to the proposed pegged sub-project sites. – Revegetating the area after decommissioning of the site	– Revegetation plan in place – No. of trees planted	Pamoja Trust	After sub-project decommissioning	50,000
Inadequate risk assessment at the site, i.e. power cables at the site, underground water infrastructure	– Ensure detailed risk assessment both for overhead and underground infrastructure is done and proper mitigation measures are provided. – Adequately involve the stakeholders to map out any underground infrastructure abutting the proposed sites.	– No. of detailed risk assessments conducted – No. of stakeholders' engagement meeting held to map out the underground infrastructure.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight	Before commencement	50,000
TOTAL	–	–			500,000

8.4.2 Construction phase

Table 17: Construction phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Frequency	Cost in KSH
Air Pollution from dust	– Preparing a water sprinkling program during landscaping and levelling to reduce dust emissions. – Levelling should take place on less windy days to manage the amount of dust released. – Levelling should take place on wet days to manage the amount of dust released. – Nets should be used to manage dust during the construction of the multi-purpose community centre. – Ensure environmental management and coordination, and air quality regulations of 2014 are fully complied with.	– Dust suppression frequency – No. of dust-related complaints reported. – No. of air quality measurements undertaken	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Noise and vibration	– Adhere to the provisions of noise and vibration pollution regulations of 2009. – Notify the community members 5 days prior to commencement of works. – Construction activities should also be carried out during the day from 8.00 am to 5.00 pm as per NEMA conditions of licensing.	– No. of notices sent prior to the commencement of works. – No. of noise-related complaints reported. – No. of noise measurements undertaken	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Traffic disruptions	– Prepare and implement a traffic management plan to manage both the	– No. of traffic management plans	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC	Throughout the project construction phase	20,000

	motorized and the non-motorized traffic. – Recruit, sensitize and engage traffic marshals to control traffic during material. transportation and spoil hauling from the proposed work site	prepared and implemented. – No. of traffic marshals engaged	GRC		
Water Quality	– Adhere to the provisions of environmental management of coordination (water quality regulations of 2006) – Adhere to the provisions of water regulations of 2021. – Prepare and implement wastewater management plan	– No. of wastewater management plans prepared and implemented. – No. of water quality measurements conducted.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	70,000
Disruption of water supply, sewer and power lines	– Conduct underground infrastructure mapping to identify the utilities within proposed sub-project sites. – Hold extensive stakeholders' engagement to assist in mapping the existing underground infrastructure, i.e. sewer pipelines, water pipelines, data cables, power lines, etc.	– No. of stakeholders' engagement meetings held to map out underground infrastructure in the proposed sub-project sites. – No. and the nature of the stakeholders involved during the mapping of the underground infrastructure.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC KPLC KPC ELDOWAS	Before the commencement of works	200,000
Child safeguarding risks (interaction between workers and children, exposure to unsafe construction areas)	– Enforce worker Code of Conduct – Restrict unauthorized interaction with children – Control site access – Provide awareness on child protection	– Number of workers inducted on Code of Conduct – Number of reported incidents	Operator, CPCT, SEC/GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	30,000

		– Presence of site access controls			
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	– Prepare and implement Sexual transmission diseases (STDs) management plan. – Prepare and implement labour influx management plan – Involve the community members in the construction activities to avoid labour importation. – Provide IEC materials where applicable.	– No. of STDs management plan prepared and implemented – No. of labour influx management plan prepared and implemented. – No. of community members sensitized – No. of IEC materials distributed	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Soil loss and soil pollution	– Prepare and implement soil management plan. – Craft measures to ensure the spoil is re-used in different location.	– No. of a soil management plan prepared and implemented.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	70,000
Solid waste generation	– Prepare and implement a sustainable solid waste management plan. – Involve licensed waste service providers in managing the solid waste generated.	– No. of sustainable solid waste management plan prepared and implemented. – No. of waste service providers. – Quantity of various types of waste generated.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC Waste service providers NEMA	Throughout the project construction phase	70,000
Visual impacts	– Adhere to air quality provisions of 2014 under EMCA 1999, amended 2015. – Prepare and implement dust management plans.	– No. of dust management plans prepared and implemented.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	20,000

	– Confine work implementation during wet and less windy conditions	– No. of air quality measurements conducted			
Potential impact on traffic/ obstruction of temporary access	– Prepare and implement traffic management plans (TMPs). – Ensure continuous management of traffic during works project.	– No. of traffic management plans prepared and implemented.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Accidental spills & leakages	– Prepare and implement emergency response and awareness plan. – Ensure operators' equipment and machines are maintained frequently and guided by machinery precautions. – Ensure operators' equipment and machines are maintained on a pervious surface to prevent oil spillage from getting into adjacent water sources.	– No. of emergency response and awareness plan prepared and implemented. – No. of spills reported	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	– Adhere to the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007. – Prepare and implement an occupational safety and health management plan. – Ensure the PPEs are adequately provided. – Adhere to the WIBA 2007 provisions – Prepare and implement occupational safety and health management plan. – Ensure workers are provided with adequate and risk specific PPEs. – Conduct worker toolbox meetings	– No. of OSH management plan prepared and implementation. – No. of the PPE provision register. – No. of incidents reported – No. of occupational safety and health management plan. – No. of toolbox meetings conducted per week	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC DOSH	Throughout the project construction phase	100, 000

Instances of inadequate stakeholders' engagement	– Prepare and implement a detailed and robust stakeholders' management plan.	– No. of stakeholders' management plan prepared and implemented.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	100,000
Increased sub-project-related grievances	– Sensitize the SEC and GRCs on grievance logging and management. – Prepare and implement grievance redress strategy: mapping of possible sources of grievances	– No. of sensitization workshops conducted in regards to SEC and GRC strengthening.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	30,000
Non-compliance with Labour laws	– Prepare and implement robust local labour management plan. – Provide anonymous workers grievance redress system.	– No. of local labour management plan prepared. – No. of grievances raised in relation to remuneration and workplace. – No. of Channels provided to the workers for logging in grievances.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	30,000
GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities by project workers and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst employees	– Prepare and implement GBV-SEA/SH risks management plan. – Ensure operator Codes of Conduct – Conduct training on SEA/SH/GBV and CEA awareness – Formulate reporting channels – Create a survivor-centred referral pathway, – Enforce sanctions to perpetrators	– No. of incidence reported. – No. of GBV-SEA/SH risks management plans prepared and implemented. – Code of conduct formulated. – No. of community trainings conducted. – No. of workers inducted.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	50,000

		– No. Referral pathways created. – No. of sanctions undertaken. – No. of grievances resolved.			
Increased carbon footprint	– Ensure materials are locally sourced.	– Quantity of materials locally sourced.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	30,000
Exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups e.g., PWDs, elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single-women, OVC etc.	– Prepare and implement stakeholders' engagement plan.	– No. of traditionally underserved groups involved in stakeholders' meetings and during works engagement.	Pamoja Trust CPCT Oversight SEC GRC	Throughout the project construction phase	30,000
TOTAL	–	–			970,000

8.4.3 Operational phase

Table 18: Operational phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Frequency	Cost in KSH
Air Pollution	– Maintain cleanliness of the facility and surrounding open spaces to minimize dust and litter accumulation during operation.	– General cleanliness of facility and surrounding areas maintained.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project operation phase	100,000
Increased municipal waste generation	– Prepare, disclose and implement sustainable waste management plan. – Undertake integrated training/sensitization programs	– No. of sustainable waste management plans prepared, disclosed and implemented.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project operation phase	50,000

	incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase.	– Qty of various types of waste generated			
Potential groundwater Pollution from Sewage due to high water table	– Connect all sewage outlets to the municipal sewer line (no septic tanks/soak pits). – Provide a sealed, watertight emergency holding tank with high-level alarm for sewer downtime events. – Ensure exhauster trucks are licensed and discharge waste to approved treatment works only. – Quarterly bacteriological testing of nearest community boreholes/wells (E. coli, nitrates).	– Sewer connection certificate from ELDOWAS. – - Grease trap maintenance log. – - Emergency tank inspection report (monthly). – - Water quality test results (E. coli: 0 CFU/100ml; Nitrates: <10 mg/L). – - No groundwater contamination grievances.	County government of Uasin Gishu ELDOWAS,	Pre-commencement; quarterly during operation	350,000
Increased pressure on community infrastructure and services	– Work closely with other county departments to manage population migration into the settlement.	– No. of coordination meetings held with relevant county departments.	County government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project operation phase	30,000
Possible vandalism and theft of accessories	– Sensitize the community members against vandalism of constructed accessories. – Adequately involving community members during sub-project planning, execution and operational. – Integrated training/sensitization programs incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase.	– No. of sensitization meetings held in regard to vandalism and sub-project ownership.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project operation phase	50,000
Grievances	– Ensure proper management of the community facilities by the designated CBOs. Sensitize the	– No. of project guidelines in place.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project operation phase	50,000

	communities on the project guidelines in place to ensure communities are aware of avoiding cases of grievances in relation to ownership. – Integrated training/sensitization programs incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase.	– No. of grievances reported – No. of grievances resolved			
Incidence of HIV/AIDS and sexual transmission diseases (STDs)	– Sensitization of workers working on the spread and transmission of sexual transmission diseases (STDs). – Provide IEC materials during community sensitization activities. – Integrated training/sensitization programs incorporating other risks as anticipated during operational phase.	– No. of sensitization exercises conducted on STDs – No. of IEC materials distributed.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project operation phase	50,000
GBV-Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of communities by project workers and Sexual Harassment (SH) amongst employees	– Prepare and implement GBV-SEA/SH risk management plan. – Establish confidential reporting channels and referral pathways. – Ensure Codes of Conduct are implemented and disclosed.	– No. of GBV-SEA/SH related cases reported – No. of awareness sessions conducted.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project operation phase	50,000
Child safeguarding risks associated with daycare facility and community interactions	– Implement child protection procedures – Vet and train daycare staff – Enforce code of conduct – Ensure safe and controlled access to the facility; integrate child safeguarding into GRM	– No. of staff trained – No. of safeguarding procedures in place – No. of incidents reported and resolved.	County Government of Uasin Gishu, CBO, CPCT	Throughout the project operation phase	30,000

Representation of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups e.g., VMGs, PWDs, elderly, youth, the sick, the poor, single-women, OVC etc.	– Ensure vulnerable groups are included in the management of the multi-purpose community centre.	– No. of vulnerable groups involved in the management of some of the facilities under the community multi-purpose centre and the hoisted water project. – No. of community engagement meetings held.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project operation phase	30,000
Inadequate stakeholder engagement	– Ensure continuous stakeholder engagement during operation of the sub-projects	– No. of community engagement meetings held.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project operation phase	50,000
TOTAL	–	–			**750,000**

8.4.4 Decommissioning phase

Table 19: Decommissioning phase ESMP

Anticipated Impacts	**– Mitigation Measures**	**– Monitoring indicators**	**Responsibility**	**Frequency**	**Cost in KSH**
Noise pollution	– Restrict demolition and dismantling activities to daytime hours. – Prepare and implement noise pollution management plan. – Adhere to the provisions of the Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control Regulations, 2009.	– No. of noise management plan prepared and implemented – No. of noise-related complaints reported.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	250,000
Water pollution	– Ensure proper handling and disposal of demolition waste, fuels, oils, paints, and other waste	– Waste management plan prepared and implemented	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project	180,000

	materials to prevent contamination of nearby drainage systems and soils.	– Waste management records maintained – No. of pollution incidents reported.		decommissioning phase	
Dust emissions	– Implement dust suppression measures including water spraying during demolition and debris handling activities.	– No. of dust suppression activities undertaken.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	
Solid waste generation	– Collect, segregate, and dispose demolition waste through approved waste management procedures and licensed waste handlers.	– Quantity of demolition waste collected and properly disposed.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	
Occupational Health and Safety Risks	– Provide PPE to workers involved in dismantling and demolition activities. – Restrict unauthorized access to demolition areas and implement OHS procedures during decommissioning works.	– No. . of incidents/accidents reported. – Availability and use of PPE by workers.	County Government of Uasin Gishu	Throughout the project decommissioning phase	
Total	–	–			**430,000**

8.5 Summary of ESMP

Table 20: Summary of ESMP Responsibility Matrix

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

8.6 ESMP Implementation Costs

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

8.7 Summary

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

CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.8 Conclusions

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Summary Project Report has assessed the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed sub-projects in Mwanzo Site and Service Informal Settlement. The assessment confirms that the proposed interventions comprising construction of multi-purpose community centre with meeting hall, day care and ICT centre, are as they directly respond to community-identified needs.

According to the EIA Regulations amended in 2019 (Legal Notice No. 31 and No. 32), the Mwanzo project has been classified as Low Risk, with impacts that are site-specific, temporary, and manageable through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

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

Overall, the project is considered environmentally and socially viable, provided that safeguards measures are effectively implemented

8.9 Recommendations

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

1. **Full Implementation of the ESMP**

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

2. **Strengthening Institutional Coordination and Oversight**

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

3. **Continuous Stakeholder Engagement**

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

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

4. **Labour Management and Safeguards**

   The project will implement labour safeguards in line with national labour laws and World Bank requirements to ensure fair and safe working conditions throughout the project lifecycle. Labour will include skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers, with priority given to local community members for semi-skilled and unskilled roles.

To ensure fair recruitment and labour standards, the project will:

- Promote transparent and non-discriminatory recruitment processes
- Ensure compliance with minimum wage and working conditions as per Kenyan labour laws
- Prohibit child labour and ensure that no person below the age of 18 is employed
- Provide safe working conditions in line with Occupational Safety and Health requirements
- Establish a worker grievance redress mechanism for addressing workplace-related concerns

Operators will be required to comply with all labour-related obligations, including implementation of codes of conduct, provision of personal protective equipment, and adherence to labour management procedures as outlined in the ESMP.

5. Operationalization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) should be fully operational, accessible, and responsive to all stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.

6. Occupational Health and Safety Management

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

7. Environmental Management during Construction

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

8. Sustainable Operation and Facility Management

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

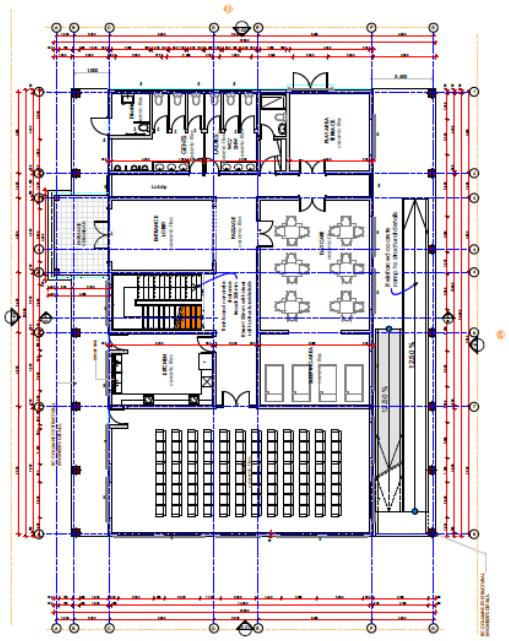
9. Monitoring, Reporting, and Adaptive Management

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

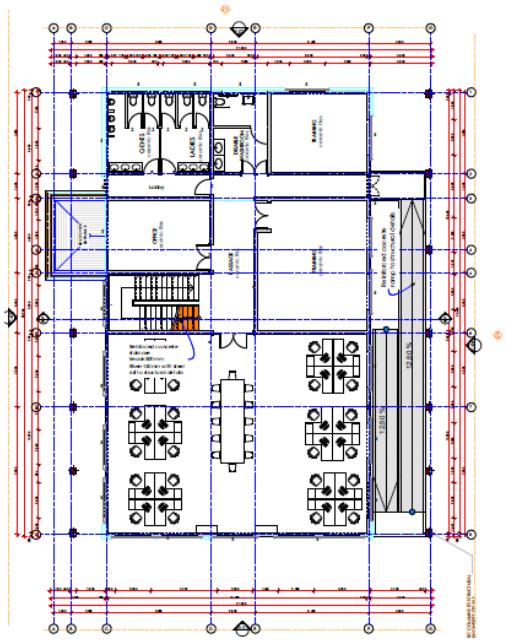
ANNEXES

8.10 Annex 1: Architectural Drawings

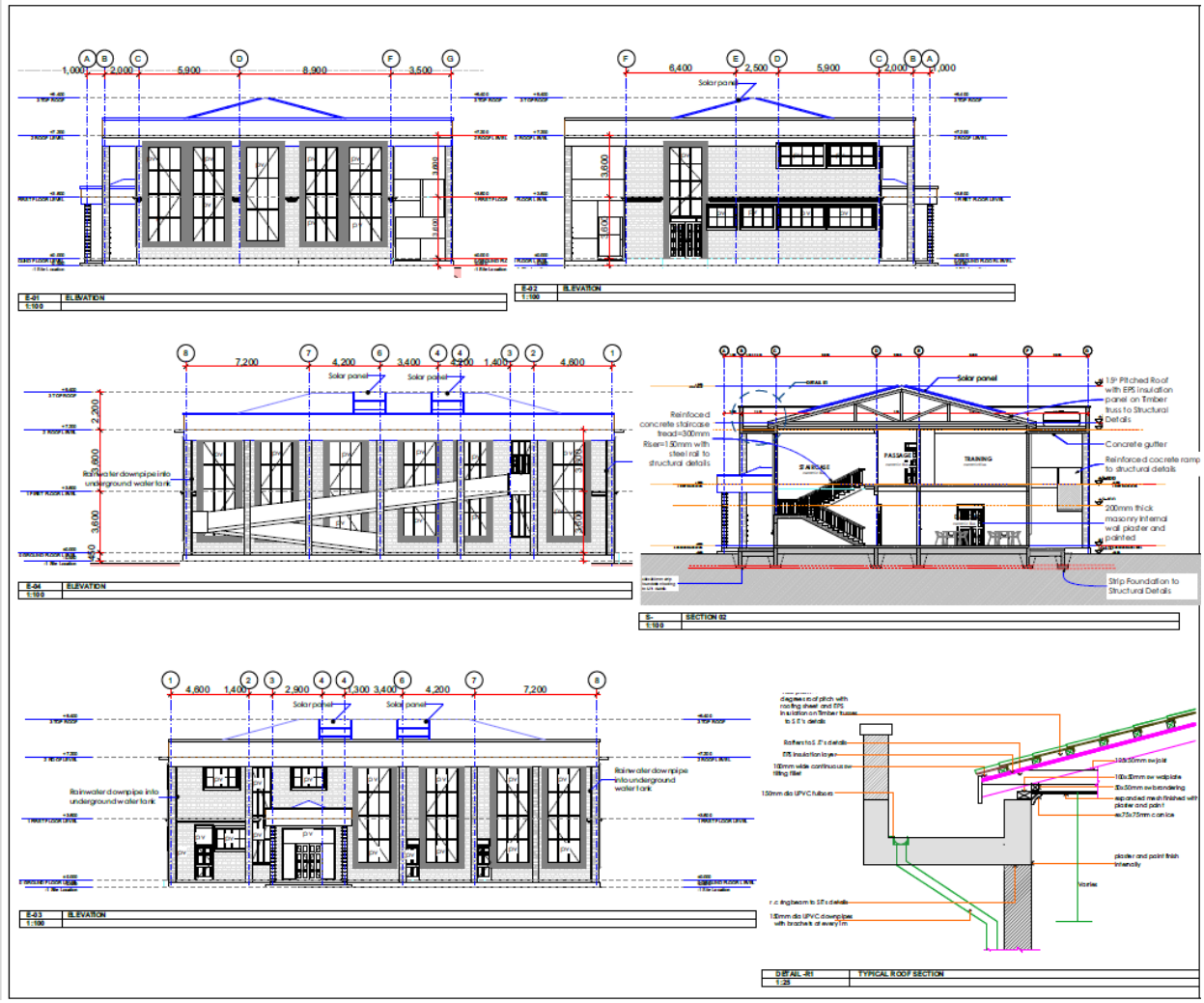


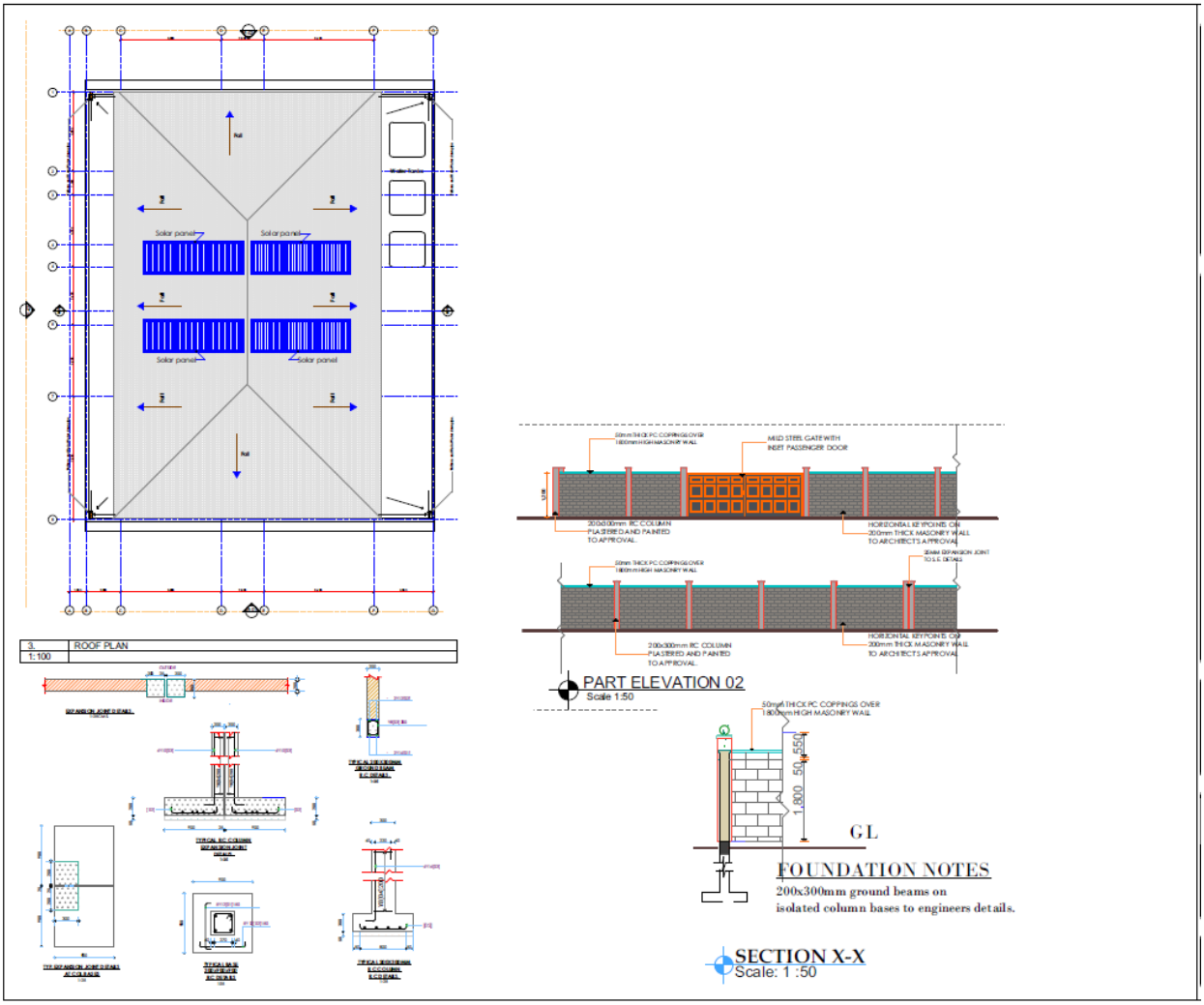


0.	SOCIAL HALL GROUND FLOOR PLAN
1:100	

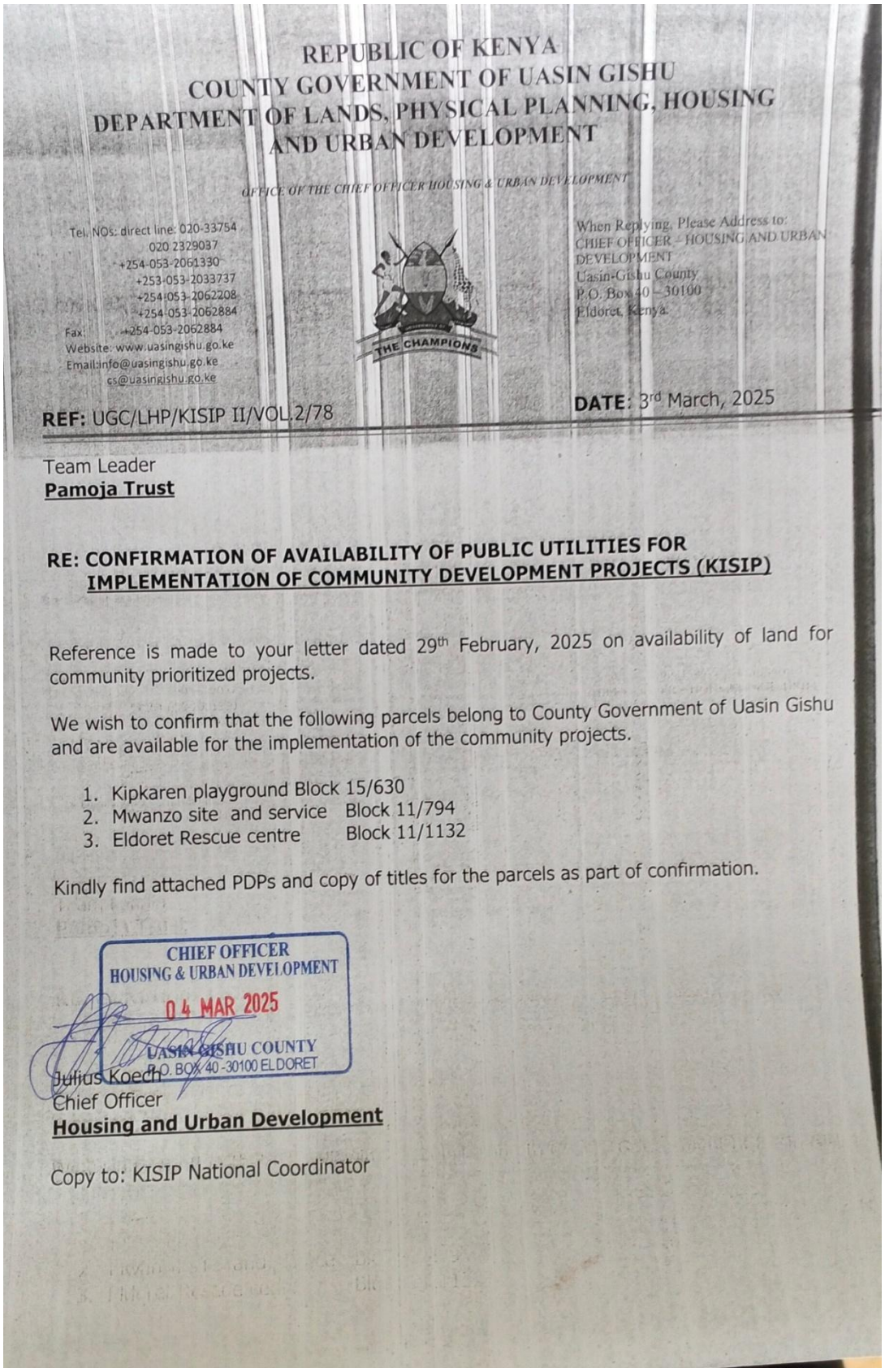


1.	SOCIAL HALL FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1:100	


E-01 ELEVATION 1:100
E-02 ELEVATION 1:100
E-04 ELEVATION 1:100
Solar panel
Reinforced concrete staircase tread=300mm Riser=150mm with steel rail to structural details
18° Pitched Roof with EPS insulation panel on Timber truss to Structural Details
Concrete gutter
Reinforced concrete ramp to structural details
200mm thick masonry internal wall plaster and painted
Strip Foundation to Structural Details
PASSAGE
TRAINING
STAIRCASE
E- SECTION 02 1:100
Rainwater downpipe into underground water tank
E-03 ELEVATION 1:100
DETAIL-01 TYPICAL ROOF SECTION 1:25


Solar panel
Solar panel
Solar panel
Solar panel
3.
1:100
ROOF PLAN
PART ELEVATION 02
Scale 1:50
GL
FOUNDATION NOTES
200x300mm ground beams on
isolated column bases to engineers details.
SECTION X-X
Scale: 1 :50

8.11 Annex 2: Land ownership confirmation



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

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OFFICER HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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THE CHAMPIONS

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

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

DATE: 3rd March, 2025

Team Leader
Pamoja Trust

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

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

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

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

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

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

Julius Koech
Chief Officer
Housing and Urban Development

Copy to: KISIP National Coordinator

8.12 Annex 3: Minutes of public consultation meeting

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

State Department for Housing and Urban Development

Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP 2)

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY ENDORSEMENT OF THE MWANZO SITE &SERVICE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS (CDP) AND ASSESMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE PRIORITISED PROJECTS HELD ON 16TH JULY 2025 AT THE EVANGELICAL BIBLE CHURCH

No.	Name / Representation	Organization
1	Community Members (Men, Women, Youths, PWDs)	Mwanzo Settlement
2	Settlement Executive Committee (SEC)	Mwanzo Settlement
3	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Mwanzo Settlement
4	County Officials	Uasin Gishu County
5	Safeguards Specialists	Pamoja Trust / NPCT
6	Project Engineer	Pamoja Trust

Community participants as per the annex list:

Agenda

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

MINUTE NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTION/RESPONSIBILITY
1/16/07/2025	**Introduction and opening remarks** **Preliminaries: Remarks from the chairperson.** The meeting was officially opened with welcome remarks by the Uasin Gishu CECM Lands Housing and Urban Development who invited the Participants to introduce, and the purpose of the session outlined.	Information
2/16/07/2025	**Overview of KISIP II Component 2 and objective of the Assignment** The participants were provided with an overview of KISIP II Component 2 and the objectives of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) assignment for the proposed Mwanzo Community Development Sub-Projects. **Formulation of Settlement of the Community Development Plans (CDPs)** • The (NPCT) and (CPCT) were acknowledged for their technical support in guiding the CDP process. • Pamoja Trust, as the operator/consultant, facilitated community engagements, conducted situational analyses, and led the development of the CDPs. • Settlement Executive Committees (SECs) and Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) played central roles in: Mobilizing community members and participating in data collection and validation workshops. It was said that community was put in the heart in the CDP formulation and Prioritizing interventions based on community needs.	NPCT

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

	• Women, youth, PWD be encouraged to participate in the selection, designing and operation of sub projects. • The plans propose the Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to be identified to manage implementation of prioritized projects, including social, environmental, and economic investments. **Safeguards specialists** (environmental, social, gender) were tasked with ensuring the CDP aligns with applicable safeguard policies (e.g., ESMF, VMGF, SEF). **2. Community's Ownership** The community leadership (SEC and GRC) was encouraged to continue participating throughout the implementation of the proposed sub-projects by supporting environmental and social safeguards, community awareness, grievance resolution, monitoring of mitigation measures and protection of community facilities. • The stakeholders were encouraged to support the County Government by: • Supporting continuous stakeholder engagement throughout project implementation. • Participating in monitoring implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). • Supporting the operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure timely resolution of project-related concerns. • Promoting community ownership, proper operation and maintenance of the completed facilities. It was emphasized that continued participation by the County Government, community leadership and residents would contribute to environmentally sustainable implementation of the proposed sub-projects and enhance long-term ownership of the community investments.	

3/16/07/2025	**Presentation of CDPs and Preliminary designs** Pamoja Trust presented the proposed projects as per the Implementation Schedule and key prioritised projects for Mwanzo and Kipkaren including designs: **Mwanzo:** i. Multipurpose Community Hall with ICT Hub & Daycare. ii. Open Park. iii. Community Water Projects (Water Kiosks). iv. Youth ICT & Art Initiatives v. Financial Literacy & SACCO Linkages. **Sustainability** Veronica social Expert from Pamoja Trust presented a Guide for Selection of Community Groups to Manage Community Facilities" She outlines the criteria for identifying and selecting community CBOs/ groups to oversee facilities developed under Component 2. The goal is to ensure that selected groups are legitimate, inclusive, capable, financially and technically sustainable, and aligned with KISIP2's socio-economic objectives. **Key CBO selection criteria include:** Demonstrated experience, community representation, financial and technical capacity, legal compliance, innovation, sustainability, accountability, and effective monitoring and reporting. The guide emphasizes participatory engagement and the social impact of selected groups. **Recruitment of community workers**	Pamoja Trust

	Eng Otiato a civil Eng. from Pamoja Trust described the process of the recruitment of Community Workers LICW Manual follows a transparent and participatory process aimed at ensuring inclusivity, merit, and community ownership as follows: i. Sensitization of the community on the roles and expectations of the Community Workers, followed by the issuance of clear selection criteria emphasizing minimum education, residency within the settlement, knowledge of local dynamics, and commitment to community development. ii. Interested workers are nominated or applied through community structures such as the Settlement Executive Committee (SEC), CPCT and operator and are vetted in public forums to promote accountability. iii. Final selection is done in consultation with project implementers including SEC/GRC, ensuring that the process aligns with World Bank safeguards on fairness, non-discrimination, and social inclusion. iv. A register of the workers shall be generated and approved by the operator v. The selected workers shall be paid in two weeks via MPESA. This presentation resulted in generation of the list of workers and suppliers to be used to access the capacity gaps. **Response to the presentation** The CGU, through the KISIP coordinator , commended Pamoja Trust and the KISIP teams (CPCT and NPCT) for the detailed and participatory process undertaken in	

	preparing the Community Development Plans (CDPs) for Mwanzo and Kipkaren informal settlements. i. The County appreciated the comprehensive presentation of prioritized interventions, the clarity on the design concepts, and the emphasis on sustainability, community ownership, and gender and social inclusion. The officials noted that the plans aligned well with the County's strategic development goals and reiterated their willingness to support implementation through the following actions: ii. Integration of the endorsed CDPs into the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and Annual Development Plans (ADPs). iii. Facilitating technical support through relevant County departments (e.g., Housing, Social Services, Water, Public Health) to guide implementation and monitoring. iv. Providing letters of allotment for Eldoret Municipality 11/794 by NLC has been initiated for support towards land regularization and space utilization for the proposed investments. v. Collaborating on CBO validation and capacity building to ensure proper facility management and service delivery. vi. Championing resource mobilization both internally and with partners to finance prioritized projects. **Comments** **County inquired how Laborers will be recruited?** NPCT stated that recruitment should be guided by the LICW Manual to ensure fairness, transparency, and community participation. The process will be inclusive,	

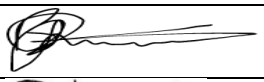
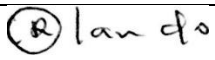
	merit-based, and aligned with World Bank guidelines to avoid bias or discrimination**.** The manual was shared for reference. **Design Review and Implementation Coordination Needs Strengthening** The call for ongoing consultations during design, and implementation with the relevant stakeholders and department to ensure ownership. The NPCT emphasized that the projects to be implemented ought not to be major projects that are seen to be duplicating the projects scheduled for implementation by other departments in the state departments of housing. Designs **Designs and Programs Presented in the CDPs** The designs and programs proposed in the CDPs are notably responsive to the unique spatial and socio-economic realities of informal settlements. The focus on basic infrastructures such as water and sanitation projects, access to credits, disaster response, waste management and multipurpose community centers is well aligned with both community priorities and the County's development Plans. Integration of gender-responsive elements, inclusive public spaces, and environmental resilience measures enhance the transformative potential of the interventions. **Sustainability and Ownership** PT in collaboration with the CPCT to Put in place concrete mechanisms such as O&M models, user training, or revenue collection frameworks to be outlined	

	to ensure long-term functionality of proposed interventions. Pamoja Trust to review and offer further detailing of programmatic linkages inform of integration with county service delivery frameworks), cost-efficiency measures, and operation and maintenance models to ensure long-term sustainability and effective community ownership.	
4/16/07/2025	The Environmental and Social Team from Pamoja Trust led a discussion with stakeholders on the anticipated environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed Mwanzo sub-projects and the mitigation measures proposed to address them during the pre-construction, construction, operational, and decommissioning phases. Community members were encouraged to identify additional concerns and provide recommendations to strengthen the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The meeting identified and discussed the following key environmental and social issues: • Temporary dust emissions, noise and vibration arising from excavation, transportation of construction materials, and other construction activities. • Generation of construction waste, spoil materials, and operational solid waste, and the need for proper waste segregation, collection, recycling, and disposal through licensed waste handlers. • Occupational health and safety risks to workers and community health and safety risks to nearby residents, particularly children, during construction activities. • Temporary disruption of pedestrian and vehicular access, together with possible traffic congestion during transportation of construction materials. • Potential damage to existing water, sewer, electricity and communication utilities during excavation works.	Pamoja Trust

	• Soil erosion, accidental spills, and pollution of soil and surface water resulting from construction activities if not properly managed. • Wastewater and sanitation management during operation of the community centre, daycare facility and ICT centre, including the need for proper sewer connection and maintenance of the wastewater management system. • Potential grievances related to facility access, management, operation and maintenance, and the importance of maintaining an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). • The need to ensure equitable participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in employment opportunities, project benefits, and management of the completed facilities. • The need to prevent Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), child labour, child exploitation and abuse, and to promote appropriate worker conduct throughout project implementation. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of implementing the proposed mitigation measures, maintaining continuous stakeholder engagement, and ensuring effective monitoring throughout project implementation. It was agreed that the identified concerns and recommendations would be incorporated into the ESIA Summary Project Report and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to guide environmentally and socially sustainable implementation of the proposed Mwanzo sub-projects.	
5/16/07/2025	**Closing remarks** The CECM and Chief Officer committed to support CDP implementation and integration into county plans through resource allocation. The NPCT commended the participatory and inclusive approach undertaken throughout the CDP process, which has demonstrated a strong commitment to community-driven development. She recognized the clarity and quality of the proposed interventions, and the alignment of these plans with the goals of KISIP2 in improving	County Government

	living conditions in informal settlements through infrastructure upgrading and enhanced service delivery.	
7/16/07/2025	**Presentation and handover presentation and handing over of Endorsed CDPs** The endorsed CDPs for Kipkaren and Mwanzo were officially handed over to CECM Lands, Housing and Urban Development Marking the beginning of its implementation. It was agreed that co-designing will commence in the respective settlements. CPCT county coordinator will inform other key departments so that they also participate in co-designing stage.	Pamoja Trust
8/16/07/2025	**CLOSING REMARKS** The session concluded at 12:00 pm with a word of prayer by Dr Beatrice Menjo.	Information

Minutes Confirmed By:

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

Pamoja Trust

ACTIVITY: PRESENTATION OF MWANZO CDP & ESIA

Date: 16/07/25 VENUE: EBC CHURCH

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

No.	Name	Organization/Affiliation /Community	Email	Telephone	Gender Tick		PWD (tick)		Below 35 (tick)	Over 35 (tick)	Signature
					F	M	YES	NO			
1.	Gerald Wafula	Pamoja Trust	gwafula@pamojatrust.org	0729814766		✓				✓	
2.	Thomas Mwamwaro	NHT-KISIP2	thmwamwaro@gmail.com	0723447471		✓				✓	
3.	Maurice Asamwa	IIPCT	asamwamaurice@gmail.com	0706021189		✓			✓		
4.	John Wandaka	Pamoja Trust	wandakajk@gmail.com	0721229647		–				–	
5.	Cephas Onsimeno	Chudeh	cephasonsimeno@gmail.com	0710773456		–				–	
6.	Fredrick Heer	Consultant	[illegible]	0710515749		–				–	
7.	Caroline Chepkoech	Kisip committee	caroline@yahoo.com	0723644032	✓					✓	
8.	Joel Maritim	CPCT	[illegible]	0727269187	✓				✓		
9.											
10.											

Staff Facilitating ..Veronica Kosgei.....Signature .....

Pamoja Trust

ACTIVITY: PRESENTATION OF MWANZO CDP & ESIA

Date: 16/07/25 VENUE: EBC CHWALIT

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

No.	Name	Organization/Affiliation /Community	Email	Telephone	Gender Tick		PWD (tick)		Below 35 (tick)	Over 35 (tick)	Signature
					F	M	YES	NO			
1.	JAMES KOIKI	SEC.		0726154950		✓		✓		✓	
2.	SOLOME MURU			0715480926							Solome
3.	Jeremiah Nyosa	CBC		0729687901		✓				✓	
4.	CHRISTINE NZUKI	SEC		0728450864	✓					✓	
5.	EVANS MULAMBI	SEC	evansmdome@gmail.com	0706652269		✓	✓			✓	
6.	ALICE WANJIRU	SEC	alicekinuthia2003@yahoo.com	0721599159	F					✓	
7.	AGNES MWANGI	SEC.		0722259929	✓					✓	
8.	JANET MUAMBA	SEC.		0740516556	✓						
9.	JANE NJERI			0717693410	✓					✓	
10.	BARIE AHMED	SEC.		0721715430	✓					✓	

Staff Facilitating ..Veronica Koech..Signature ..

Pamoja Trust

ACTIVITY: PRESENTATION OF MWANZO SITE & SERVICES EOP & ESIA

Date: EBC CHURCH VENUE 16/7/25

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

No.	Name	Organization/Affiliation /Community	Email	Telephone	Gender Tick		PWD (tick)		Below 35 (tick)	Over 35 (tick)	Signature
					F	M	YES	NO			
1.	Isaac Sang	UGTC	[illegible]	0721212482		✓		✓		✓	
2.	GLADYS BITOK	INTERIOR	gladysbitok8@gmail.com	0703920810	✓			✓		✓	
3.	GILBERT K. LAGAT	UGCA - MCA.	lagatgilly@gmail.com	0729831104		✓				✓	
4.	Zenah Kerrii	NPCT	Zenahkerrii@yahoo.com		✓			✓		✓	
5.	Thomas Nyamwaro	NPCT-KISIP	thnyamwaro@gmail.com	0723447471		✓		✓		✓	
6.	Maurice Asamwa	NPCT-KISIP	asamwamaurice@gmail.com	0706041859		✓			✓		
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8.	[illegible]	S.E.C secretary	emmadavidkeya	0707600509		✓		✓		✓	
9.	Frederick Nyabado	VGC KISIP	nyabadofrederick@gmail.com	0715320147	✓	✓		✓		✓	
10.	Gladys Serutich	VGC KISIP	[illegible]	0708400529	✓			✓		✓	

Staff Facilitating ...Veronica Koech.....Signature .....

Pamoja Trust

ACTIVITY: PRESENTATION OF MWANZO SITE & SERVICE CAPC & ESIA

Date: 16/07/25 VENUE: EBC CHURCH

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

No.	Name	Organization/Affiliation /Community	Email	Telephone	Gender Tick		PWD (tick)		Below 35 (tick)	Over 35 (tick)	Signature
					F	M	YES	NO			
1.	LINDA WEKESA	MWANZO		0790164852	✓				✓		
2.	CATHERINE MAKOKHA	MWANZO	C77875229@gmail	0798641197	✓				✓		
3.	SIMON KARANJA	MWANZO		0725446461		✓				✓	
4.	FRANCIS EDORA	BACON		0716185786		✓					
5.	FREDRICK MBAYA	MWANZO		0717266657		✓			✓	✓	
6.	Elijah Kwoba	Mwanzo	Elyahmyu123@gm	0723974960		✓			✓	✓	
7.	Jonathan Dunga	WEST		0726876043		✓					
8.	PETER Kinyanjui	Mwanzo		0704440407		✓	✓		✓		
9.	WILLIAM NDANDA	MWANZO		0724563544		✓			✓		
10.	Alexander Mimanyi	Mwanzo		0702035694		✓			✓		

Staff Facilitating Veronicah Kiarie Signature

Pamoja Trust

PRESENTATION OF MWANZO SITE & SERVICE CAD & ESIA

No.	Name	Organization/ Settlement/ Department	Email	Telephone No.	Gender		Age		PWD	Sign
					M	F	Under 35	Over 35		
1.	PAULINE NYAGI	WISE LADIES		0713210155		F		✓		
2.	NUERN GACHAGUA	OVEW GROUP		0720 734210 0720 734210		F		✓		
3.	ALICE KAMAU	WISE LADIES		0725 444282		F		✓		
4.	JULIA MWANGI	WISE LADY		0725075387		F		✓		
5.	GRACE WANJIRU	WISE LADY		0712441625		F		✓		
6.	CLAYDE WANYAMBA	UG CLEVERS LTD		0748666355	M			✓		
7.	Caroline Kipronoh	NCPD		0708079994		F	✓			
8.	Issachar Abner	NCPD		0758584180	✓		✓			
9.	[illegible]	NCPD		0722995824	✓					
10.										

	Name	Sign	Date
Checked By;			

Pamoja Trust

ACTIVITY: PRESENTATION OF MWANZO SITE & SERVICE COP & ESIA TO SEC/GRC

Date: 16/07/25 VENUE: EBC CHURCH

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

No.	Name	Organization/Affiliation /Community	Email	Telephone	Gender Tick		PWD (tick)		Below 35 (tick)	Over 35 (tick)	Signature
					F	M	YES	NO			
1.	Francisca Kapukha			0724955989	✓					✓	
2.	HUMPHREYS SHIUNDA	BUNGE LA MWANANCHI	shiundah27@gmail	0723154968		✓		✓		✓	
3.	BENJAMIN MWANTHANI	SEC		0728148892		✓				✓	
4.	CAROLINE WAMAMBISI	MWANZO		0720097952	✓			✓		✓	
5.	RHODAH. M. NEHGACH			0700625062	✓						
6.	John Shikoli			0746705284		✓	✓			✓	
7.	Collins Ogalo	Mwanzo		079535 079538 9693		✓		✓	✓		
8.	Martin Namusei	mwanzo		0769506342		✓		✓		✓	
9.	Anne Tambo	Mwanzo		0726514126	✓					✓	
10.	John Wandaka	Pamoja Trust	wandakajk@gmail.com	0734585098		✓		—	-	✓	

Staff Facilitating ..Veronica Kwoba..Signature ..

Pamoja Trust

ACTIVITY: ENDORSEMENT OF MWANZO CDP & ESIA TO SEC & URC

Date: 16/07/25 VENUE: EPRC CHURCH

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

No.	Name	Organization/Affiliation /Community	Email	Telephone	Gender Tick		PWD (tick)		Below 35 (tick)	Over 35 (tick)	Signature
					F	M	YES	NO			
1.											
2.	[illegible]	UGC	[illegible]	0721947579		✓		✓		✓	
3.	Zenah Kurui	NPCA	zenahkurui@yahoo.com		✓			✓		✓	
4.	[illegible]	UGC	[illegible]	0723 943 199	✓			✓		✓	
5.	Beatrice Menjo	UGC	beatb:ke live.com	0721601254	✓			✓		✓	
6.	Isaac Sang	UG-C	[illegible]	0721212482		✓		✓		✓	
7.	Eng. Bryamin K. Kiwanjo	UG-C	bkkiwanjo@gmail.com	0722624886		✓		✓		✓	
8.	Sally Sang	UGC	[illegible]	0725 66 24 21	✓			✓		✓	
9.	Freelemek Ngubuck	UGC	ngabudofredence@gmail.com	0715320147		✓		✓		✓	
10.	Eng John Otiato	Pamoja Trust	otiatojj@gmail.com	0721494717		✓		✓		✓	

Staff Facilitating ..... Veronica Koech ..... Signature .....

8.13 Annex 4: Chance Find Procedure

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

Introduction

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

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

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

Cultural heritage is defined as resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. Cultural heritage encompasses tangible and intangible heritage, which may be recognised and valued at a local, regional, national or global level, as follows[3]:

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

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

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

For this Project, the small-scale construction and/or renovation activities involving multi-purpose community centre with information communication technology (ICT) components, social hall of 100 pax capacity, and day care components, and greening and levelling of the ground.

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

Purpose of the Chance Find Procedure

A Chance Find Procedure is a project-specific procedure which is to be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. The Chance Find Procedure sets out how chance finds associated with the project will be managed. The procedure includes a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to fence off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of WB ESS8 and national law; and to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures[4].

The Chance Find Procedure aims to:

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

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

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

Procedure

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

In such cases, will develop provisions for managing chance finds through a chance find procedure which will be applied in the event that cultural heritage is subsequently discovered. The Operator (Pamoja Trust) and any operators will make sure not to disturb any chance find further until an assessment by competent professionals is made. Where necessary, this will include qualified experts, including the relevant government

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

authorities and civil society organisations, as well as traditional knowledge holders and other people from the area who should be consulted on whether disclosure of information is desirable, since there are situations in which disclosure may compromise the safety or integrity of the cultural heritage in question and/or endanger the sources of information.

Procedures for accidental discovery of cultural resources (chance finds)

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

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

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

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

8.14 Annex 5: Socio-economic Questionnaire

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

Socio-Economic Survey Tool

Household Questionnaire

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

Section 1: General Information

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

Section 2: Demographics

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

Respondent Information

1. Full Name of Respondent: _____
2. Gender:
   - Male ☐
   - Female ☐
   - Prefer not to say ☐
3. How old are you?
   - ☐ <18
   - ☐ 18-25
   - ☐ 26-35

- 36-45
- 46-55
- 56-65
- >65

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

Household Composition

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

Marital Status

9. Marital Status:
   - Single
   - Married
   - Divorced
   - Widowed

- Cohabiting ☐
- Other (specify): ____ ☐

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

Disability Status

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

Migration and Residential History

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

- Access to education ☐
- Marriage ☐
- Other (specify): _____ ☐

18. Has any member migrated from this settlement?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
- Prefer not to say ☐

Section 3: Housing and Living Conditions

1. Tenure Type:

- Owner ☐
- Tenant ☐
- Sub-letting ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

2. If rented who is the owner

- National government ☐
- County government ☐
- Individual ☐
- Faith based organization ☐
- Other(specify)_____ ☐

3. If rented How much is the rent _____(Prefer not to say)

- o ☐ 0-1000
- o ☐ 1001-2500
- o ☐ 2501-3000
- o ☐ 3001-5000
- o ☐ >5000

4. Dwelling Type:

- Detached House ☐
- Flats ☐
- Huts ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

5. Building Materials:

- Roof: [ ] Iron Sheets [ ] Tiles [ ] Concrete [ ] Grass [ ] Other: _____
- Walls: [ ] Stone [ ] Brick/block [ ], Mud/cement [ ] Mud/Wood [ ] Tin [ ] Other: _____

- Floor: [ ] Mud [ ] Cement [ ] Tiles [ ] Other: _____

6. Housing Risks:

- None ☐
- Landslide ☐
- Flooding ☐
- Fire ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

7. Household Amenities:
   - Television: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Refrigerator: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Mobile Phone: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Motorcycle/Bicycle: [ ] Yes [ ] No
   - Radio [ ]Yes [ ] No
   - WIFI [ ] Yes [ ] No
8. How many habitable rooms does your house have
   - ☐
   - ☐ 1
   - ☐ 2
   - 3
   - ☐ 4
   - ☐ 5
9. What is the general condition of the dwelling unit

- Excellent ☐
- Good ☐
- Fair ☐
- Bad ☐

Section 4: Socio-Economic Information

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

Income and Livelihood

1. **What is the primary source of income for your household?**

- National Government Employment ☐
- County Government Employment ☐
- Private company Employment ☐
- Self-Employment ☐

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

2. **Does your household have additional sources of income?**

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
  - If yes, specify:
    - Rental Income ☐
    - Seasonal Farming ☐
    - Small-scale Business ☐
    - Other: _____ ☐

3. **In which sector does your household earn most of its income?**

- Agriculture ☐
- Manufacturing ☐
- Construction ☐
- Retail and Trade ☐
- Education ☐
- Health ☐
- Transport ☐
- Tourism and Hospitality ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

4. **Are there household members who are currently unemployed and seeking work?**

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
  - If yes, how many? _____

Income Levels

5. **What is the estimated total monthly income of your household?**

- Less than 5,000 KES ☐
- 5,001–10,000 KES ☐

- 10,001–20,000 KES
- 20,001–30,000 KES
- 30,001–50,000 KES
- More than 50,000 KES

6. **Does your household's income vary significantly during the year?**

- Yes
- No
- If yes, specify the seasons and reasons for variation: _____

Expenditure Patterns

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

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

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

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

Savings and Investments

9. **Savings Practices:**

- Does your household save money regularly?
  - Yes
  - No

10. **Location of Savings:**

- Where does your household keep its savings?

- At home ☐
- Bank ☐
- SACCO (Savings and Credit Cooperative) ☐
- Mobile Money Wallet (e.g., M-Pesa) ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

11. **Investment Activities:**

- Has your household invested in any of the following? (Select all that apply):

- Livestock ☐
- Farming inputs (e.g., seeds, fertilizers) ☐
- Small business ☐
- Land or property ☐
- Education (skills development or training) ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

Debt and Financial Assistance

12. **Household Debt:**

- Does any member of your household currently have a loan?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

13. **Sources of Loans:**

- If yes, where was the loan obtained?

- Bank ☐
- SACCO ☐
- Mobile Money Loans (e.g., M-Shwari, Fuliza) ☐
- Informal Lenders (e.g., friends, moneylenders) ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

14. **Purpose of Loan:**

- What was the primary purpose of the loan?
  - Starting or expanding a business ☐
- Paying school fees ☐
- Medical expenses ☐
- Buying land or property ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

15. **Repayment Challenges:**

- Are you facing challenges in repaying loans?

- Yes ☐

- No ☐
  - If yes, specify the challenges: _____

4.2 Livelihood Challenges

1. **Economic Challenges:**

- What are the main challenges your household faces in earning a livelihood? (Select all that apply):

- Lack of employment opportunities ☐
- Low wages or income ☐
- High cost of inputs (e.g., farming, business supplies) ☐
- Limited access to credit ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

2. **Skill Development Needs:**

- What skills or training would help improve your household's income or livelihood?

- Business management ☐
- Farming techniques ☐
- Vocational training (e.g., carpentry, tailoring) ☐
- Technology and IT skills ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

Social Protection and Assistance

3. **Government or NGO Support:**

- Is your household receiving support from any government or NGO program?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

4. **Program Details:**

- If yes, specify the program:
  - Older Persons Cash Transfer (OCTP) ☐
  - Cash Transfer To Orphans and Vulnerable Persons (CT-OVP) ☐
  - Persons With Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PWSD-CT) ☐
  - Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) ☐
  - Inua Jamii Program ☐
  - School Meals Program ☐
  - Refugee Assistance Programs ☐
  - Other(Specify) ☐
- If yes specify type of assistance received:

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

Section 5: Physical and Social Infrastructure

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

Water and Sanitation

1. **Water Source:**

- What is your household's main source of water? (Select one):
  - Borehole ☐
  - Piped Water ☐
  - River/Stream ☐
  - Water Vendors ☐
  - Rainwater Harvesting ☐
  - Other: _____ ☐

2. **Water Quality:**

- How would you rate the quality of your water supply?

- Good (safe for drinking without treatment) ☐
- Fair (requires treatment but usable) ☐
- Poor (unsafe) ☐

3. **Water Accessibility:**

- How is water provided to your household?

- Individual household connection ☐
- Communal tap ☐
- Vendor delivery ☐

- If communal, how far is the water source? _____km

4. **Water Challenges:**

- What challenges does your household face in accessing water? (Select all that apply):

- Long distance to source ☐
- Unreliable supply ☐
- High cost ☐
- Poor quality ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

5. **Sanitation Facilities:**

- What type of toilet facility does your household use?

- Private Pit Latrine ☐
- Shared Pit Latrine ☐
- Flush Toilet ☐
- Open Defecation ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

6. **Waste Disposal:**

- How does your household dispose of solid waste?

- Organized collection (e.g., private or county services) ☐
- Composting ☐
- Burning ☐
- Indiscriminate dumping ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

7. **Sanitation Challenges:**

- What are the major challenges your household faces regarding sanitation?

- Lack of toilets ☐
- Poor drainage or wastewater management ☐
- Insufficient waste collection services ☐
- High cost of services ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

8. **Recommendations:**

- What improvements would you suggest for water and sanitation services?

Energy

9. **Lighting Energy Source:**

- What is the primary source of lighting in your household? (Select one)

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

10. **Cooking Energy Source:**

- What is the main source of energy for cooking in your household?

- Gas ☐
- Firewood ☐
- Charcoal ☐
- Electricity ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

11. **Energy Accessibility:**

- If not connected to electricity, why?

- High connection cost ☐
- Lack of infrastructure ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

12. **Energy Challenges:**

- What are the challenges your household faces in accessing energy?

- High cost ☐
- Unreliable supply ☐
- Lack of availability ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

13. **Recommendations:**

- What improvements would you suggest for energy services?

- _____

Transportation

14. **Transportation Modes:**

- What is the main mode of transport for your household? (Select one)

- Public Vehicles (Matatus/Buses)
- Private Vehicle

- Boda Boda ☐
- Walking ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

15. **Transport Destinations:**

Destination Mode of Transport Travel Time (mins)

Place of Work _____

School _____

Market _____

Health Facility _____

Transportation Challenges:

- What challenges does your household face related to transportation? (Select all that apply):

- Poor road conditions ☐
- High cost of transport ☐
- Limited availability of transport services ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

Recommendations:

- What improvements would you suggest for transportation services?

_____

_____

Physical Infrastructure

16. **Road Conditions:**

- How would you describe the current state of the roads in your area?

- Good ☐
- Fair ☐
- Poor ☐

17. **Drainage Systems:**

- Are there adequate drainage systems in your area?

- Yes ☐

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

    ☐ _____

18. **Street Lighting:**

  - Does your area have adequate street lighting?
- Yes ☐
- No ☐

19. **Recommendations:**

  - What improvements would you suggest for physical infrastructure in your area?
  - _____

Social Amenities

20. **What social amenities are available in your settlement? (Select all that apply)**

- Schools (primary, secondary) ☐
- Health facilities (e.g., clinics, dispensaries, hospitals) ☐
- Religious centres (e.g., churches, mosques, temples) ☐
- Water points or public taps ☐
- Public toilets ☐
- Other (specify): ____ ☐

21. **How far are these social amenities from your residence?**

- Less than 500 meters ☐
- 500 meters to 1 kilometer ☐
- More than 1 kilometer ☐

22. **What challenges do you face in accessing these social amenities? (Select all that apply)**

- Long distances ☐
- Overcrowding or limited capacity ☐
- High cost of services ☐
- Poor maintenance of facilities ☐
- Other (specify): ____ ☐

---

23. **Are there civic/public services available in your settlement?**

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

24. **If yes, which of the following services are available? (Select all that apply)**

- Public library ☐

- Community hall ☐
- Police post or station ☐

- Fire station
- Postal services
- Other (specify): ____

25. **How far is the nearest civic/public service from your residence?**

- Less than 500 meters
- 500 meters to 1 kilometer
- More than 1 kilometer

26. **Have you or a household member used any of these services in the past 6 months?**

- Yes
- No

27. **What challenges do you face in accessing these civic/public services? (Select all that apply)**

- Long distance to facilities
- Limited operating hours
- Poor quality of service
- Limited capacity (e.g., overcrowding)
- Other (specify): ____

28. **How satisfied are you with the availability and quality of civic/public services in your settlement?**

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

29. **Are there recreational facilities available in your settlement?**

- Yes
- No

30. **If yes, which of the following recreational facilities are available? (Select all that apply)**

- Public Park
- Playground
- Sports field or stadium
- Community centre for cultural events
- Other (specify): ____

31. **How often do you or your household members use recreational facilities?**

- Daily
- Weekly

- Monthly ☐
- Rarely ☐
- Never ☐

32. **What are the main barriers to using recreational facilities? (Select all that apply)**

- Lack of facilities in the settlement ☐
- Long distance to facilities ☐
- Safety concerns ☐
- Poor maintenance of facilities ☐
- Lack of awareness about available facilities ☐
- Other (specify): ____ ☐

33. **How satisfied are you with the availability and quality of recreational facilities in your settlement?**

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

34. **What improvements would you suggest for social amenities, civic/public services, and recreational facilities in your settlement?**

_____

Solid Waste Management and Disposal

35. **What is the primary method of household waste disposal in your settlement?**

- Collected by County or private services ☐
- Dumped in open areas ☐
- Burned ☐
- Composted ☐
- Other (specify): ____ ☐

36. **Are there designated waste collection points in your settlement?**

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

37. **If yes, how far are the collection points from your residence?**

- Less than 500 meters ☐
- 500 meters to 1 kilometer ☐
- More than 1 kilometer ☐

38. **How often is waste collected in your settlement?**

- Daily ☐

- Weekly ☐
- Bi-weekly ☐
- Rarely ☐
- Never ☐

39. **What type of waste is most generated in your household? (Select all that apply)**

- Organic (food waste, garden waste) ☐
- Plastic ☐
- Paper ☐
- Glass ☐
- Metal ☐
- Hazardous (batteries, chemicals) ☐
- Other (specify): ____ ☐

40. **What challenges do you face regarding waste disposal? (Select all that apply)**

- Lack of designated collection points ☐
- Irregular waste collection services ☐
- High cost of private waste services ☐
- Inadequate waste segregation at source ☐
- Lack of awareness about waste management practices ☐
- Other (specify): ____ ☐

41. **Are there community-based waste management initiatives in your settlement?**

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

42. **If yes, what types of initiatives are available? (Select all that apply)**

- Recycling programs ☐
- Composting facilities ☐
- Waste collection cooperatives ☐
- Awareness campaigns ☐
- Other (specify): ____ ☐

43. **What measures do you think can improve waste management in your settlement?**

Section 6: Education and Health

Education

1. **Education Levels in Household:**

- None ☐
- Primary ☐
- Secondary ☐

- College/University ☐
- Adult Education ☐

2. School Access:

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

Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. How long does it take to reach the nearest health facility?

- Less than 15 minutes ☐

- 15–30 minutes ☐
- 30–60 minutes ☐
- More than 1 hour ☐

7. Have you or a household member sought healthcare in the past 6 months?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

8. If yes, what type of healthcare service did you seek? (Select all that apply)

- General outpatient treatment ☐
- Maternal and child health services ☐
- Immunizations ☐
- Family planning services ☐
- Emergency care ☐
- Chronic disease management (e.g., diabetes, hypertension) ☐
- Mental health services ☐
- Other (specify): ____ ☐

9. What were the main challenges you faced when accessing healthcare? (Select all that apply)

- Long distance to the facility ☐
- High cost of treatment ☐
- Long waiting times ☐
- Lack of required services or medication ☐
- Discrimination or poor treatment by staff ☐
- Other (specify): ____ ☐

10. Are there any community health initiatives available in your settlement?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
- Not sure ☐

11. If yes, what type of initiatives are available? (Select all that apply)

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

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

- Very satisfied ☐
- Satisfied ☐

- Neutral ☐
- Dissatisfied ☐
- Very dissatisfied ☐

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

(Open-ended)

Section 7: Governance and Public Participation

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

Section 8: Settlement Challenges and Priorities

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

Key Challenges

1. **Top 3 Challenges:**
   - What are the top three challenges faced by your settlement?
     - 1: _____
     - 2: _____
     - 3: _____

---

2. **Challenge Categories:**

- What are the key areas in which your settlement faces challenges? (Select all that apply):

- Housing (e.g., overcrowding, poor quality)
- Water and sanitation
- Energy access
- Transportation and road infrastructure
- Education facilities
- Healthcare facilities
- Security and crime
- Land use and tenure
- Unemployment and lack of income opportunities
- Environmental issues (e.g., pollution, deforestation)
- Other: _____

3. **Impact of Challenges:**

- How do these challenges affect your household or community? (Select all that apply):

- Increased health risks
- Financial strain
- Reduced quality of life
- Other: _____

Prioritization of Needs

Community Priorities:

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

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

4. **Short-Term Priorities:**

- What immediate actions would you recommend to improve your settlement?

- Build or repair infrastructure (e.g., roads, drainage)
- Enhance security measures (e.g., police patrols, street lighting)
- Provide clean water and sanitation facilities
- Other: _____

5. **Long-Term Goals:**

- What are your long-term aspirations for your settlement?

- Achieve secure land tenure

- Develop community facilities (e.g., schools, clinics)
- Improve economic opportunities
- Protect the environment
- Other: _____

Community Involvement

6. **Participation in Development Planning:**
   - Have you participated in any settlement development planning or discussions?
- Yes
- No

7. **Barriers to Participation:**
   - If no, what prevents you from participating? (Select all that apply):
- Lack of information about meetings
- Time constraints
- Lack of trust in decision-makers
- Other: _____

8. **Preferred Engagement Methods:**
   - How would you prefer to be engaged in community development efforts? (Select all that apply):
- Regular community meetings
- Online platforms (e.g., social media, WhatsApp groups)
- Door-to-door consultations
- Other: _____

Recommendations

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

---

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

---

11. Role of Stakeholders:

- Which stakeholders should be involved in addressing these challenges? (Select all that apply):

- ☐ Local government
- ☐ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- ☐ Community-based organizations
- ☐ Private sector
- ☐ Other: _____

Monitoring and Feedback

12. Progress Monitoring:

- How should progress on community development initiatives be monitored?

- ☐ Community-led monitoring committees
- ☐ Regular public meetings and updates
- ☐ Surveys and feedback mechanisms
- ☐ Other: _____

13. Feedback Channels:

- How would you like to provide feedback on settlement development projects?

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

Section 9: Crime and Conflict Resolution

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

Crime Incidence

1. **Common Types of Crime:**

- What types of crimes are most common in your area? (Select all that apply):

- ☐ Theft (e.g., burglary, pickpocketing)
- ☐ Robbery with violence

- Domestic violence ☐
- Drug-related crimes ☐
- Sexual assault ☐
- Fraud (e.g., mobile money scams) ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

2. **Frequency of Crime:**
   - How often do crimes occur in your area?

- Daily ☐
- Weekly ☐
- Monthly ☐
- Rarely ☐

3. **Crime Hotspots:**
   - Are there specific areas in your settlement where crimes are more frequent?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
   - If yes, specify the locations: _____

4. **Impact of Crime:**
   - How has crime affected your household? (Select all that apply):

- Loss of property ☐
- Physical harm ☐
- Fear and insecurity ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

Reporting and Law Enforcement

5. **Reporting Crimes:**
   - Do residents report crimes to authorities?

- Yes, most of the time ☐
- Sometimes ☐
- Rarely ☐
- Never ☐

6. **Barriers to Reporting Crimes:**
   - If crimes are not reported, what are the main reasons? (Select all that apply):

- Lack of trust in law enforcement ☐
- Fear of retaliation ☐
- Lack of awareness on how to report ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

---

7. **Law Enforcement Presence:**

- Are law enforcement officers readily available in your settlement?
  - Yes ☐
  - No ☐
- If no, what are the main challenges with law enforcement?
  - Delayed response times ☐
  - Insufficient personnel ☐
  - Corruption or bias ☐
  - Other: _____ ☐

Safety Perceptions

8. **Sense of Safety:**

- How safe do you feel in your settlement?
  - Very safe ☐
  - Moderately safe ☐
  - Unsafe ☐
  - Very unsafe ☐

9. **Times of Insecurity:**

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

Conflict Resolution

10. **Common Causes of Conflict:**

- What are the most common causes of conflict in your area? (Select all that apply):
  - Land disputes ☐
  - Family disputes ☐
  - Political disagreements ☐
  - Resource disputes (e.g., water, grazing land) ☐
  - Other: _____ ☐

---

11. **Conflict Resolution Mechanisms:**

- How are conflicts resolved in your area? (Select all that apply):
  - Mediation by elders or community leaders ☐
  - Police intervention ☐
  - Legal action through courts ☐
  - Traditional or cultural practices ☐
  - Other: _____ ☐

12. **Effectiveness of Conflict Resolution:**

- How effective are the conflict resolution mechanisms in your area?
  - Very effective ☐
  - Moderately effective ☐
  - Not effective ☐

13. **Barriers to Conflict Resolution:**

- What challenges hinder effective conflict resolution? (Select all that apply):
  - Lack of trust in mediators ☐
  - Delayed processes ☐
  - Bias or favoritism ☐
  - Other: _____ ☐

Recommendations

14. **Improving Safety and Security:**

- What measures would you suggest improving safety in your settlement?
  - Increased police patrols ☐
  - Community policing initiatives ☐
  - Improved street lighting ☐
  - Other: _____ ☐

15. **Improving Conflict Resolution:**

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

Section 10: Disaster Management

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

Types of Disasters

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1. **Common Disasters:**

1. What types of disasters commonly occur in your settlement? (Select all that apply):

- Flooding ☐
- Drought ☐
- Fire outbreaks ☐
- Landslides ☐
- Disease outbreaks (e.g., cholera, malaria) ☐
- Other: (Specify)_____ ☐

2. Which disasters have had the most significant impact on your settlement in the past 5 years? Please rank them in order of importance or prevalence, with 1 being the most significant and 5 being the least significant.

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

3. Frequency of Disasters:

1. How often do disasters occur in your settlement?

- Annually ☐
- Seasonally ☐
- Rarely ☐

4. Seasonal Disasters:

1. Are certain disasters more common during specific seasons?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

2. If yes, specify the season and disaster type: _____

Impact of Disasters

2. **Effects on Households:**

- How have disasters affected your household? (Select all that apply):

- Loss of property ☐
- Injury or loss of life ☐
- Loss of livelihood (e.g., crops, livestock) ☐
- Displacement ☐

- Other: _____ ☐

3. **Community Impact:**

- How do disasters typically affect the community?

- Damage to infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges) ☐
- Disruption of services (e.g., water, electricity) ☐
- Increased vulnerability of specific groups (e.g., elderly, children) ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

Preparedness and Early Warning

4. **Disaster Preparedness:**

- Is your household prepared to handle disasters?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

5. **Preparedness Measures Taken:**

- If yes, what measures has your household taken? (Select all that apply):

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

6. **Early Warning Systems:**

- Are there early warning systems in place for disasters in your area?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

- If yes, how are warnings communicated?

- Radio ☐
- SMS alerts ☐
- Community meetings ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

7. **Effectiveness of Early Warning Systems:**

- How effective are the early warning systems?

- Very effective ☐
- Moderately effective ☐
- Not effective ☐

Disaster Response

8. **Immediate Response:**

- Who typically responds to disasters in your settlement? (Select all that apply):

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

9. **Adequacy of Response:**
   - How adequate are the disaster response efforts in your area?
- Very adequate ☐
- Moderately adequate ☐
- Not adequate ☐

10. **Access to Emergency Services:**
   - Does your household have access to the following during disasters? (Select all that apply):
- Emergency shelters ☐
- Medical assistance ☐
- Food aid ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

Recovery and Long-term Planning

11. **Community Recovery:**
   - How long does it take for your community to recover after a disaster?
- Less than a month ☐
- 1–3 months ☐
- More than 3 months ☐

12. **Household Recovery:**
   - How long does it take for your household to recover after a disaster?
- Less than a month ☐
- 1–3 months ☐
- More than 3 months ☐

13. **Assistance for Recovery:**
   - What type of assistance does your household receive during recovery?
- Financial aid ☐
- Rebuilding materials ☐
- Food and basic supplies ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

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

- Other: _____ ☐

Recommendations

15. **Improving Disaster Preparedness:**

- What measures would you suggest improving disaster preparedness in your settlement?

- Establish community disaster response teams ☐
- Build or improve early warning systems ☐
- Train residents in disaster management ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

16. **Improving Disaster Response:**

- What measures would you suggest improving disaster response in your settlement?

- Increase government involvement ☐
- Provide more resources for response teams ☐
- Establish emergency shelters ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

17. **Improving Long-term Recovery:**

- What measures would you suggest improving disaster recovery in your settlement?

- Provide financial aid for rebuilding ☐
- Support livelihood restoration programs ☐
- Improve infrastructure resilience (e.g., flood-resistant roads) ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

Thank You for Your Cooperation!
