ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPREHENSIVE STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED KAITESE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME IN TIYA SUB-LOCATION, LOIMA SUB-COUNTY, TURKANA COUNTY

HORN OF AFRICA GROUND WATER FOR RESILIENCE PROJECT (HoAG4RP)-KENYA





Prepared by

CAS CONSULTANTS LTD

Consulting Engineers and Environmentalists

Prepared for

Department of Water Services

The County Government of Turkana

The Horn Of Africa Ground Water For Resilience Project (Hoagwrp) is funded by the World Bank and Implemented by the following Agencies

The County Government of Turkana

Water Sector Trust Fund

Minsitry of Water, Sanitation and Irragation

June 2025

FACT SHEET

Project Name	Proposed Rehabilitation, Equipping, Expansion and Operation of the Kaitese Water Supply Scheme.
Assignment Name	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).
Location	Tiya sub-Location, Loima Sub-County, Turkana County
GPS Coordinates	2.9998 N, 35.43409 E 2.98836 N, 35.4373E
Project Description	Rehabilitation works shall consist of: a. Installation of two (2) pumps and solar panels b. Laying of 13,087m of pipeline with, 1,928m rising main and 11,159m distribution c. Construction of two Elevated Steel Tanks of capacity 150m^3 d. Construction of eight water kiosks and three Livestock troughs e. Ancillary Works -Construction of Administration buildings, Pump House Control room, guard house and sanitation facilities as detailed in the drawings. a. Construction of 2# two toilet blocks - gender segregated
Project Coordinator	The Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation (MOWSI), Kenya
Proponent	Department of Water Services The County Government of Turkana

DECLARATION

This EIA report was done in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, pursuant to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 and acceptable international standards.

LEAD EXPERTS:

Name: Kibet Koech **NEMA Registration No.** 1609

(Firm and Lead Expert License attached as Appendix H of the report).

Signature: ..... **Date:** 18/08/25

PROPONENT:

Department of Water Services

The County Government of Turkana

P.O.Box 11-30500,

Lodwar, Kenya

For and on behalf of proponent -

Name: Samuel Ekaran

Designation: Managing Director – Turkana County Rural Water Services Company (TURUWASCO).

Signature: .....

Date: August 15, 2025

(Official stamp)

TURKANA COUNTY RURAL WATER SERVICES PLC
MANAGING DIRECTOR
18 AUG 2025
P. O. Box 62 - 30500 LODWAR

ESIA STUDY TEAM

Name	Position
Kibet Koech	Lead Expert
Sheila Akinyi	Social/SEAH Expert
Winfred Gachohi	Assistant Environmentalist
Maurice Ouma	Geologist

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

#	Number
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CBO	Community-based organization
CGA	County Government Act
CoC	Code of Conduct
CoK	Constitution of Kenya
CSO	Civil society organization
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESIRT	Environmental and Social Incident Reporting
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMoP	Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environment and Social Standards
FPIC	Free, prior, informed consent
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GC	Grievance Committee
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GoK	Government of Kenya
GRS	Grievance Redress System
HDPE	High density polyethylene
HOA	Horn of Africa
HOAGW4R	Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience Project
IDA	International Development Association
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
LMP	Labour Management Procedures
M	Mega
m	Meters
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoFP	Ministry of Finance Planning
MoWSI	Ministry of Water Sanitation and Irrigation
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission

NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSAs	Non-State Actors
OD	Outside Diameter
OHS	Occupation health and safety
OIP	Other Interested Parties
PA	Project Area
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAI	Project Area of Influence
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
PN	Pressure Nominal
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TOR	Terms of Reference
TURUWASCO	Turkana Rural Water and Sanitation Company
TURWASCO	Turkana Urban Water and Sanitation Company
WASHCORD	Water, Sanitation and Health Coordinator
WASREB	Water Service Regulatory Board
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRUA	Water Resources User Association
WSP	Water Service Provider
WSTF	Water Sector Trust Fund

Executive summary

E1: Project background

The Government of the Republic of Kenya (GoK), through the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation (MoWSI), is implementing the Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience Project (HoAGWRP) with a credit from the International Development Association (IDA). The Project Development Objective is to increase the sustainable access and management of groundwater in the Horn of Africa borderlands. The project intends to benefit 1,500,000 people in the rural areas of the five counties of Turkana, Wajir, Garissa, Marsabit and Mandera through the rehabilitation, construction and sustainable management of boreholes as well as from aquifer restoration, recharge and conservation activities.

The HoAGWRP is set to rehabilitate approximately 400 rural water schemes across five counties in Kenya, including Turkana County. The project emphasizes the restoration of existing water infrastructure to enhance groundwater access and management. This initiative aims to improve water security and resilience against drought for communities in arid and semi-arid regions. The project is coordinated by the Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, with implementation support from the Water Resources Authority and the Water Sector Trust Fund, in collaboration with county water departments, in this case Turkana Rural Water and Sanitation Company (TURWASCO) in Turkana County.

To achieve this, the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF), hereinafter referred to as the 'Client' has commissioned CAS Consultants (referred to hereafter as 'the Consultant') to provide consultancy services for engineering designs, tender documentation and supervision of civil works during implementation, in addition to the statutory, environmental and social safeguards. Therefore, the consultancy service included Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Studies for the proposed sub projects.

This report therefore is an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Project Report for the proposed Rehabilitation of Kaitese Water Supply Scheme situated in Loima Sub-County of Turkana County.

E2: Project Description

The Kaitese Scheme will consist of two boreholes to supply the areas which are, Kaitese Community borehole yielding 36m3/ hr., and Kaitese Catholic Borehole yielding 16m3/hr. The scheme will supply water to one church and one school. Currently, water is provided by the Kaitese Community Borehole, however, the borehole at the Kaitese Catholic Church is not operational. A summary of the details for each borehole system is provided in the table below.

Borehole	Reported Yield	BH Depth	Installed Capacity	Power Source	Tanks	Distribution System	Operational Status
Kaitese Catholic BH	$16m^3/h$	-29	$3\ m^3/h$	Solar	$10m^3$ plastic Tank	None	Non-operational

Kaitese Community BH	36 m^3/h	38	11.6 m^3/h	Solar	2 no. 10m^3 plastic Tank and steel elevated tank	None	Operational

Project Construction Activities include:

a. Installation of two pump and solar panels;

b. Laying of 13,087m of pipeline with, 1,928m rising main and 11,159 distributions;

Scheme	**Pipe Diameter (mm)**	**(Pressure Nominal) PN**	**Length (m)**	**Total length (m)**
Kaitese	32	10	4,756	13,087
	40	10	977	
	50	10	56	
	63	10	3388	
	75	12.5 & 16	1895	
	90	16	2015	

c. Construction of two Elevated Steel Tanks of capacity 150m^3;

d. Construction of six water kiosks and six Livestock troughs;

Scheme	**Water Kiosks**	**Cattle Troughs**	**Shoat Troughs**	**Individual Connections**
Kaitese	6	3	3	4

e. Ancillary Works -Construction of Administration buildings, Pump House Control room, guard house and sanitation facilities as detailed in the drawings.

f. Construction of 2 toilet blocks.

E3: Project location

The Kaitese Scheme is located in the Tiya sub-location of Loima Sub-County. According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) of 2019, Tiya sub-location has a projected population of 4,005 individuals. The project area encompasses 10 villages and is home to approximately 10,755 livestock.

E4: Land take for the water supply infrastructure

The estimated land requirement for the water supply infrastructure, excluding pipelines, is 21,060m^2 (5.20 acres) for the construction of the administration and guard house buildings, generator room, pump house, water storage tank, water kiosks & toilet blocks, solar panels

support structure (PV Plant, and access roads. The land on which the infrastructure is proposed is communally owned, and unencumbered. However, a formal land transfer process is required, to transfer the earmarked land from communal ownership to public purpose under the trust of the Turkana County Government. The process has began with the community having signed the land consent form.

The land acquisition process for access to unregistered community land (as Anchored in Community Land Act, 2016):-

i. Due Diligence (Section 8, CLA): Carry out background checks to determine the land's status, including its boundaries, existing use, customary tenure arrangements, and whether the community has initiated registration under the Act.
ii. Government Engagement (Sections 6, 7 & 8, CLA): Engage both the National Land Commission (NLC) and County Government since, under Section 6, county governments hold unregistered community land in trust on behalf of communities. Structured consultations should involve political leadership and relevant administrative officers at the local level.
iii. Community Consultations & FPIC (Sections 8, 15 & 21, CLA): Engage community structures—traditional leaders, elders, women representatives, youth, CBOs, and FBOs—in open and inclusive consultations. The Act emphasizes community participation and free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) before any transaction or allocation.
iv. Benefit Sharing (Sections 36 & 37, CLA): Define clear, equitable, and transparent benefit-sharing arrangements for any investment or partnership. The CLA requires that benefits derived from community land accrue to the entire community, not just individuals or elites.
v. Community Consent (Section 8(4), CLA): Obtain written consent from the community through a prescribed community resolution/consent form. This aligns with the Act's requirement that decisions relating to community land use and allocation must be by a majority of registered adult members of the community.
vi. Approval & Documentation (Sections 15, 30 & 37, CLA): Any agreement (investment, MoU, or partnership) must be approved in a community assembly or through the community land management committee (once registered). Approval should be by a majority of community members, with decisions recorded in minutes, filed with the county government, and, where relevant, registered with the NLC.

E5: Legislative, Policy and Institutional Framework

The ESIA has been conducted in accordance with Section 58 of Environmental Legislation, Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 and its subsidiary legislation, including the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019. The ESIA has also been done in line with the requirements of the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the WB Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Water and Sanitation. Pertinent national and county governments' laws, regulations, standards and guidelines governing environmental quality, health and safety, protection of fauna and flora species, environment, economic activities, siting and land use control as relevant to the site and its immediate environs were identified and reviewed.

The Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation (MOWSI) prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to guide the development of proposed interventions under the HoAGWRP, and to ensure that all project activities systematically consider the key environmental, social, health and safety concerns, including compliance with the applicable national legislation and the World Bank ESF. The ESMF provides a framework for site-specific assessments, stakeholder engagement, and risk mitigation plans, ensuring that HoAGWRP activities in Turkana County address localized environmental and social impacts while adhering to World Bank ESF requirements. This alignment fosters coherence between global safeguards and national frameworks, streamlining regulatory approvals and sustainable project implementation.

A legal register listing all legislation, legal instruments relevant to the site has been prepared, indicating applicability to the site. In addition, permits and licenses that are required to be obtained during construction and operation of the sub-project have been identified.

E6: Objectives of ESIA

1. Describe the proposed project and associated works together with the established E&S requirements in carrying out the proposed project;
2. Consider environmental, social, economic, cultural and legal considerations in regard to the proposed project as described above;
3. Identify and analyze alternatives to the proposed project;
4. To identify, in consultation with the interested and affected parties, all potential significant environmental and social impacts of the proposed project and recommend measures for mitigation;
5. To generate baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of how well the mitigation measures have been implemented by the proponent during the project cycle;
6. Develop an environmental & social management plan with mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the compliance with the management measures

E7: ESIA Methodology

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was based on the proposed project designs, and entailed desktop reviews of the available project information, review of the applicable legislation, field assessment of the baseline conditions, and discussion with stakeholders (including surrounding communities, county and national government officials, among others).

The project team provided the proposed project designs, including associated facilities transposed into the Project Area (PA); to conceptualize the project and its impacts on the PA. Discussions with government officers involved explaining the proposed project and soliciting their views on environmental and social aspects that need to be considered during the design and implementation of the project. The team carried out data collection through structured questionnaires, use of checklists, observations and photography, site visits, consultation with stakeholders and desk studies, and, where necessary, in the manner specified in the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2019.

E8: Stakeholder Engagement & Community Consultation

The main objective of the stakeholder engagement was to inform interested and affected parties about the proposed project and its likely effects, seek their views and concerns, and consider these in project designs and implementation arrangements. Consultations with various identified stakeholders begun in March 24, 2024 during site selection, environmental and social screening and eligibility assessments. From the initial community meeting, the community welcomed the project and expressed their commitment to support its implementation. The community reported that the water quality from the borehole is fit for human consumption. They requested for separate water access points for human and livestock. The community asked for borehole area protection to prevent destruction by flood water, as well as securing of the borehole infrastructure. They asked for extension of pipeline to the villages and institutions. These requests have been considered in the project final designs.

Project land requirement was discussed at this early stage, and the community voluntarily accepted to cede community land for the proposed water supply infrastructure. Land consent was formalized through the signing of a consent form by elected community representatives, and the formal process land transfer from community land to public land has been initiated.

The community prefer the repair and rehabilitation model of the county government. Upon enactment of the Turkana Water Act 2019, the mandate for management of rural water supply schemes shifts to the new created Turkana Rural Water and Sanitation Company (TURUWASCO). Currently, Turkana County Government are in engagement with the communities and their respective WSP over the transitioning of the services.

During ESIA study, Consultations were held with various Ministries and departments of the Turkana County Government with mandate on Health, Labor, Gender, and Education. Consultations were also held with TURWASCO, Water Resources Authority (WRA), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), and various Community-based organization (CBOs) and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs).

ESIA study community baraza was held at Kaitese settlement with community members in December 5, 2024. For the engagement with the community, the various groups including men, women, youths, community leaders, vulnerable groups, and households—were duly notified of the baraza. Meeting notices were posted well in advance, and mobilization efforts included the use of community mobilizers and social media platforms to maximize outreach. The meeting was held at an accessible venue within the target settlement, a location routinely used for public gatherings such as chief's barazas. Attendance was open to all, with no restrictions. Project information was disseminated in the local Turkana dialect, Kiswahili, and English, with translations provided by a community-appointed representative. Questions during the meetings were posed in Kiswahili, the local language, or English. Participants were encouraged to ask questions, offer feedback, provide recommendations, and seek clarifications on all aspects of the project. All inquiries and requests for additional information were comprehensively addressed.

The project has prepared an Indigenous Peoples, Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups Planning framework which was adopted during the ESIA process, and will guide future project consultations and engagements.

The community played a key role in conceptualizing the water schemes, shaping preliminary designs and ESIA studies. During the ESIA disclosure on June 27, 2025, the revised designs—adjusted after cost appraisal—were presented and well received. The meeting, mobilized through local leaders and institutions, allowed open dialogue in local languages. Clarifications were

provided on project cost (undisclosed due to ongoing bidding), land use (community land to be converted for public use), integration of schemes (to serve all settlements), representation (only the CLMC chair in the land committee), and timelines (tendering in progress with construction to follow). Key milestones highlighted included obtaining the WRA permit and ESIA license, land transfer, contract award, construction, and commissioning.

E9: Project Alternatives

Alternatives considered include alternative project location for proposed boreholes, aalternative distribution routes, alternative sources of water, alternatives piping material and the'No Project' Alternative.

E10: Project Impacts

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
Preconstruction Phase		
Land acquisition Loss of pasture land Fencing of land restrict free movement of animals and people. Grievances related to land take/transfer	The proposed will require approximately 21,060m^2 (5.20 acres). The land is expected to be transferred from community to public ownership.	• The project alignment must avoid private land as the project component exclude outright land acquisition • Align water pipelines along public roads and spaces to avoid any physical and/or economic displacement as much as possible, or infringement on the land rights holders
		• Complete the process of land transfer from community to public before the operation of the project
		• Hold community consultations to discuss the final design of the scheme, the associated impacts and project implementation timelines before construction
		• Follow the land take procedures outlined in the project ESMF.
Construction Phase		
Potential soil Erosion	Site Excavation, Earthworks for Construction Works: Clearing vegetation for borehole infrastructure, water kiosks, pipelines, and livestock water troughs, Excavation of trenches for foundations and trenches, Storage of excavated spoilt soil and construction materials, Uncontrolled surface run-off from construction site	• Develop and implement soil erosion control measures
		• Minimize and restrict vegetation removal to the project footprint.
		• Expedite back-filling and compaction of excavated soil.
		• Use existing access tracks to minimize the need for new tracks.

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
	Spillage of water during borehole testing,	
Soil and subsurface water pollution	Spills of the fuel and hazardous chemicals stored at the site, fugitive spillage of fuel and used oil from equipment, poor management of construction and sanitation waste	• Develop and implement soil pollution prevention measures to include storage of chemicals, procedure for fuelling at the site and •
		• Ensure the waste oil, fuel, lubricants and other chemicals stores have an impervious surface
		• training workers on handling of the hazardous materials/wastes; provide appropriate tools/equipment for transfer of the hazardous materials
		• Regular maintenance of machinery to control leaks.
		• Engage NEMA registered waste handler
		• Maintain spill response kits at the site.
		• Use of drip trays when carrying out minor servicing of equipment and fueling at the site
Air pollution through generation of excess dust Nuisance to neighbours Impaired visibility;	Construction activities including Clearing vegetation, grading, and excavation works, use of cement, movement of vehicles and equipment. Wind blowing on bare surfaces and potential dust storms **Demolition works**: Removal of old, worn-out infrastructure or equipment	• Sprinkle water on dusty surfaces to suppress dust at the site and when working near dust sensitive receptors
		• Equip workers who are directly in the location where dust is dispersed with dust masks.
		• Training the workers on air quality hazards
Exhaust emissions from equipment & vehicles Nuisance to workers and surrounding Contribution to Greenhouse effect (global warming)	**Exhaust emissions** from vehicles, including particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), and nitrogen oxides (NOx), can contribute to air quality deterioration and pose health risks	• Scheduled maintenance of the machinery to reduce emissions including carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen.
Noise and vibrations		• All Construction near noise sensitive receptors like schools, hospitals and residential houses should

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
causing nuisance to the public	Material transportation: Movement of trucks and loaders. Excavation and construction: Digging and concrete works. Use of powered equipment. Borehole testing: Noise from pump flow tests.	implement measure to minimise production of extra noise . • All equipment should be maintained in good mechanical order and fitted with the appropriate silencers, mufflers, or acoustic covers where applicable. Lubricating and regular repair of equipment and machinery. • Pneumatic drills and other noisy appliances should not be used after normal working hours. • Workers exposed to occupational noise should be given noise protection equipment such as earmuffs and be taught how to use them and supervised to ensure such safety procedures are being adhered to. • The public should be informed that short periods of noise may be inevitable but prior warning of when noisy activities are to take place and the days and times noise of when they could be expected should be widely publicized before the activity takes place.
Loss and disturbance of the vegetation Introduction of alien invasive species	Site clearing, Excavation works, and pipeline laying disrupt habitats. Movement of vehicles on the vegetated areas	• Mature trees and vegetation outside project site will not be cleared. • No use of herbicides/ pesticides for vegetation clearing • Re-vegetation of disturbed areas with native plant species. • Control of invasive alien plant species through monitoring and physical/manual removal of invasive species as they appear as well as routine cleaning of newly deployed machines to the sites
Disturbance of fauna	Excavation, vegetation clearing, and pipeline laying disrupt existing minimal fauna in the project area	• Avoid clearing mature trees that are important habitats for birds and other small animals • Create awareness among project staff (esp. plant operators) and local community on animal welfare and against animal harassment. • Protection of the encountered wild animals
Traffic incidents and accidents including nuisance to the community, violation of traffic rules, traffic disruptions	Increased vehicles: More construction and supply vehicles on local roads. Narrow roads: Existing roads unable to accommodate increased traffic. Construction activities: Blockage or diversion of roads during works. Heavy equipment: Slow-moving machinery disrupting traffic flow.	• Engage the road authority where the project will undertake road crossing and use of road reserve. • Excavation of trenches should be carried in consultation with the concerned road authorities. • Erect warning signs of on-going works when pipeline crosses the road. • Adequate care/caution is taken so as not to cause any hindrance to the movement of traffic. • Alternatives access ways should be communicated to the community where road cutting is taking place
Short-term disruption of	Excavations along home accesses, business access and roads.	• Implement the stakeholder engagement plan to ensure timely project information sharing with the community and stakeholders.

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
community activities		• Alternatives access ways should be communicated to the community.
		• Hoarding and installation of safety signs on road crossings.
		• Provide diversions or temporary passages where roads are closed due to works. • Provide temporary accesses to business and homes on excavated sections.
Labour conflicts and forced labour	Recruitment and salary/wages conflicts, working conditions and forced labour	• Implement site labour management procedures for the project based on the project LMP
		• Contractors to be trained on the LMP for the project before site mobilization
		• Developing and implementing criteria (skills and qualifications) for all positions due for recruitment.
		• All the project workers to undergo induction and to be engaged formally via contract with start date, end date, job description, wage, disciplinary measures among others
		• Documenting relevant worker information including terms of employment.
		• Ensure equal opportunity and fair treatment during recruitment.
		• Protection of workers' legal right to form unions or other workers' organizations of their own choosing and to bargain collectively with their employers.
		• No employment of underage persons (under 18 years).
		• Implement the workers grievance mechanism for all direct workers and contracted workers.
		• Compliance to labour relations practices as provided for by Kenya legislations and International Labour Organisation;
		• Advertising at the local villages and markets for any position that needs to be filled; and
		• Sub-contractor requirement to submit a past forced labor performance declaration, and a declaration of ongoing Bidder commitment to prevent, monitor and report on any forced labor.
		• Include in contracts with subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers of materials (pipes, fittings, solar

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
		panels and equipment) obligations to prevent Forced Labor among the staff, employees, workers and any other person employed or engaged by the Subcontractor/ supplier/ manufacturer.
Social tensions: Potential conflicts between local communities and incoming workers over jobs, resources, or land. Public health risks: Influx of workers may lead to the spread of infectious diseases if health services are insufficient.	Increased competition for local resources: food, water, and other community resources. Social tensions: Unresolved workers grievances Hiring of workers outside the project area Increased demand on infrastructure: Strain on local transport, sanitation, and healthcare facilities. Cultural disruption: Cultural differences between workers and the local community	• Prioritize local labour force. • Regular community engagements. • Regular community and project workers training, awareness and sensitization on HIV/AIDS. • Implement clear and culturally sensitive GM and SEAH/GBV procedures at the project site. • Provide adequate and appropriate welfare conveniences for the staff including washrooms, rest area and changing room • Ensuring that children and minors are not employed directly or indirectly on the project.
Insecurity threats	Existing Intra and inter community conflict Unresolved project, land and intertribal conflicts	• Prepare and implement site security management plan in accordance with project Security Management Plan and SOPS. • The site specific SMP must be cleared by the E&S Team at the CPU before site mobilization • Have sufficient emergency response plan before mobilizing to the field • Use the county and community as entry points before mobilizing to the field
Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) hazards	Physical hazards: slips, trips, falls, and injuries from machinery or tools. Exposure to intermittent and occupational noise, dust, heat and chemicals, exposure to harsh climatic conditions, manual handling hazards, electrical hazards: Risks from installing solar panels and working with electrical systems, fall from height heights,	• Develop and implement a site specific Health and Safety Action Plan based on the project Health and Safety Action Plan • Register the construction site with DOSHS • Undertake an appropriate Health and safety risk assessment and submit the report to DOSHS Eldoret • Induction of workers on health and safety before commencing works • Engage a qualified and competent health and safety officer for the lot

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
	falling objects hazards during steel tank erection Poor sanitary facilities may result in waterborne or communicable diseases. Traffic incidents and accidents at the site	• Ensure there are trained first aider and fire Marshalls
		• Conduct daily toolbox talks
		• Provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and training on appropriate use. (Reflective jackets, helmets, face masks, ear plugs gloves, safety boots, etc.)
		• There should be adequate provision of the requisite sanitation facilities for human waste disposal
		• Recording of all injuries that occur on site in the incident register, corrective actions for their prevention are instigated as Appropriate
		• The contractor should have a WIBA insurance policy to cushion self and workers against loss of income or an accident on site
		• **Workers Welfare**
		• Ensure that all site personnel are provided with an adequate supply of safe drinking water, which should be at accessible points at all times.
		• Provide conveniently accessible, clean, orderly, adequate and suitable washing facilities within the site.
Community Health and Safety		• Ensure the safety of residents by providing safety signs at strategic places around the access roads.
		• All trenches must be barricade using the appropriate safety tape
		• Cordoning off working sites to protect the public or unauthorized persons
		• Use of signs and warnings on sites with high risks such as the elevated tank site
		• Reduce unnecessary speeding to control for accidents from the movement of pedestrians or livestock in the area.
		• The elevated water tank to be installed a safe distance from human activities or property
		• The design and construction of the elevated steel tank to consider the changes in wind force in the area.

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
Sexual exploitation and harassment (SEA-H)	Potential SEAH risk among the workers at the project site Workers may take advantage of power imbalances to exploit local women or vulnerable individuals in the project area Lack of reporting mechanisms: Without proper channels, victims of SEAH or GBV may not report incidents due to fear of retaliation or lack of support.	• Contractor to develop SEAH Prevention and Response Plan. • Engage competent GBV / social safeguard officer • Conduct SEA-H sensitization to the workers during induction • Background checks for the workers, subcontractors and suppliers. • Conduct SEA-H sensitization to the community in the project area • Ensure all the workers signs the CoC developed for the project and sensitization of staff on responsibilities related to the COC and consequences of non-compliance; project-level IEC materials; • Implement the project SEAH action plan with an Accountability and Response Framework as part of the C-ESMP. • Response to SEA-H: including survivor-cantered coordinated multi-sectoral referral and assistance to complainants according to standard operating procedures
Infringement of Children rights	Engagement of children in construction works Sexual abuse of children in the project area by the project workers Exposing Drug and alcohol to children Workers working with the school	• Domesticate the LMP as part of the CESMP; • Client and consultant to conduct regular labour inspections to ensure compliance • Develop and implement a Children Protection Strategy that will ensures minors are protected against negative impacts associated by the Project. • Training and signing of CoC by the project team • sign, committing themselves towards protecting children, which clearly defines what is and is not acceptable behaviour; • Children under the age of 18 years shall not be hired on site as provided by Child Rights Act (Amendment Bill) 2014.
Infringement of VMGs rights'	Exclusion of vulnerable groups from consultations and inclusion in designs Failure to implement SEP	• Domesticate and implement the Indigenous Peoples/Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (IP/VMG) Plan • Schedule meetings at convenient times and locations to accommodate women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
		• Focused engagements with the vulnerable groups. This will include dedicated consultations with the PwDs to understand their needs.
		• Apply universal design in infrastructure to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities to the water points.
		• Ensure that consultations are culturally appropriate, accessible, including the use of sign language interpreters, braille, and vernacular languages.
Operation Phase		
Water losses through Water system leaks and loss of pressure	Improper installation or maintenance, inadequate corrosion protection, stress from traffic and vibrations and overloading	• Develop and implement a predictive scheme maintenance plan including sectional meters and pressure management systems, Regular pipeline surveillance and Burst reporting and response mechanism • Prompt repair of detected leaks, and using high-quality pipes with appropriate materials. •
Over abstraction of ground water resources	Excessive pumping Failure to comply with WRA	• Ensure there is water abstraction permit all the time
		• Install the WRA approved telemetric meter and ensure monitoring of the yield.
		• Ensure quarterly payment of water use fee to WRA
		• Promote efficiency in water use among the beneficiary communities through consultation
		• Conduct regular borehole discharge and water quality analysis.
Supply of contaminated water	Exposure of water to pathogens at the storage facilities and from external sources Contamination of water sources by the livestock waste	• The animal trough should be located at least 100m away from the boreholes. •
		• Fencing and protection of the borehole from livestock and wild animals. • All the water tank areas should be fenced and have controlled entry
		• The borehole area should be manned and should have controlled access
		• Community health and safety awareness meetings
Outbreak and spreading of	Presence of large hards of livestock at the watering area	• Regular disease surveillance by the veterinary department and community •

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
livestock diseases	Animal movement: livestock moving between regions, spreading diseases and pests. **Lack of vaccination:** Insufficient vaccination programs leaving animals vulnerable.	• Sensitization of the community on disease spread, monitoring and control
		• Livestock disease management plan be put in place by the veterinary department to ensure disease incidences are promptly responded to and addressed
Vandalism of the water supply equipment	Damages and recovery of valuable materials from the project infrastructure.	• Sturdy fences and gates to limit access to vulnerable areas;
		• Proper lighting in public spaces to deter activity in darkness;
		• Ensure consistent follow-up with reporting and addressing vandalism to maintain deterrence;
		• Educational programs in schools to teach responsible behavior;
		• Public awareness campaigns about the harms of vandalism and supporting community policing.
Water related conflict	Resource scarcity especially during the dry periods: Limited availability leading to tensions between users. Environmental changes: Climate change or natural disasters exacerbating resource shortages.	• Regular stakeholder engagements to facilitate open dialogue with community leaders and residents to address concerns and incorporate feedback into project design. • Community awareness campaigns through training communities about project safety protocols, emergency procedures, and reporting mechanisms;
		• Develop and operationalize grievance redress mechanism;
		• Promoting equitable access to water resources and services;
		• Establishing systems to identify potential conflict triggers and respond proactively;
		• Promoting responsible reporting and raising awareness of conflict issue; and
		• Adopting the inter-community conflict resolution mechanisms

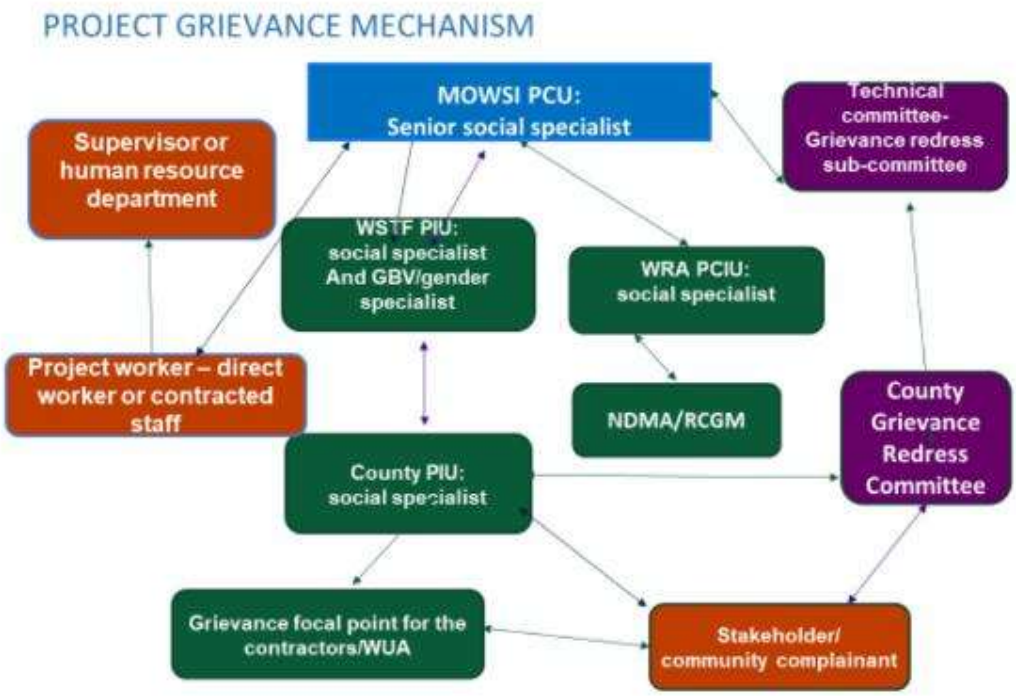
E11: Grievance Mechanism

A grievance committee (GC) has been established at national and county levels chaired by the project manager, and the relevant staff will be included as necessary depending on the complaint (procurement, finance, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), GBV advisor and communication). The social specialists will compile minutes for the meetings and follow up the

grievance resolution process. The GRC will meet monthly to review minor complaints, progress on complaints resolution, review the development and effectiveness of the GM, and ensure that all staff and communities are aware of the system and the project.

Immediate meetings will be held in case of significant complaints to be addressed at the MoWSI PCU and County PIU. For serious or severe complaints involving harm to persons, communities or the environment or those which may pose a risk to the project reputation, the County social specialist should immediately inform the social specialist or head of the PCU, who will inform the WB within 48 hours as per the Environmental and Social Incident Reporting requirements.

At the community level, the WWUAs with strong representation of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups will receive complaints directly from the communities, contractors, or schools and forward to the county social specialist to support resolution and follow up. The Ward Water Users Association (WWUAs) will be the key link between the county team and the community, and the members will be useful in the feedback loop. Figure below presents the structure to be adopted by the project in managing grievances.



E12: ESMP Implementation

In order to ensure the sound development and effective implementation of the ESMP, it will be necessary to identify and define the responsibilities and authority of the various persons and organizations that will be involved in the project. The table below summarizes the entities that will be involved in the implementation of this ESMP. It is necessary for all the responsible parties identified to retain the environment and social officers to support the ESMP implementation and oversight:

Table 1: ESMP Institutions and Roles

Institution/Entity	Specific Officer(s)	Role
Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation (National Project Coordination Unit) TURWASCO.	Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers	Project-wide Supervision and oversight on ESMP Implementation Quarterly Reporting on ESMP Implementation Incident investigation and reporting
Water sector Trust Fund	Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers	Component-wide Supervision and oversight on ESMP Implementation Quarterly Reporting on ESMP Implementation Incident investigation and reporting
Turkana County Government (S-PIU)	Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers	County-wide Supervision and oversight on ESMP Implementation Quarterly Reporting on ESMP Implementation Incident investigation and reporting
Resident Engineer	Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers	Scheme-level supervision and oversight on C-ESMP Implementation; Quarterly Reporting on C-ESMP Implementation Incident investigation and reporting
Contractor.	Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers	Implementation of the C-ESMP; Regular (at least monthly) reporting on progress of C-ESMP implementation Incident notification, investigation and reporting
National Environmental Management Authority. Directorate of Occupational Safety & Health Services.	Compliance Officers	Periodic/adhoc site inspections for compliance with statutory requirements

E13: Cost of ESMP Implementation

The indicative costs for implementing the ESMP are not provided, as per the applicable FIDIC General Conditions of Contract; the costs of implementing the construction-phase ESMP (C-ESMP) are to be borne by the Contractor and shall therefore be integrated within the Contractor's Bill of Quantities.The ESMP provisions shall be provided to bidders for the works contract, for their accurate estimation of costs. However, a separate cost is provided for HIV/AIDS Awareness training and sensitization, Stakeholder Engagement Plan Implementation, Grievance Redress Mechanism Implementation, and SEAH and GBV training and sensitization.

E14. Climate change

Climate change creates several challenges for the water and sanitation sector, because infrastructure systems are highly vulnerable to weather and climate variations. Climate impacts due to the occurrence of extreme weather events include impacts on infrastructure lifetime and capacity. Although water supply systems and their infrastructure are designed to withstand typical weather patterns, the impacts of current climate change and those arising in the short, medium, and long term can influence the infrastructure itself, the efficiency of the network, operations, and the ability of the infrastructure to withstand extreme events outside the "typical" range. This indicates that infrastructures not only need to be reliable when submitted to standard load, but also be able to minimize the magnitude and duration of failures under exceptional conditions such as increased rainfall intensity, changes in precipitation patterns, and more extreme weather events.

E15. Conclusions

The environmental, and social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the proposed project has been conducted in accordance with national legislative requirement, the World Bank Policies and World Bank's Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. The ESIA study has been carried out based on the site visit, baseline environmental and social condition survey including Specialized Ecological Study on biodiversity, stakeholder consultation, analysis of the possible project intervention. The experts identified and evaluated potential environmental impacts associated with all aspects of the proposed project.

The key potential environmental impacts due to the project construction as established by the ESIA study are loss of vegetation, air and noise pollution, loss of habitat, solid waste generation and disposal, increase in traffic and occupational health and safety. The economic opportunities in terms of local employment and provision of services during construction and operation phases are assessed as positive impacts. During the operation of the proposed project, the key issues related to the environment has been identified from the ESIA study are ecological, and occupational health and safety.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS II

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IV

TABLE OF CONTENTS 1

1 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Background 1

1.2 The Project Rationale 2

1.3 The Project Area 2

1.4 Kaitese water supply scheme project 2

1.5 Project Components 3

1.6 Justification for the proposed project 3

1.7 Objectives of the ESIA 4

1.8 Project activities 4

1.9 The implementing institutions 5

1.9.1 Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation (MoWSI) 5

1.9.2 Water Sector Trust Fund 6

1.9.3 TURWASCO & TURUWASCO 6

1.10 ESIA Methodology 6

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION 8

2.1 Overview 8

2.2 The Kaitese Water supply scheme 8

2.3 Current Kaitese scheme constraints 9

2.3.1 The Boreholes 9

2.3.2 Kaitese Distribution and Storage 10

2.3.3 Operation and maintenance of Kaitese water supply Scheme 10

2.3.4 Ancillary works 10

2.4 The proposed Kaitese Water Supply Scheme 10

2.5 Project land requirement 11

2.6 Water quality tests 12

2.7 Real-time remote monitoring, data-logging and remote-control 12

2.8 Fencing off the facilities 12

2.9 Project Materials, Equipment and Machinery 12

2.10 Anticipated Waste Material and By-products 13

2.7 Project Stages and Activities 13
2.7.1 Pre-construction Phase 13
2.7.2 Construction Phase 13
2.7.3 Operation Phase 13
2.7.4 Decommissioning Phase 14

2.11 Project cost Estimate ***Error! Bookmark not defined.***

3 LEGISLATIVE, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK 15

3.1 Introduction 15

3.2 Policy framework 15

3.3 Relevant Sustainable Development Goals 18

3.4 Legislative Framework 19
3.4.1 The Constitution of Kenya 19
3.4.2 The County Government Act 2012 19
3.4.3 The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999 20
3.4.4 The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations 2003 (Legal Notice No. 101) 25
3.4.5 The Water Act 2016 26
3.4.6 The Forests Act, 2016 27
3.4.7 Land Act, 2012. 27
3.4.8 The Wildlife management and Conservation Act 2013 27
3.4.9 The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 28
3.4.10 Public Health Act (Cap 242) of Revised Edition 2012 28
3.4.11 HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Act (Act No.14 of 2006) 28
3.4.12 The National Gender and Equality Act, 2011 29
3.4.13 The Employment Act, 2007 29
3.4.14 The Sexual Offences Act, 2006 29
3.4.15 Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 30
3.4.16 The Work Injury Benefits Act, 2007 30
3.4.17 Climate change Act 2016 30
3.4.18 National Museums & Heritage Act, 2006 30
3.4.19 Sustainable Solid Waste Management Act 2022 30
3.4.20 The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003 31

3.5 World Banks Environmental and Social Framework (ESSF) 31

3.6 Institutional Framework 33

3.7 Legal Register 37

***3.8** Applicable International Conventions and Agreements* 37

4 BASELINE INFORMATION 40

4.1 Physical environmental condition 43
4.1.1 Climate 43

4.1.2 Ecological Conditions 43
4.1.3 Topography 43
4.1.3 Hydrology 44
4.2 Biological Environment *45*
4.3 Land use and Tenure *46*
4.4 Socio-economic Environment *46*
4.4.1 Demographic Profile 46
4.4.2 Culture and religion 47
4.4.3 Economic Activities 47
4.4.5 Poverty Gender and Inequality 48
4.4.6 Infrastructure 48
4.4.8 Security, Law and Order 49
4.4.9 Human Settlement, Access to Services and Living conditions 49
4.4.10 Settlement Distribution 49
4.4.11 Access to Health Services 50
4.4.12 Access to Education 51
4.4.13 Energy Sources 51
4.4.14 Water, Sanitation and Human Waste Disposal 52
4.4.15 Financial Services 53
4.6 Archeological, Historical, and cultural significance *53*
4.7 Cross-cutting issues *54*
4.7.1 HIV/AIDS 54
4.7.2 Gender 55
4.8 Household characteristics *55*
4.9 Resettlement Action Plan *59*
5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT 60
5.1 Introduction *60*
5.2 Purpose and objective of public consultation *60*
5.2.1 Purpose 60
5.2.2 Objectives 60
5.3 Consultation method and approach used in ESIA *60*
5.4 Procedure for meetings *63*
5.5 Outcome of the Public Consultation Process *63*
5.5.1 Key informant Interviews 63
5.5.2 Initial Community Meetings 70
5.5.3 Public *baraza* discussions with the community 70
5.5.4 Focus group discussions with the community 72
5.5.5 Consultation with vulnerable and IPs 76
6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES 83
6.1 Project Location for Proposed Boreholes *83*

6.2 Alternative distribution Routes 83

6.3 Alternative sources of water 83

6.4 Alternatives piping material 84

6.5 Management of the water supply scheme 84

6.6 'No Project' Alternative 85

7 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES 86

*7.1 **Introduction*** 86

*7.2 **Categorization of impacts*** 86

*7.3 **Anticipated Positive Impacts During Construction*** 89

7.3.1 Creation of employment opportunities 89

7.3.2 Injection of money into the local economy 89

7.3.3 Creation for market for construction materials 90

7.3.2.3 Skill and technology Transfer 90

7.3.4 Other secondary positive impacts 91

*7.4 **Negative Environmental Impacts during construction*** 91

7.4.1 Land Take 91

7.4.2 Impacts on fauna 93

7.4.3 Impact on Flora (Natural Vegetation) 93

7.4.4 Waste disposal 94

7.4.5 Air pollution 95

7.4.6 Soil Erosion and compaction 97

7.4.7 Noise and vibration 97

7.4.8 Water pollution and contamination 98

7.4.9 Community Disruption 100

7.4.10 Labour Conflicts and Forced Labour 100

7.4.11 Labour Influx 101

7.4.12 Occupational Health and Safety Risks 102

7.4.13 Community Safety and Security 104

7.4.14 Impacts on Heritage, Monuments and other Cultural Resources 106

7.4.15 Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) 107

7.4.16 Risk of Spreading of HIV/AIDS 108

7.4.17 Violation of Children Rights 109

7.4.18 Exclusion of vulnerable groups from consultations and inclusion in designs 110

*7.5 **Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures During Operation Phase*** 111

7.5.1 Water Losses 111

7.5.2 Groundwater Depletion 111

7.5.3 Increase in Wastewater 112

7.5.4 Outbreak of livestock diseases 112

7.5.5 Security and conflicts 113

7.5.6 Vandalism 113

7.5.7 Potential Impacts during Decommissioning Phase 114

8 ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN 116

8.1 Introduction 116
8.2 Overview of Proposed Site Activities 116
8.2.1 Pre-construction Phase 116
8.2.2 Construction Phase 116
8.2.3 Operation Phase 117
8.2.4 Decommissioning Phase 117
8.3 Objectives of the ESMP 117
8.4 Institutional Arrangements, Capacity Development and Training 147
8.4.1 E&S Organization 147
8.4.2 Roles and Responsibilities 147
8.5 E & S Management Plans 150
8.6 Costs of ESMP Implementation 151

9 PROJECTS CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION 153

9.1 Background 153
9.2 System Efficiencies 153
9.3 Pipe type 153
9.4 Depth of water pipelines 153
9.5 Catchment protection 153
9.6 Slope protection measures 154
9.7 Clean Energy 154
9.8 Training and Awareness 154

10 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 155

10.1 Conclusion 155
10.2 Recommendations 155

REFERENCES 156

11 APPENDICES 157

11.1 Appendix B: KII Consultation Log 157
11.2 Appendix C-1: Minutes of the meeting 158
11.3 Appendix C-2: Attendance list 162
11.4 Appendix C-3: Initial Meeting 164
11.4 Appendix D: FGD Participation log 168
11.5 Appendix E: KII log 169
11.6 Appendix E: Sample KII questionnaire 169
11.7 Appendix E: Water Quality report 173

11.8 Appendix F: Design layouts *174*

11.9 Appendix F-1: Land Consent Form *175*

11.10 Appendix G: NEMA practicing licenses *176*

Appendix H: Chance Find Procedures *177*

Table 1: ESMP Institutions and Roles xix

Table 0-1: Waste Management Regulations 21

Table 2 Principles of Participation in the ESIA process 60

Table 3: Consultation Methods 62

Table 4: Key Stakeholders Consulted 62

Table 0-5 Key Stakeholders Consulted 65

Table 6: Categorization of Impacts 86

Table 7 Kaitese ESMP 119

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation (MoWSI) is implementing the Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience Project (HoAGWRP) with a credit from the International Development Association (IDA). The Project Development Objective is to increase the sustainable access and management of groundwater in the Horn of Africa borderlands. The project intends to benefit 1,500,000 people in the rural areas of the five counties of Turkana, Wajir, Garissa, Marsabit and Mandera through the rehabilitation, construction and sustainable management of boreholes as well as from aquifer restoration, recharge and conservation related activities.

The project also envisions to benefit institutions that work on ground water at the National, County and transboundary levels. These include the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation (MOWSI), the Water Resources Authority (WRA), the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF), the Regional Center on Ground water, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the Turkana Urban Water and Sewerage Company (TURWASCO) and the Rural Water Service Schemes of participating ASAL counties. These institutions groundwater management will be strengthened by giving more visibility to ground water through policies, strategies, regulations and guidelines.

The HoAGWRP project is structured to be delivered in four components as follows:

i. Component 1 – Delivering inclusive groundwater services to priority Areas

This component will fund groundwater conservation, infrastructure development and service delivery improvement activities in the five borderland counties of Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, and Garissa. The component comprises two interrelated sub-components:

- **Sub-component 1. A:** Development of nature-based solutions for strengthening groundwater conservation, sustainable use, and recharge of seven selected aquifers in the ASALs of Kenya
- **Subcomponent 1. B:** Rehabilitation of an estimated 400 groundwater-based rural water supply schemes, enhancement of the designated drought-response strategic boreholes network, and mainstreaming Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of groundwater infrastructure in the

Under sub component 1B, the HoAGWRP is set to rehabilitate Kaitese water schemes in Turkwel Ward, Loima Sub County, Turkana County.

To achieve this, the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF), hereinafter referred to as the 'Client' has commissioned CAS Consultants (referred to hereafter as 'the Consultant') to provide consultancy services for engineering designs, tender documentation and supervision of civil works during implementation of the proposed interventions in Turkana County. This also includes preparation of the statutory environmental and social safeguards instruments (ESIA), and supervision of the implementation of the C-ESMP by the contractor.

1.2 The Project Rationale

The HoAGWRP project is set to benefit people living in the rural communities and will focus on groundwater management, development and use. The project will also contribute to climate change adaptation and building the capacity of groundwater institutions which will equip key actors with the requisite know-how to anticipate groundwater impacts and manage groundwater potential and possibilities for the counties and the project's development and rehabilitation of groundwater infrastructure which will augment the availability of freshwater to enhance climate change adaptation.

The Horn of Africa Ground Water Resilience Project (HoAGWRP) in Turkana County addresses critical water scarcity challenges caused by prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, and climate change impacts. Groundwater is the county's primary water source, yet existing infrastructure is inadequate, with many boreholes non-functional or inefficiently managed. The project focuses on rehabilitating boreholes and strengthening water supply systems to ensure reliable access to clean water for domestic use, livestock, and agriculture. By improving the distribution network, the project will expand water coverage, enabling more rural residents to access water closer to their homes, reducing the burden of long-distance water collection. This enhances climate resilience, supports livelihoods, reduces waterborne diseases, and aligns with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 6 on clean water and SDG 13 on climate action), fostering sustainable water management and improved public health in vulnerable rural communities.

1.3 The Project Area

The Kaitese Scheme is located in the Tiya sub-location of Loima Sub-County. According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) of 2019, Tiya sub-location has a projected population of 4,005 individuals. The project area encompasses 10 villages and is home to approximately 10,755 livestock.

1.4 Kaitese water supply scheme project

The scheme will supply water to one church and one school. Currently, water is provided by the Kaitese Community Borehole, however, the borehole at the Kaitese Catholic Church is not operational. A summary of the details for each borehole system is provided in the table below.

. Borehole	Reported Yield	BH Depth	Installed Capacity	Power Source	Tanks	Distribution System	Operational Status
Kaitese Catholic BH	16m^3/h	-29	3 m^3/h	Solar	10m^3 plastic Tank	None	Non-operational
Kaitese Community BH	36 m^3/h	38	11.6 m^3/h	Solar	2 no. 10m^3 plastic Tank and steel elevated tank	None	Operational

1.5 Project Components

The Kaitese Scheme will consist of two boreholes to supply the areas which are, Kaitese Community borehole yielding 36m^3/ hr., and Kaitese Catholic Borehole yielding 16m^3/hr.

Activities in the site shall consist of:

a. Installation of 2 pump and solar panels
b. Laying of 13,087m of pipeline with, 1,928m rising main and 11,159 distribution as shown:

Scheme	**Pipe Diameter (mm)**	**PN**	**Length (m)**	**Total length (m)**
Kaitese	32	10	4,756	13,087
	40	10	977	
	50	10	56	
	63	10	3388	
	75	12.5 & 16	1895	
	90	16	2015	

c. Construction of 2 Elevated Steel Tanks of capacity 150m^3
d. Construction of 6 water kiosks and 6 Livestock troughs and 4 individual connections as shown:

Scheme	**Water Kiosks**	**Cattle Troughs**	**Shoat Troughs**	**Individual Connections**
Kaitese	6	3	3	4

e. Construction of 1# sanitation facility

1.6 Justification for the proposed project

The project is expected to extract reasonable volumes of water for domestic and livestock use. Currently, the beneficiaries are dependent on one boreholes, the other one of which is non-operational thereby has a limited capacity to meet the growing water demand of the households, schools, and other community needs within its radius. This situation poses significant challenges for household consumption, education facilities, and sanitation, particularly for vulnerable populations like children and women who bear the brunt of water collection tasks. The proposed project, therefore, aims to address these gaps by enhancing water distribution, capacity, and accessibility, thereby improving the quality of life and promoting sustainable community development.

In addition to addressing the critical water scarcity in the area, the proposed project is justified from an economic and social perspective. The availability of a reliable water system will not only improve household welfare but also contribute to the productivity of local schools, such as Kaitese Primary, by ensuring that pupils and children have access to safe water for drinking and sanitation, thereby reducing absenteeism caused by waterborne diseases. Furthermore, the

project will support the local economy by reducing the time spent fetching water, allowing residents, particularly women, to engage in productive activities and income-generating ventures. The introduction of a functional distribution system will also minimize water wastage and optimize resource management, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the boreholes and associated infrastructure.

1.7 Objectives of the ESIA

The specific objective of this assignment was to undertake Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the project.

- ✓ Describe the proposed project and associated works together with the requirements for carrying out the proposed project;
- ✓ Take into account environmental, social, economic, cultural and legal considerations in regard to the proposed project as described above;
- ✓ Identify and analyze alternatives to the proposed project;
- ✓ To identify all potential significant environmental and social impacts of the proposed project and recommend measures for mitigation;
- ✓ To allow for public participation;
- ✓ To generate baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of how well the mitigation measures implemented by proponent during the project cycle;
- ✓ Develop an environmental & social management plan with mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the compliance and environmental performance, which shall include the cost of mitigation measures and the time frame of implementing the measures.

1.8 Project activities

The proposed project will include the following components

- Construction and Rehabilitation Works will involve earthworks and excavation to create foundations for critical structures such as water tanks and pipeline networks. Materials like reinforced concrete, high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipes, and precast concrete components will be utilized to ensure durability and compliance with international standards. Rehabilitation will include the cleaning, repairing, and lining of existing water storage tanks, installation of non-corrosive pipes, and implementation of measures to prevent water contamination. The pipelines will be carefully embedded in selected fill materials, ensuring stability and protection from environmental stressors. Concrete thrust blocks will be provided at strategic pipeline bends to mitigate pressure forces, while gabions and riprap will be installed for slope stabilization in erosion-prone areas.
- Electro-Mechanical Installations will include the deployment of advanced pumping systems such as centrifugal pumps and solar-powered submersible pumps, catering to the specific needs of rural water supply schemes. Diesel generators will be installed as backup power sources to maintain operations during outages. Solar panels will be designed to resist UV exposure and tropical conditions, ensuring longevity. Electrical works will incorporate the installation of low-voltage distribution boards, control panels, and safety mechanisms. All materials will conform to relevant British and Kenyan standards, ensuring robustness against harsh environmental conditions. These installations will be designed with energy efficiency in mind, reducing operational costs while enhancing the reliability of the water supply system.

- Testing and Commissioning of the facilities will involve rigorous procedures to ensure that all components meet operational and safety standards. Water storage tanks will be filled incrementally and tested for watertightness over a seven-day period, during which leakage rates must not exceed 0.3% of the total volume. Pipelines will undergo pressure testing to detect potential weaknesses, while water quality will be analysed to ensure compliance with bacteriological and chemical safety standards. The water storage facilities will be filled to capacity with water and left for three days to confirm they are watertight, while chlorination of the tanks will ensure their cleanliness before final use.
- Capacity building and training efforts will be embedded to empower TURWASCO personnel to manage and maintain the rehabilitated systems. Training will cover the operation of pumps, generators, and solar power systems, as well as preventive maintenance of mechanical and electrical installations. Manuals and operational guides will be provided to ensure knowledge retention and promote independent management by the community. These activities will aim to create a skilled workforce capable of addressing potential system challenges, ensuring long-term sustainability.

1.9 The implementing institutions

1.9.1 Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation (MoWSI)

The overall implementation and coordination of the project will be led by the Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation (MoWSI). The Ministry will work in collaboration with the county water departments and other Implementing Agencies (IAs) to facilitate project execution across Kenya.

A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) has been established at the national level, while Project Implementation Units (PIUs) have been formed at the IA level—specifically at the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF). The PCU and PIUs are each headed by a Program Manager or Coordinator and are supported by a small team of technical and administrative experts, including:

(i) Financial Management Specialist
(ii) Procurement Specialist
(iii) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist
(iv) Communication Specialist
(v) Social Specialist
(vi) Environmental Specialist,
(vii) among others as needed.

The Program Manager/Coordinator is responsible for the day-to-day administration and coordination of project activities. The PCU will convene quarterly and annual review meetings with all key stakeholders, including the World Bank and other IAs.

The PIU environment and social safeguards officers will be responsible for Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) effective implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. At the county level, Sub-PIUs will be responsible for executing the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) at the project site level, with regular reporting to the PIU. In turn, the PIUs will submit monthly reports to the PCU and quarterly reports to the World Bank.

1.9.2 Water Sector Trust Fund

The Water Sector Trust Fund (WaterFund) is a Kenyan State Corporation under the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation and established under the Water Act, 2016, with the mandate to provide conditional and unconditional grants to the Counties and to assist in financing the development of and management of water and sanitation services in the marginalised and underserved areas. In the HoAGWGP is the project proponent and has engaged the Consultant CAS Consultants Limited for this assignment including the ESIA studies.

1.9.3 TURWASCO & TURUWASCO

The Turkana Urban Water Company has formally assumed management of the Lodwar Water and Sanitation Company (LOWASCO) following enactment of the Turkana County Water Act 2019. The Act also anchored the establishment of Turkana Rural Water and Sanitation Company. The two WSPs mandate is to serve residents of Turkana County both urban and rural with water supply and sanitation services. TURWASCO is the project implementing agency and TURUWASCO is the project beneficiary.

1.10 ESIA Methodology

The approach to this exercise was structured such as to cover the requirements under the EMCA 1999 (Amendments 2015), as well as the EIA Regulations (Amendments 2019) and World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The assessment involved an understanding of the project background, the interim designs and the implementation plan as well as project commissioning. In addition, the baseline information was obtained through physical investigation of the site and the surrounding areas, interviews with a sample of surrounding community, photography and most important discussions with the client and the design team.

1.10.1 Desk Reviews

A desktop review was conducted prior to site visit. Documents reviewed include:

- ✓ Feasibility study reports and preliminary designs of the proposed project;
- ✓ Project proposals.
- ✓ EMCA 1999 (Amendments 2015) and EIA Regulations (Amendments 2019); and
- ✓ World Bank ESF.
- ✓ Environmental & social screening Checklist.
- ✓ County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027.

1.10.2 Field Assessment

The physical evaluation of the project area was carried out with specific focus on the environmental and social issues. The environmental issues assessed include, water sources and water quality, drainage and hydrology, air quality, sanitation and hygiene, biodiversity and sources of environmental pollution. The social issues include; settlement patterns, socio economic activities, land use, presence of traditional/cultural sites in the area etc.

1.10.3 Public Participation

Three public participation meetings were conducted in the project area: Kaitese during the study period. The key objective being sharing of project information, collect concerns from the public/ community and also to discuss with the relevant stakeholders on the issues raised to the proposed project. In Summary the representation was drawn from Turkana County Government, Local administration, representations from learning & religious institutions, and general public; specifically, beneficiaries. The ESIA study meeting was held on December 5, 2024. A detailed report on the outcomes of stakeholder consultations is presented in chapter 5 of this report.

1.10.4 Key Informants Interviews

During the study, several key informant interviews/consultations were conducted with various Turkana County Government and National government officials including: -

i. Catholic Diocese of Lodwar;
ii. Water Resources Authority;
iii. Department of Education;
iv. Children's Office;
v. County Coordinator (Turkana County Government);
vi. Public health officers; and
vii. Labour Office.

1.10.5 Socio Economic Survey

The socio-economic survey was conducted within the project area Kaitese, with target respondents being the anticipated project beneficiaries. The information gathered was based on (a) review of secondary data and (b) collection of primary data, both qualitative and quantitative. The quantitative data was gathered through administration of questionnaires and qualitative data through informant interviews, focused group discussions and public consultative meetings organized through the area local administration.

1.10.6 Secondary Socio-economic Data

This information was largely drawn from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistic, The Kenya Population and Housing Census VII on Population and Household Distribution by Socio Economic Characteristic, August 2019 and findings from household survey undertaken during the ESIA process within the month of December 2024.

2 Project Description

2.1 Overview

The Kaitese water supply Scheme is located in the Tiya sub-location of Loima Sub-County, Turkana County. According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) of 2019, Tiya sub-location has a projected population of 4,005 individuals. The project area encompasses 10 villages and is home to approximately 10,755 livestock.

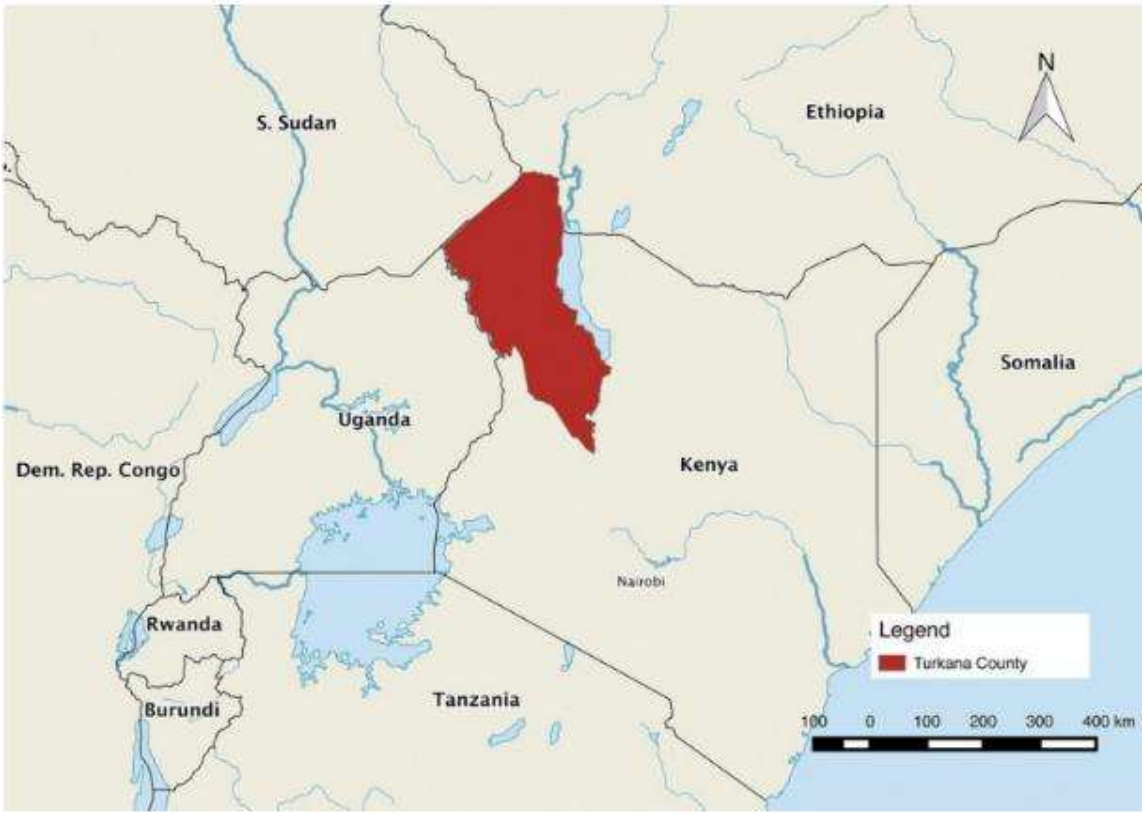


Figure 1: Map of Turkana County

2.2 The Kaitese Water supply scheme

The proposed project incorporates two boreholes, the Kaitese community and catholic boreholes to attain a yield sufficient to serve the population of the project area. Currently, water in the project area is provided by the Kaitese Community Borehole. However, the borehole at the Kaitese Catholic Church is not operational. The details of the proposed project are as listed below.

. Borehole	Reported Yield	BH Depth	Installed Capacity	Power Source	Tanks	Distribution System	Operational Status
Kaitese Catholic BH	16m^3/h	-29	3 m^3/h	Solar	10m^3 plastic Tank	None	Non-operational

Kaitese Community BH	36 m^3/h	38	11.6 m^3/h	Solar	2 no. 10m^3 plastic Tank and steel elevated tank	None	Operational

Table 2: Kaitese Scheme`

Borehole	Coordinates		Yield (m3/h)	Safe Yield (m3/h)	Pumping Head (m)	Pump Specs	Solar Arrays	Generator KVA
	Easting	Northing						
Kaitese Catholic	2.9998	35.43409	16	11.2	38	SP 11-11	16	10
Kaitese Community	2.98836	35.4373	36	25.2	47	SP 30-6	30	17.5

2.3 Current Kaitese scheme constraints

Currently, the water supply system is not optimal due to functionality and operational challenges.

2.3.1 The Boreholes

Kaitese Catholic Borehole

The Kaitese Catholic Church Borehole is at coordinates 2.9998 N, 35.43409 E. This borehole was drilled in 2011 by Catholic missionaries. Initially equipped with a hand pump system, it was upgraded to a solar-powered pump in 2014 by a non-governmental organization called Child Fund. The borehole operated until 2022 when it stalled. It initially served two tanks, each with a capacity of 10 m^3.

Kaitese Community Borehole

Kaitese Community Borehole is located at 2.98836 N, 35.4373 E and is fully powered by solar energy. It features 16 solar panels, each with a capacity of 250W. This borehole primarily serves the Akwapo village and is part of the Kaitese Village. The bore safe yield was established to be 25.2 m^3 /h during the test pumping exercise. The borehole and the solar panels are enclosed with protective fencing and lockable gates. A 50mm diameter rising main has been installed to transport water to a 50 m^3 elevated tank 1.5 km away.

It could not be established whether an ESIA of the drilling and equipping of the borehole was conducted at the time of borehole drilling in 2013. A Hydrogeological Assessment Report on the site was also not available for perusal. Borehole regularization with WRA will be necessary to ensure that the site is adequately mapped and monitored as per the water resource management regulations. Borehole test pumping and water quality tests were done in 2024 for regularization

of the borehole with WRA. This ESIA Report will be submitted to NEMA for compliance with EMCA.

2.3.2 Kaitese Distribution and Storage

The proposed project will incorporate installation of 2# pump and solar panels, laying of 13,087m of pipeline with, 1,928m rising main and 11,159 distributions, construction of 2 # Elevated Steel Tanks of capacity 150m3 and construction of 6# water kiosks and 3# Livestock troughs.

2.3.3 Operation and maintenance of Kaitese water supply Scheme

There is no well-established water committee in the area to do proper maintenance of the existing systems, hence the community takes it upon themselves to pool funds and try repair the installed infrastructure. However, with the implementation of the proposed project, TURUWASCO is expected to run the water supply scheme.

2.3.4 Ancillary works

The proposed project also includes construction of Administration buildings, Pump House Control room, guard house and sanitation facilities as detailed in the drawings attached as Appendix F.

2.4 The proposed Kaitese Water Supply Scheme

The proposed Kaitese Scheme will consist of rehabilitation of the two boreholes to supply the areas which are, Kaitese Community borehole yielding 36m3/ hr., and Kaitese Catholic Borehole yielding 16m3/hr.

Activities in the site shall consist of:

a. Installation of 2# pump and solar panels
b. Laying of 13,087m of pipeline with, 1,928m rising main and 11,159 distribution as shown:

Scheme	**Pipe Diameter (mm)**	**PN**	**Length (m)**	**Total length (m)**
Kaitese	32	10	4,756	13,087
	40	10	977	
	50	10	56	
	63	10	3388	
	75	12.5 & 16	1895	
	90	16	2015	

c. Construction of 2 # Elevated Steel Tanks of capacity 150m3

d. Construction of 6# water kiosks and 6# Livestock troughs and 4 individual connections as shown:

Scheme	Water Kiosks	Cattle Troughs	Shoat Troughs	Individual Connections
Kaitese	6	3	3	4

e. Construction of 1# sanitation facility

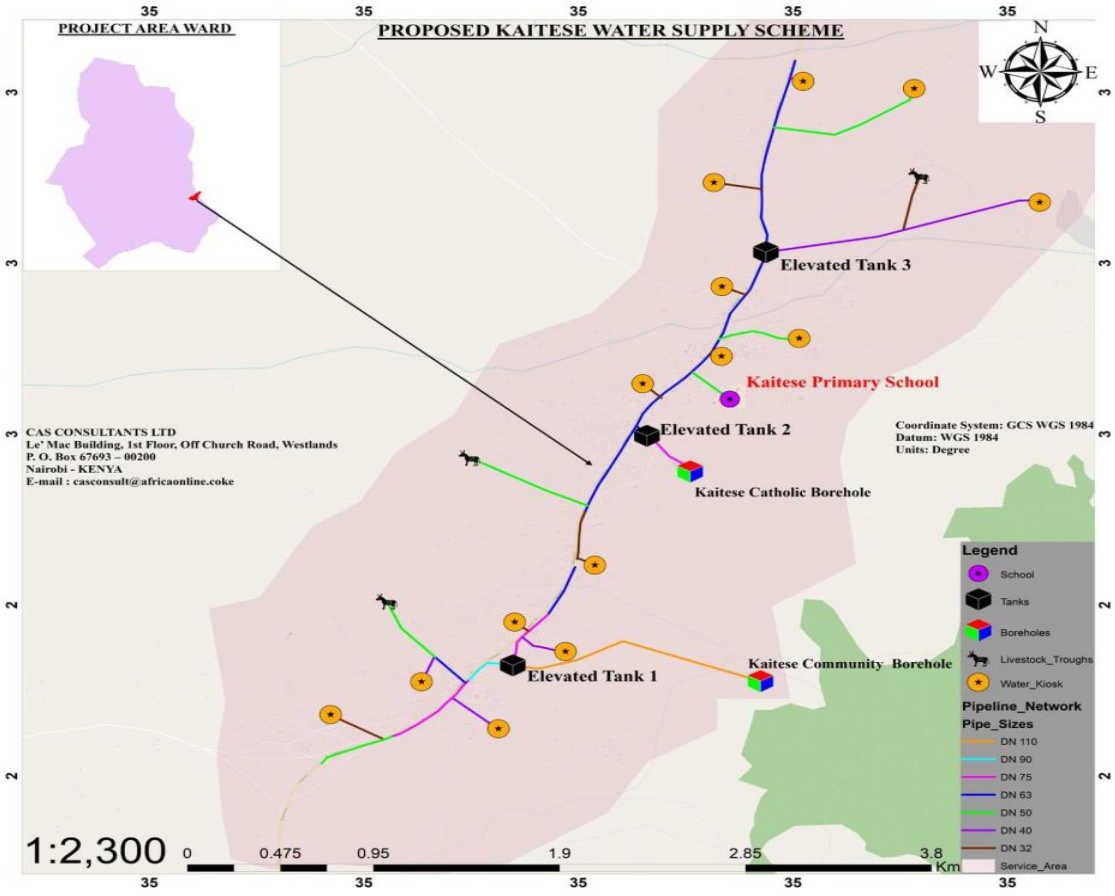


Figure 2: The proposed Kaitese WSS

2.5 Project land requirement

Kaitese borehole is located on communal land. To facilitate the implementation of the project, land consent forms have been signed by the Kaitese community, granting permission to the project to utilize the designated land for borehole infrastructure development and its appurtenance. The construction of water kiosks, elevated storage tank, and other project components will be undertaken within the agreed communal land boundaries. For the pipeline network, the project will utilize the existing road reserve, ensuring minimal land disturbance and avoiding conflicts over land ownership. This alignment will also facilitate easier access for maintenance and repairs while ensuring the sustainable and efficient distribution of water to the

targeted beneficiaries. Turkana County Government is in the process of transferring land from communal land to public land through issuance/registration of a title deed. Signed land consent form is attached as Appendix C-3.

The estimated land requirement for the water supply infrastructure, excluding pipelines, is 21,060m^2 (5.20 acres) for the construction of the administration and guard house buildings, generator room, pump house, water storage tank, water kiosks & toilet blocks, solar panels support structure (PV Plant, and access roads.

2.6 Water quality tests

The water quality from the proposed boreholes meet the portable water quality standards provided by the Water Quality Regulations, Water Regulations 2019 and WHO. Water quality test results are attached as Appendix G.

2.7 Real-time remote monitoring, data-logging and remote-control

Installation of electromagnetic meters, control valves and actuators, level sensors and SCADA system to enable a Web-based monitoring interface is proposed. This will ensure continuous remote real-time monitoring of current operational status and some performance parameters; capture and store historical trends data-logging of key performance parameters and operational status as well as allow for an Optional remote control of the pumping system.

2.8 Fencing off the facilities

It is proposed that the borehole site and the associated solar and electoral mechanical works and where possible the elevated steel tank as proposed above be fenced with chain-link on concrete posts.

2.9 Project Materials, Equipment and Machinery

Materials for Use

The materials to be used shall include but not limited to; screen, gravel pack, sanitary seal, water, cement, sand, chlorine, solar panels, building stones, hardcore, fencing post, GI pipes and fittings, wire mesh, submersible pump, concrete fencing posts, chain link, barbed wire, bracing posts, plastic tanks, enamel paint, emulsion paints, red oxides, steel casement door, steel casement windows, reinforcement bars, formworks and damp proof membrane among other materials.

Equipment and Machinery

The anticipated works will require use of the following machineries and equipment on site; backhoe excavator, water bowser, tipper truck, double cab pick-up, poker vibrator, concrete mixer, dewatering pump, pressure testing kit, and plate compactor among others.

Labor force

The project is estimated to engage 20 skilled and semi-skilled persons and 50 non-skilled laborers. However, the exact number of personnel to be involved in the project may change. The contractor will be required to give priority to youths from the local community when hiring construction workers. The workforce will be employed for the duration of all construction works and reduced to 1 operator, clerk and plumber during operations and maintenance.

2.10 Anticipated Waste Material and By-products

The anticipated waste materials shall include waste water from test pumping, demolition debris, wood waste, electrical waste, soil cutting, waste metals, plumbing waste, plastics, organic waste, waste oil and fuel among others.

2.7 Project Stages and Activities

2.7.1 Pre-construction Phase

The ESIA is a crucial part of this process, identifying areas of environmental and social concern and recommending appropriate mitigation measures to be implemented during the construction, commissioning, operation, and decommissioning phases. The proponent prepared a detailed proposal to justify the need for the project and to evaluate its suitability in meeting the water demand of PA.

The project design involved extensive groundwork activities, including a reconnaissance survey, topographical survey, analysis of the hydrology of the water offtake source, identification of water demand, development of the design layout, and preparation of associated Bills of Quantities (BOQ) and tender documents. Additionally, interaction with local communities to gather first-hand information regarding physical features and desired design considerations is conducted at this stage. Implementation schedules are also prepared during this phase. Further, the ESIA study uses the design outputs to determine the quantifiable impacts and recommend an appropriate management plan to eliminate or mitigate them.

2.7.2 Construction Phase

Borehole rehabilitation – Borehole cleaning, replacing parts, replacing pumps and installation of solar panels.

Construction of water storage tanks and associated infrastructure – construction of offices, water kiosks, livestock water troughs, and steel tank.

Site Clearing and Trenching - Given that the proposed pipeline will pass through the project site within the established road reserves, minimal vegetation may need to be cleared to facilitate the establishment of temporary campsites and the laying of the pipeline. The pipeline construction width is estimated to be 3m and a depth of 900mm.

Public Amenities – the project pipelines are long access and feeder roads in the PA. These features may be disrupted during construction and therefore need to implement the project traffic management plan and stakeholder engagements to mitigate on community disruptions.

Pipe Laying - This stage will involve the transportation of the pipeline, placing the pipes in the trenches, pipe joining works, and backfilling.

Reinstatement of construction areas including backfilling, levelling and compaction of lose soils.

2.7.3 Operation Phase

Currently, the borehole is managed as a community-operated scheme. However, with the enactment of the Turkana County Government Water Act 2019, the responsibility for water supply services was transferred to the Turkana County Government. As a result, the Ministry of Water Services (TCG) is engaging with the community and the water committee to facilitate the

transition of the water supply scheme from community management to TURUWASCO (Turkana Rural Water and Sanitation Company).

The water supply system will be monitored to ensure it conveys the designed flows and adheres to allowable volumes from the abstraction sources. This monitoring process will be continuous, with regular checks along the pipeline to detect and address any leakages or illegal connections that may occur over time.

2.7.4 Decommissioning Phase

Should the pipeline be decommissioned, process will include the safe removal of equipment and infrastructure, restoration of affected areas to their original condition, and the implementation of monitoring measures to verify the effectiveness of restoration efforts. All activities will be conducted in accordance with approved decommissioning plans and regulatory requirements to mitigate any potential long-term impacts on the environment and local communities.

3 Legislative, Policy and Institutional Framework

3.1 Introduction

It is a requirement under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act No. 8 of 1999 (Amendments, 2015)/Cap 387 and Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003; (Amendments, 2018) to carry out Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) as per Section 58 of the EMCA for all projects in the second schedule. Section 18 of the regulations sets out the information to be captured in the ESIA report. The institution charged with overseeing the implementation of Cap 387 is the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

This Project ESIA complies with the Kenyan legislative, regulatory and policy requirements. Throughout this ESIA report, reference is made to relevant international standards as part of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) (i.e. IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012). This subsection of the ESIA provides an overview of the relevant policy, legal and institutional framework governing the Project ESIA process.

This chapter presents a review of the current policy, legal and regulatory framework applicable to environmental management of the proposed project.

3.2 Policy framework

The following key policies are relevant to the project:

Table 3.1: Policy framework

Policy	Description
The National Environmental Policy, 2013	The goal of the National Environment Policy is to provide a better quality of life for present and future generations through the sustainable management and use of the environment and natural resources. The National Environment Policy has the following objectives: • Provide a framework for an integrated approach to planning and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources; • Strengthen the legal and institutional framework for effective coordination and management of the environment and natural resources; • Promote sustainable management of the environment and natural resources; and • Promote collaboration and cooperation in the protection, conservation and sustainable management of the environment.
National Policy on Water Resources Management and Development (Sessional Paper No.1 of 1999)	The policy paper seeks to enhance the systematic development of water facilities in all sectors for the country's socio-economic progress, and therefore calls for the development of appropriate sanitation systems to protect people's health and water resources from pollution. It also sets guidelines for the utilization of water resources to prevent overexploitation and depletion of the resource. Development projects, therefore, should be accompanied by corresponding waste management systems to handle the wastewater and other waste emanating there-from. The policy also requires that such projects should undergo comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessments that will provide suitable measures to be undertaken to ensure environmental resources and people's health in the immediate neighbourhoods and further downstream are not adversely affected by any emissions or discharges.
Kenya's Vision 2030	Kenya Vision 2030 is a national long-term development blueprint to create a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030.

Policy	Description
	The vision is anchored on three key pillars; economic, social and political governance. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, middle high-income country and to provide a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment.
National Land Policy (2012)	The National Land Policy aims to guide the country towards efficient, sustainable and equitable use of land for prosperity and provides a legal, administrative, institutional and technological framework for optimal utilisation and productivity of land-related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner at national, County and community levels. It addresses critical issues of land administration, access to land, land use planning, restitution of historical injustices, environmental degradation, conflicts, the unplanned proliferation of informal urban settlements outdated legal framework, institutional framework and information management. This policy addresses the following topics: • Constitutional issues, such as compulsory acquisition and development control as well as tenure. It recognises the need for security of tenure for all Kenyans (all socioeconomic groups, women, pastoral communities, informal settlement residents and other marginalised groups); • This policy recognises and protects private land rights and provides for derivative rights from all categories of land rights-holding; • Through the Policy the government will ensure that all land is put into productive use on a sustainable basis by facilitating the implementation of key principles on land use, productivity targets and guidelines as well as conservation; and • • The Policy promotes Environmental Management and Audit as land management tools and encourages public participation in the process.
National Land Use Policy (2017)	The overall goal of the national land use policy is to provide legal, administrative, institutional and technological framework for optimal utilization and productivity of land related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner at national, county and community levels. The Policy is premised on the philosophy of economic productivity, social responsibility, environmental sustainability and cultural conservation. Key principles informing it include efficiency, access to land use information, equity, elimination of discrimination and public benefit sharing. The Policy is cognizant of numerous factors that affect land use in Kenya which include geographic and ecological features, population distribution, social, historical, cultural and economic factors.
National Policy on Gender and Development	The National Policy on Gender and Development provides a framework for the state to reduce gender imbalances and inequality. The policy provides guidance to different sectors in line with Government's effort to spur economic growth, reduce poverty and unemployment by taking into consideration the needs and aspirations of Kenyans - women, men, girls and boys across economic, social and cultural lines.
Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan	Kenya launched its National Climate Change Action Plan in March 2013. The plan addresses the options for a low-carbon climate resilient development pathway as Kenya adapts to climate impacts and mitigates growing emissions. Also, the enabling aspects of finance, policy and legislation, knowledge management, capacity development, technology requirements and monitoring and reporting.
Environment and Sustainable Developmen	Kenya's policy paper on the Environment and Development was formulated in 1999. The policy defined approaches that will be pursued by the Government in mainstreaming the environment into development. The policy harmonised

Policy	Description
t Policy, Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1999	environmental and developmental objectives with the broad goal of achieving sustainable development. It covers the following environment and development issues: biological diversity; land and land-based resources; water resources; fisheries and marine resources; energy resources; atmospheric resources; waste management; management of toxic and dangerous chemicals; radiation management; environmental health and occupational safety; human settlements; disaster management; implementation strategies; priorities for action; human resources development; environmental planning; environmental laws; environment and land use practices; environment, industry and economic development; environment, research and technology coordination; and participation; regional and international cooperation; and NEMA. This policy points out that the survival and socio-economic well-being of Kenyans are ultimately intertwined with the environment. Therefore, under this paper, broad categories of development issues among them the infrastructural development, have been covered that requires a sustainable approach. The policy recommends the need for enhanced reuse/recycling of residues including wastewater, use of low non-waste technologies, increased public awareness and appreciation of a clean environment. It also encourages the participation of stakeholders in the management of wastes within their localities. Regarding the human settlement, the paper encourages better planning in both rural and urban areas and the provision of basic needs such as water, drainage and waste disposal facilities among others.
Kenya National Youth Policy 2016	This Policy aims at ensuring that the youth play their role alongside adults in the development of the Country. The National Youth Policy visualizes a society where youth have an equal opportunity as other citizens to realize their fullest potential. Proposed project will provide direct employment to the youth as required by the Policy. Youths should be encouraged to apply and be given equal employment opportunity in the project. It is expected the proposed project will identify the needs and concerns of youth and include their views.
HIV/AIDS Policy, 2009	In summary, the policy provides a mechanism for: • Setting Minimum Internal Requirements (MIR) for managing HIV and AIDS; • Establishing and promoting programs to ensure non-discrimination and non- stigmatization of the infected; • Contributing to national efforts to minimize the spread and mitigate against the impact of HIV/AIDS; • Ensuring adequate allocation of resources to HIV/AIDS interventions; and • Guiding human resource managers and employees on their rights and obligations regarding HIV/ AIDS. Proponent & its associated contractors and suppliers will sensitise workers on HIV/AIDS prevention, supply condoms, and respect employees' rights regarding HIV/AIDS and non-discrimination/stigmatization of affected persons.
National Occupational Health and Safety Policy of 2020	This policy is intended to protect safety and health of workers in work places. The proposed project will provide employment opportunities to many workers in various categories during construction and operation. The contractor will be expected to comply with the requirements of this policy when engaging workers in various construction activities. The environmental management provides

Policy	Description
	mitigation measures that can be undertaken to ensure compliance with the requirements of this policy.
The National Energy Policy (2018)	The Policy provides for a sustainable, adequate, affordable, competitive, secure and reliable supply of energy at the least cost geared to meet national and county needs while protecting and conserving the environment.

3.3 Relevant Sustainable Development Goals

The project aligns with several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) due to its focus on water, climate resilience, institutional strengthening, and community empowerment.

SDG	Relevant Targets	Contribution of the Project
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**Target 6.1:** Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	The project improves access to groundwater for underserved communities in Kenya's ASAL regions.
	Target 6.4: Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity.	Focus on sustainable groundwater management, including borehole rehabilitation and aquifer recharge, enhancing water-use efficiency.
SDG 13: Climate Action	**Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	Enhances community resilience to drought and climate change by improving groundwater infrastructure and management.
	Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.	Groundwater development and disaster risk management are integrated into national strategies, addressing climate impacts.
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**Target 5.4:** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work.	Reduces the burden on women and children who are primarily responsible for water collection, thus promoting gender equality.
	Target 5.5: Ensure women's full participation in decision-making.	Involves women in community-based management of water resources, promoting their role in decision-making processes.
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**Target 2.4:** Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices.	Enhances water access for irrigation and livestock, supporting sustainable agriculture and food security.
SDG 1: No Poverty	**Target 1.5:** Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable	Increases resilience to droughts, thereby reducing economic

	situations to climate-related hazards.	vulnerability and poverty in the ASAL regions.
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.	Strengthens institutions responsible for groundwater management, improving policies and governance.
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	**Target 17.16:** Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development.	Collaboration between the Kenyan government, regional institutions, and the World Bank, strengthening international partnerships for development.

3.4 Legislative Framework

3.4.1 The Constitution of Kenya

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides that every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment (Article 42). The state is obliged to ensure that the environment and natural resources are conserved and genetic resources and biological diversity are protected. In that regard, it must eliminate any processes or activities that would be likely to endanger the environment. Everyone is expected to cooperate with the State organs and other people to protect and conserve the environment and ensure that the use and development of the natural resources are ecologically sustainable (Article 69). These environmental rights are enforceable in a court of law (Article 70). Article 174 of the Constitution sets out the objects of devolution of government, which include, among others, giving powers of self-governance to the people and enhancing their participation. The Constitution has elevated water resources into a human rights issue; Sec. 43 (1) (d) every person has a right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities. The Constitution has placed water resources regulation and management functions in the National Government to deliver human rights. On behalf of the Government of Kenya, the Water Resources Authority (WRA) is the Authority charged with the responsibility of regulating the use of water resources in the country. The Constitution has further devolved the water services function to the respective county governments.

Relevance

The proposed project complies with the Constitution by proposing a framework in its ESIA report on Social, Health, Safety and Environmental protection.

3.4.2 The County Government Act 2012

This legislation is based on chapter 11 of the constitution. It provides for the powers, functions and responsibilities of county government. Section 87 of the Act provides for citizens' participation based on timely access to information, data, documents and other information relevant or related to policy formulation and implementation.

Relevance

The Contractor will be expected to carry out implementation of the project in consultation with the County Government of Turkana.

3.4.3 The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999

The main objective of EMCA and the related Regulations is to provide for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework including procedures for the management of the environment in Kenya. The Act further aims to improve the legal and administrative co-ordination of the diverse sectoral initiatives in the field of environment so as to enhance the national capacity for its effective management. In addition, The Act seeks to harmonize all the 77-sector specific legislation touching on the environment in a manner designed to ensure protection of the environment. This is in line with national objectives and sustainable development goals enunciated in Agenda 21 of the Earth Summit. As such, in terms of environmental management, EMCA provides a comprehensive and an appropriately harmonized legal and institutional framework for the handling of all environmental issues in Kenya and supersedes all sectoral laws.

The EMCA 1999 provides that every person in Kenya is entitled to a clean and healthy environment in accordance with the constitution. The Act also acknowledges that public participation is important in the development of sustainable policies, plans and processes for the management of the environment. Anyone alleging the denial, infringement, violation or threat to their right to a clean environment and healthy environment is empowered to seek legal redress in the Land and Environment Court. The court may make certain orders to stop the offence and would be guided by the principle of public participation among other sustainable development principles.

Relevance

Under EMCA, NEMA has gazetted legal tools that govern conduct of EIAs and general environmental protection. The proposed project has been screened against these tools with results outlined below.

Some key Sections of the Act relevant to the proposed project are:

Section 3 – Entitlement to Clean and Healthy Environment.	The project shall maintain a clean and healthy environment and the proponent and its contractors has a duty to safeguard and enhance environmental management in accordance with sub-sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Section 50 – Biological Diversity	The project shall ensure that at the operation phases, conservation of biological diversity shall be observed as prescribed in (a) to (g) of this section.
Section 51 & 52 – Biological resources	The project shall enforce all measures to ensure conservation of biological resources both *in situ* and *ex situ* to ensure species threatened with extinction are protected.
Section 78 – Air quality	The proponent shall enforce air quality standards and be maintained as per NEMA's Standard and Enforcement Review Committee requirements.
Section 87 – Handling and Disposal of Wastes	The proponent shall adhere to the disposal of wastes requirement in such a manner as not to cause pollution to the environment or ill health.

Section 102 – Excess Noise	Noise during construction of the project especially from the construction vehicles and machinery is prohibited and shall be maintained to the desirable levels as is also pointed out in Cap 394.

The subsidiary legislations under EMCA is discussed in detailed as follows:

i. Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Water Quality) Regulations 2006:

The Water Quality Regulations provide for the protection of lakes, rivers, streams, springs, wells, and other water sources. The regulations also stipulate that all industries should refrain from any actions, which may directly or indirectly cause water pollution.

These Regulations outline the water quality standards that should be met for different uses including effluent discharge.

The following schedules in the Water Quality Regulation set out the relevant standards and monitoring requirements:

First Schedule: Quality Standards for Sources of Domestic Water;

Second Schedule: Quality Monitoring for Sources of Domestic Water;

Third Schedule: Standards for Effluent Discharge into the Environment;

Fourth Schedule: Monitoring Guide for Discharge into the Environment;

Fifth Schedule: Standards for Effluent Discharge into Public Sewers; and

This regulation gives quality standards for water supply for domestic.

Relevance

The project will deliver quality water to its beneficiaries according to the regulations.

ii. Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste Management) Regulations 2006:

The Waste Management Regulations sets out standards for handling, transportation and disposal of various types of wastes. The regulations stipulate the need for facilities to undertake, in order of preference, waste minimization or cleaner production, waste segregation, recycling or composting. These regulations provide guidelines on how to store, transport and dispose any wastes generated during the construction. Some of these wastes may fall under the hazardous wastes category and thus require disposal arrangements.

Relevance

The Contractor will follow the Waste Management Plan to carry out segregation, storage, transportation and disposal of waste at all the operational areas (Office, and Construction site).

Table 0-1: Waste Management Regulations

		PART II – GENERAL PROVISIONS
Responsibility of Waste Generator	(1)	No person shall dispose of any waste on a public highway, street, road, recreational area or in any public place except in a designated waste receptacle.

	PART II – GENERAL PROVISIONS
	(2) Any person whose activities generate waste shall collect, segregate and dispose or cause to be disposed of such waste in the manner provided for under these Regulations. (3) Without prejudice to the foregoing, any person whose activities generates waste has an obligation to ensure that such waste is transferred to a person who is licensed to transport and dispose off such waste in a designated waste disposal facility.
Segregation of Waste by Generator	5. (1) Any person whose activities generate waste, shall segregate such waste by separating hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste and shall dispose of such wastes in such facility as is provided for by the relevant Local Authority.
Cleaner Production Principles	(1) Any person who owns or controls a facility or premises which generates waste shall minimize the waste generated by adopting the following cleaner production principles: (ii) improvement of production process through: conserving raw materials and energy (iii) eliminating the use of toxic raw materials within such time as may be prescribed by the Authority (iv) reducing toxic emissions and wastes monitoring the product cycle from beginning to end by: (v) identifying and eliminating potential negative impacts of the product. (vi) enabling the recovery and re-use of the product where possible. reclamation and recycling. (c) incorporating environmental concerns in the design, process and disposal of a product.
Waste Transportation Licence	7.(1) No person shall be granted a licence under the Act to transport waste unless such person operates a transportation vehicle approved by the Authority upon recommendation from the relevant lead agency. Any vehicle used for transportation of waste or any other means of conveyance shall be labelled in such a manner as may be directed by the Authority. The Authority in consultation with the relevant lead agency may designate particular geographical areas as areas for operation for licensed waste transporters. The application for a licence to transport waste shall be in Form I of the First Schedule to these Regulations and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee set out in the Second Schedule. A licence issued under the Act for the transportation of waste shall be in Form II of the First Schedule to these Regulations and shall be valid for one year from the date of issue.
Mode of transporting waste.	A person granted a licence to transport waste shall ensure that: 1) the collection and transportation of such waste is conducted in such a manner that will not cause scattering, escaping and/or flowing out of the waste; 2) the vehicles and equipment for the transportation of waste are in such a state that shall not cause the scattering of, escaping of, or flowing out of

	PART II – GENERAL PROVISIONS
	the waste or emitting of noxious smells from the waste; 3) the vehicles for transportation and other means of conveyance of waste shall follow the scheduled routes approved by the Authority from the point of collection to the disposal site or plant; and 4) he or his agent(s) possess at all times during transportation of the waste, a duly filled tracking document as set out in Form III of the First Schedule to these Regulations and shall produce the same on demand to any law enforcement officer.
Transportation of waste by licensed transporter	9.Any person licensed to transport waste shall collect waste from the designated area of operations or storage areas and shall deliver such waste to the designated storage site, disposal site or plant.
Transitional Provision for transporting waste	10. Any person, who before the commencement of these Regulations was carrying on the business of transporting waste, shall apply to the Authority for a licence for the transportation of waste within ninety days after the commencement of these Regulations in the prescribed Form I as set out of the First Schedule to these Regulations.
Licence for disposal facility	11. (1) Any person granted a licence under the Act and any other licence that may be required by the relevant Local Authority to operate a waste disposal site or plant, shall comply with all conditions imposed by the Authority to ensure that such waste disposal site or plant operates in an environmentally sound manner. (2) An application for a licence to operate a waste disposal site or plant shall be in Form IV of the First Schedule to these Regulations and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee set out in the Second Schedule. A licence issued under the Act for the operation of a waste disposal site or plant shall be as in Form V as set out in the First Schedule to these Regulations.
Transitional Provision for disposal facilities	12. Any person who before the commencement of these Regulations was carrying on the business of operating a waste disposal site or plant shall apply to the Authority for a licence as prescribed in these Regulations within ninety days after the commencement of these Regulations.
Waste treatment by operators of disposal sites. Cap 265	13. Any operator of a disposal site or plant shall apply the relevant provisions on waste treatment under the Local Government Act and Regulations thereunder to ensure that such waste does not present any imminent and substantial danger to public health, the environment and natural resources.
Validity of license and renewals	14. A licence to operate a waste disposal site or plant shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue and may be renewed for a further similar period on such terms and conditions as the Authority may deem necessary or impose for purposes of insuring public health and sound environmental management.
Requirement for Environmental Audit	15. Every licensed owner or operator of a waste disposal site or plant shall carry out an annual environmental audit pursuant to the provisions of the Act.
Re-use and recycling	16. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary herein, these Regulations shall apply to plants and sites established for re-use or re-cycling of wastes.

iii. Environmental Management and Coordination (Conservation of Biodiversity, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations 2006:

The Conservation of Biodiversity Act Sections 5-9 provides for the protection of endangered species, creation of an inventory, and monitoring of their status, protection of environmentally significant areas, provision of access permits, material transfer agreements and benefit sharing. These regulations guide the construction of the project with a view to avoiding areas of environmental significance and protection of endangered species.

Relevance

Though the project is located in disturbed areas, the ecosystems need to be protected as per the requirements of this regulation

iv. Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Noise and Excessive Vibrations) Regulations 2009:

The regulations define noise as any undesirable sound that is intrinsically objectionable or that may cause adverse effects on human health or the environment. The regulations prohibit any person from making or causing to be made any loud, unreasonable, unnecessary or unusual noise which annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others and the environment. The Contractor will be expected to meet the noise level requirements as provided in the following schedules of the regulations and also carry out noise level monitoring:

Schedule 1 – Noise levels at residential and commercial sites

Schedule 2 – Noise levels at Construction sites

Relevance

The Contractor to observe noise level requirement according to the regulations.

v. Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Fossil Fuel Emission Control) Regulations 2006:

The Fossil Fuel Emission Control Regulations provide for acceptable emission standards in Kenya. Section 4 of the regulations state that any internal combustion engine for motor vehicles and generators must comply with the emission standards provided for in the First Schedule of those regulations. Hence, anyone who operates such engines whether on the road, street, public highway or any premises, which emits smoke in excess of the emissions standard in the First Schedule contravenes the regulations and is liable to prosecution. Section 8 provides that any person intending to use any fuel catalysts other than those permitted by the authority to disclose it and seek prior approval. Establishments (including construction sites) that use generators as alternative sources of energy must take account of the regulation on the emission standards.

Relevance

This regulation is applicable to the proposed project since there will be use of machinery and equipment that depend on fossil fuel as their source of energy. The requirements of the regulation must be implemented to eliminate or reduce air quality degradation.

Sections of the regulation citing the standards of recommended emission levels will be given to the contractor and or pinned at strategic points in the contractor's field offices.

vi. Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014:

These regulations provide for the safeguarding of the ambient air quality and give guidelines to prevent and control air pollution. The first and seventh schedules of the regulations provide a list with associated emission limits of prohibited, controlled, and un-controlled air pollutants. The regulations also give ambient air quality tolerance limits. The regulation is relevant to the construction works (including transportation).

Relevance

The Contractor will be required to observe the limits for Air Quality as provided in Schedule 1 – Ambient Air Quality Tolerance Limits. The Proponent shall ensure that the Contractor observes the policy and regulatory requirements and implement the mitigation measures proposed in this report.

vii. Environmental Management and Coordination (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores and Sea Shore Management) Regulation, 2009.

These regulations provide for the protection of all wetlands on both private and public land. The regulations provide for sustainable exploitation of wetlands and are aimed at maintaining both the wetlands and hydrological, ecological, social and economic functions and services.

Relevance

The proposed project has no potential of impacting wetlands on the project area but it is important to undertake appropriate mitigation measures to minimize or avoid degradation of wetlands.

viii. Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Extended Producer Responsibility) Regulations, 2020.

Every producer shall bear extended producer responsibility obligation to reduce pollution and environmental impacts of the product that they introduce in the market.

Relevance

The proponent and the contractor shall adhere to this regulation, ensuring that all materials purchased or by suppliers, if they have the potential to become waste in the environment and fall under Schedule 1, comply with the requirements of this regulation.

3.4.4 The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations 2003 (Legal Notice No. 101)

Regulation 24 – EIA Licence: - Environmental Impact License shall be issued after the authority approves the study report under regulations 23 and shall be issued in form.

Regulation 28 – false or incorrect information: -Substantial change or modification and when project poses an environmental threat or revelation that information or data given by the license were false, incorrect or intended to mislead.

Regulation 24 – Annual Environmental Audit: - Annual environmental auditing after presentation of an EIA study report shall be undertaken by the licensee to ensure the implementation of environmental management plan is audited on regular basis, an audit report submitted to NEMA annually and ensuring that the criteria to audit is based on environmental management plan developed during the EIA process or after the initial audit.

Regulation 40 - Monitoring changes after project implementation

Monitoring by NEMA and Lead Agencies shall be done to establish any possible changes in the environment and their possible impacts, immediate and long-term effects of its operations, identify and determine parameters and measurable indicators and conduct changes that occurred after implementation.

Relevance

The proposed project must comply with the requirements of the regulations that also include conducting regular monitoring and annual audits. The project requires an EIA license from NEMA before commencement of any activity.

3.4.5 The Water Act 2016

The Act stipulates that a permit shall be required in all cases of proposed diversion, abstraction, obstruction, storage or use of water, with minor exceptions relating to use for domestic purposes (Section.36). Under the Water Act (General) Rules, it is stated that any rights acquired under the permit are subject to the Public Health Act and the Malaria Prevention Act, in addition to the Water Act itself. The Public Health Act has wide-ranging provisions on pollutant discharges, which are set out below.

The Water Act (General) Rules make provision for discharges in a number of respects, as follows:

- Effluent shall not be returned to any body of water unless it has been purified. Further, it must not contain poisonous or injurious matter or excess silt, gravel or boulders.
- The regulating authority may determine the potential prejudicial effects of the pollutant discharges and order the removal already made.
- It is an offence to allow effluent discharges, either domestic or industrial, if this would harm fish, and a fish warden may order its removal. Plans for rendering such effluent innocuous shall be submitted to and approved by the enforcing authority.
- Additionally the applicant for a water permit is required to outline the methods to be used for treating effluent before discharge (Form WAB 13, question 18). The permit would only be issued subject to satisfactory provision being made for the treatment of effluent. The Water Act, apart from the Rules, makes only limited provision for controlling water pollution. The provision is limited to the pollution of drinking water.
- Under section 145, the water undertaker may make regulations to control polluting activities, which may threaten its source of water. It may itself construct the necessary works for intercepting, treating or disposing of foul water (s.149). Section 158 makes it an offence to pollute such waters. Similarly, under section 169, it is an offence to throw or convey polluting matter into a body of water.
- Section 72: Empowers WASREB to regulate water tariffs.
- Section 85: Requires county governments and WSPs to ensure water services are provided affordably and sustainably.

The Kenya Water Act, 2016 establishes a structured approach to setting water tariffs and regulating water quality. WASREB plays a key role in ensuring fair and sustainable tariffs, while WRA enforces water quality standards to protect public health and the environment.

Relevance

The proponent shall be expected to ensure collaboration with the County government, WASREB and WRA and their specific mandates as defined in the act such as having a water abstraction permit for sinking of the boreholes.

3.4.6 The Forests Act, 2016

The Forests Act, 2016 provides for the establishment, control and regulation of Forests. The Act created a new semi-autonomous body, the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and supportive institutions for management and conservation of all types of forests. This Act mandates the KFS to conserve and manage all forests. It also sets out the roles and responsibilities of communities in managing forests. KFS is also responsible for formulating policies regarding the management, conservation and use of all types of forest areas in the country. The Act embraces the concept of participatory forest management and considers formation of forest community associations, which are recognized as partners in management. It enables members of forest communities to enter into partnership with KFS through registered Community Forest Associations. It also allows lease arrangements by interested groups to supplement government efforts in plantation forest.

Relevance

The project does not affect any Forest, the proponent should carry out tree planting in the project area as contribution to improvement of the vegetation cover.

3.4.7 Land Act, 2012.

The Land Act was enacted by Parliament to give effect to Article 68 of the Constitution, to revise, consolidate and rationalize land laws; to provide for the sustainable administration and management of land and land-based resources, and for connected purposes. The Act applies to all land declared as (a) public land under Article 62 of the Constitution; (b) private land under Article 64 of the Constitution; and (c) community land under Article 63 of the Constitution and any other written law relating to community land.

The Land Act guarantees security of tenure for land under (a) freehold; (b) leasehold; (c) such forms of partial interest as may be defined under the Act and other law, including but not limited to easements; and (d) customary land rights, where consistent with the Constitution and guarantees equal recognition and enforcement of land rights arising under all tenure systems and non-discrimination in ownership of, and access to land under all tenure systems. Under the Lands Act 2012, The Wayleaves Act, Cap 292 and The Land Acquisition Act, Cap. 295 have been revoked but Sections 8 and 9 allow for Compulsory Acquisition as an option in acquiring land for public utility.

Relevance

The land occupied by the boreholes belongs to the community. Efforts are to be made to ensure that the land is transferred to the WSPs to avoid future land contentions.

3.4.8 The Wildlife management and Conservation Act 2013

The Wildlife and Conservation Act deals with the conservation and management of wildlife in Kenya. The Act provides that wildlife should be conserved so as to yield optimum returns in terms of cultural, aesthetic, scientific and economic benefits. The Act requires that full account be taken of the inter-relationship between wildlife conservation and land use. The Act controls activities within the national parks, which may lead to the disturbance of wild animals. Unauthorized entry,

residence, burning, damage to objects of scientific interest, introduction of plants and animals and damage to structure are prohibited under this law.

Relevance

The construction activities will make mitigation provisions for any wildlife which might be within the project area.

3.4.9 The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007

This Act of Parliament was enacted to provide for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in workplaces and for matters incidental thereto and connected therewith. Part II of the Act provides the General duties that the occupier must comply with respect to health and safety in the workplace. Such duties include undertaking S&H risk assessments, S&H audits, notification of accidents, injuries and dangerous occurrences. Several sections under this part are applicable to the project.

This Act will provide some guidance on the mitigation measures for any negative impacts in particular those concerning the workers within the site. Section 17 of the Act further highlights the importance of an employer or in this case Contractor to ensure the health and safety of persons other than his/her employees. As such this Act also ensures the inclusion of community health and safety in this ESIA.

Relevant

The project construction, operation and decommissioning activities will have occupational, public health, safety and security issues that have to be mitigated and monitored and this ESIA proposes a number of mitigation measures as provided under Chapter 7 and 8.

3.4.10 Public Health Act (Cap 242) of Revised Edition 2012

This legislation requires that Local Authorities now County Government take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures to maintain their jurisdiction clean and sanitary to prevent occurrence of nuisance or condition liable for injurious or dangerous to human health. Part IX section 115 states that no person shall cause nuisance or condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to human health.

Part XI section 129 of the Rules states in part "It shall be the duty of every local authority to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures for preventing any pollution dangerous to health of any supply of water which the public within its district has a right to use and does use for drinking or domestic purposes, and purifying such supply so polluted". Section 130 provides for making and imposing on local authorities and others the duty of enforcing rules in respect of prohibiting use of water supply or erection of structures draining filth or noxious matter into water supply as mentioned in section 129.

Relevance

The construction of the proposed project has potential for pollution risks related to soil, water, air and noise during construction. The contractor will need to ensure that air and water pollution is controlled and does not affect workers and people within the project site area

3.4.11 HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Act (Act No.14 of 2006)

The Act provides for measures of prevention, management and control of HIV and AIDS. It Promotes public health, counselling, support and care for those affected or living with HIV. Part

11, Section 7 requires HIV and AIDs education in the workplace. The government is expected to ensure provision of basic information and instruction on HIV and AIDs prevention and control to; Employees of all Government Ministries, Departments, Authorities, and Other Agencies; and, Employees of Private and Informal Sectors. The information on HIV/AIDs is expected to be treated with confidentiality at the workplace.

Relevance

This Act will ensure that the Contractor makes provision for Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) for the workers. This will greatly contribute to management of HIV and AIDS and also bringing down stigmatization.

3.4.12 The National Gender and Equality Act, 2011

National Gender Equality Commission is a constitutional Commission established by an Act of Parliament in August 2011, as a successor commission to the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission pursuant to Article 59 of the Constitution. NGEC derives its mandate from Articles 27, 43, and Chapter Fifteen of the Constitution; and section 8 of NGEC Act (Cap. 15) of 2011, with the objectives of promoting gender equality and freedom from discrimination. Gender mainstreaming in the project will ensure that the concerns of women and men form an integral dimension of the project design, implementation, operation and the monitoring and evaluation ensures that women and men benefit equally, and that inequality is not perpetuated.

Relevance

The contractor will ensure gender equality is addressed to the best level possible.

3.4.13 The Employment Act, 2007

The Employment Act, 2007 defines the fundamental rights of employees including the basic conditions of employment of workers. It also regulates employment of children under section 56 which makes it illegal to employ children under the age of 13 years. Children between ages 13 – 16 years can be employed in light work while those between 16 and 18 are considered employable.

Relevance

The contractor on site will have to employ casual labourers (those who are engaged on need basis and paid daily) probably from the communities where the project is located during construction. The basic conditions of employees should be observed to avoid unnecessary conflicts during the construction works. The Contractor shall pay the entire amount of the wages earned by or payable to the workers. Payment of such wages shall be done at the end of a working day at or near the place of work. The Contractor shall also ensure that all statutory deductions are submitted without delay to appropriate government agencies e.g., Kenya Revenue Authority, NSSF, NHIF, among others.

3.4.14 The Sexual Offences Act, 2006

This Act protects people and employees from any unwanted sexual attention or advances by staff members. This act ensures the safety of women, children and men from any sexual offences which include: rape, defilement, indecent acts.

Relevance

This law will govern the code of conduct of the Contractor's staff and provide repercussions of any wrong doing. The code of conduct will ensure that sexual rights are protected.

3.4.15 Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019

The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 replaced the older Physical Planning Act (Cap 286) and provides a comprehensive framework for spatial planning, land use, and development control in Kenya.

Relevance

The Proponent and Contractors of the proposed project will need to comply with the requirements of this Act by ensuring proper site selection, sustainable land use, and compliance with regulatory approvals.

3.4.16 The Work Injury Benefits Act, 2007

Part V provides for compensation to employees for work related injuries and disease contracted in the course of their employment and for connected purposes. Key sections of the Act include the obligations of employers; right to compensation; reporting of accidents; compensation; occupational diseases; medical aid etc.

Relevance

The proponent/contractor shall comply with all requirements of the Act i.e. putting in place an insurance cover that shall protect employees, should their employees incur injuries or die in the course of work.

3.4.17 Climate change Act 2016

Under Section 3 of the Act, the objectives of the Act include to provide for a regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change; to provide for mechanism and measures to achieve low carbon climate development.

Relevance

The project design shall be climate- proof over its lifespan and undertaken as per provisions of the act specifically on planning and implementation stages.

3.4.18 National Museums & Heritage Act, 2006

An Act of Parliament to consolidate the law relating to national museums and heritage; to provide for the establishment, control, management and development of national museums and the identification, protection, conservation and transmission of the cultural and natural heritage of Kenya; to repeal the Antiquities and Monuments Act (Cap. 215) and the National Museums Act.

Relevance

The proponent shall follow due procedures including notification of the National Museums in case of unearthing any antiquity to ensure they are protected and conserved to promote cultural resources in the context of economic development of the Country.

3.4.19 Sustainable Solid Waste Management Act 2022

The act establishes the legal and institutional framework for the sustainable management of waste, towards the realization of the constitutional provision on the right to a clean and healthy

environment and for connected purposes. The objects of the act are: promote sustainable waste management; improve the health of all Kenyans by ensuring a clean and healthy environment; reduce air, land, fresh water and marine pollution; promote and ensure the effective delivery of waste; create an enabling environment for employment in the green economy in waste management, recycling and recovery; establish an environmentally sound infrastructure and system for sustainable waste management; promote circular economy practices for green growth; mainstream resource efficiency principles in sustainable consumption and production practices; and inculcate responsible public behaviour on waste and environment.

The act provides for general principles including: the polluter pays principle in which the cost of cleaning up any element of the environment that has been damaged by pollution, the cost of the beneficial uses of the environment that have been lost as a result of the pollution, and any other costs associated with or incidental to the pollution shall be paid by the polluter; and zero waste principle in which products and processes are designed and managed to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste and materials, and to conserve and recover all resources, and to prevent the burning or burying of resources, in order to treat waste as a resource that can be harnessed for wealth creation, employment and the reduction of pollution.

The Act provides for public and private entities to segregate waste and section 13 provides for extended user responsibility.

Relevance:

The client and contractors should adhere to this Act. The Act calls for sustainable waste management by ensuring zero waste generation and if unavoidable, intervention measure (reduce, recycle, repurpose etc.) should be in place. Also, the Act states the generator of the waste is responsible for its management and safe disposal.

3.4.20 The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003

The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003 emphasizes the inclusion of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in decision-making processes to ensure their rights, dignity, and interests are protected. The Act mandates that PWDs are adequately represented in public and private institutions, committees, and boards to ensure their views are considered in policy formulation and implementation. PWDs and their representative organizations must be consulted in the development of laws, policies, and programs that directly affect them. The Act promotes their active participation in political, social, and economic decision-making processes at all levels.The Act also requires public institutions and organizations to create mechanisms that promote the inclusion of PWDs in their decision-making structures.

Relevance

The client and contractors should adhere to this Act. The Act calls for active involment of PLWD as a means of empowerment and ensuring their voices are heard and their needs are integrated into the design and implementation of the project.

3.5 World Banks Environmental and Social Framework (ESSF)

The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework sets out the World Bank's commitment to sustainable development, through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards that are designed to support Borrowers' projects, with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

The Environmental and Social Standards are designed to help the proponent to manage the risks and impacts of a project, and improve their environmental and social performance, through a risk and outcomes based approach.

The table below provides the overview of the relevant Environmental and Social Standards for the project.

World Bank's Environmental & Social Standards

	E & S Standards	**Comments**
ESS1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	The project will involve multiple activities, among them capacity building and strengthening of institutions that have a social impact. Conservation efforts will be carried out that will include gazettement of particular land areas that will likely involve restriction of use or acquisition that will likely have both an environmental and social impact. Rehabilitation of existing boreholes will also have both environmental and social impacts. Given the activities and imminent environmental and social impacts that will arise from these activities, it is necessary to identify the risks the subprojects present, determine their severity and put in place appropriate mitigation measures to manage these risks to acceptable levels in accordance to instruments applicable or prescribed by local or national legislations.
ESS2	Labor and Working Conditions	The project will entail some works activities and the ESS2 is relevant in ensuring that no child or forced labour is involved and that working conditions in the works activities will comply with both national laws and this ESS.
ESS3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	The project will involve construction of water infrastructures which will make use of different materials both hazardous and non-hazardous and generate wastes that will require disposal. Sinking of boreholes requires proper management to avoid contamination of the groundwater. Use of this water once it comes to the surface by multiple users also presents the risk of contamination and generation of wastewater by multiple users. Under ESS3 and what is prescribed under the local laws such as the Water Act and Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) these objectives will be achieved by putting in place proper management measures for potentially hazardous substances and generated waste also covered by ESS1.
ESS4	Community Health and Safety	The water infrastructure may pose hazards to human beings and livestock while water provision infrastructure is associated with hazards such as insecurity and communicable diseases from labour influx, leakage, flooding, contamination, and water-borne diseases which may pose a danger to users and non-users alike. Appropriate provisions within the ESMP and instruments such as Labor Influx Management Plan and community emergence and

		response plans have been prepared to appropriately mitigate these issues.
ESS7	Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	This contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that projects supported by the Bank enhance opportunities for Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in ways that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and well-being. In regard to ESS 7, Turkana community is considered as an Indigenous peoples/sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved traditional local Communities. However, the scope of the project is within a localised community (Kaitese settlement) inhabited by the local Turkana community who are the sole/majority of the project beneficiaries. As such the project as designed is solely to benefit indigenous peoples/Sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities. As part of its design, the project adopted the World Bank's FPIC guidelines and the HoAGW4RP IP & VMG Planning Framework as stand-alone guiding documents, which provided the foundation for securing broad community support.
ESS8	Cultural Heritage	Sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life-cycle.
ESS10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	This Standard applies to all projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The report incorporates a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

Relevance

*The project proponent and contractor should adhere to this framework. The ESSF ensures that World Bank-funded projects balance economic growth with environmental protection and social inclusion, minimizing risks while maximizing benefits for communities and ecosystems***.**

3.6 Institutional Framework

The table below presents a list of administrative agencies and government institutions that regulate the water sector, or have a key role in the Project ESIA authorization process, as well as those that are directly affected by the proposed implementation of the water supply scheme project.

Institution	*Description*	*Role in the Project*
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	NEMA was established under the EMCA 1999 (CAP387, Laws of Kenya). NEMA is the main institution of the Government responsible for the coordination and supervision of the various environmental management activities in Kenya and implementation of policies relating to the environment in country development projects. As part of its mandate in the regulation and management of the environmental sector, NEMA is responsible for granting ESIAs, Environmental Audit reports, licensing under different Environmental Management and Coordination regulations.	Main institution responsible for granting ESIA approvals in Kenya and monitoring and assessing project activities according to relevant environmental regulations and laws in the country. This Project ESIA document will be submitted to NEMA for approval and permitting.
National Environment Council (NEC)	The National Environment Council was established under the EMCA 1999 (Section 4(1), Act no 8). Its key function is to formulate and set national policy and direction for the protection of the environment as prescribed in the EMCA.	Stakeholder responsible for formulation of environmental policies.
Water Resources Authority (WRA)	The Water Resource Authority (WRA) is a state corporation established under the Water Act 2016 (Section 11) (formerly called Water Resource Management Authority - WRMA, established under Water Act 2002). The WRA is the lead agency in water resources management and use of water sources. It is responsible for granting permits for water use.	National Authority responsible for granting water permits for water abstraction from surface and ground sources.
National Land Commission (NLC)	The National Land Commission (NLC) is the main government institution responsible for managing public land on behalf of the National and County governments. It is responsible for advising the national government on a comprehensive program for the registration of title in and throughout Kenya and recommends National Land Policy to the National government. The NLC also initiates investigations into present or historical land injustices	Responsible for land acquisition processes and compensation to persons affected by the Project.

	and have oversight responsibilities over land use planning throughout the country.	
County Environmental Committees (CEC)	The County Environmental Committees (CEC) are responsible for the proper management of the environment within the County for which it is appointed. The Committees also develop the County Strategic Environmental Action Plan every five years.	Key stakeholder at County level that monitors project activities.
Turkana County Government	The Turkana County Government consists of both the County Assembly and the County Executive made up of several County Ministries. The Turkana County Government functions include agriculture, health and sanitation, control of air and noise pollution, cultural activities, County transport, planning and development, implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, land, energy and housing, trade, gender and youth affairs, etc. Further, planning for development of all nationally significant projects in the County require participation in each of the affected counties.	Key stakeholder for the Project.
Lodwar Water and Sewerage Company (LOWASCO)	LOWASCO is a Water Service Provider within Turkana County majorly Lodwar Town. Under section 91 of the Water Act, LOWASCO is responsible for the effective and economical provision of water service to fulfil the right to water.	The Turkana Urban Water Company has formally assumed management of the Lodwar Water and Sanitation Company (LOWASCO) following enactment of the Turkana County Water Act 2019.
TURUWASCO	The water utility company is the main water service provider in Turkana County.	The existing Lowarengak water supply schemes is reported to be under the management of community WRUAs. Once the proposed project is completed, it will be operated and managed by TURUWASCO through an MoU with the community. The project shall therefore be operated by TURUWASCO for

		service provision or as shall be agreed with the community. TURUWASCO will be responsible for overall implementation of the ESMP recommendations during operation phase of the project.
The Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ) - Office of the Ombudsman	The Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ), also known as the Office of the Ombudsman in Kenya, plays a critical role in ensuring fairness, accountability, and transparency in public administration, including matters of project design and implementation. Its roles include ensuring Compliance with Fair Administrative Action, addressing Complaints regarding maladministration, exclusion, or unfair treatment, monitors compliance with Legal Standards, and advocating for and monitors the inclusion of public views, especially from marginalized groups, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable communities, in the project cycle.	The CAJ's involvement ensures that projects are designed and implemented in a way that is equitable, inclusive, and aligned with Kenya's constitutional values and statutory provisions. It also plays the role of mediation and resolving of disputes arising between project proponents and affected communities to ensure projects are implemented smoothly and without violation of rights.
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	The Ministry of Environment and Forestry mission statement and the key objective is to facilitate good governance in the protection, restoration, conservation, development and management of the environment and forestry resources for equitable and sustainable development.	Key stakeholder to the Project mandated to undertake national environment policy and management, forestry development policy and management, development of re-afforestation and agroforestry, among others.
Ministry of labor and social protection	The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection plays a key role in ensuring that project design and implementation align with labor standards, social inclusion, and protection of vulnerable groups. This is achieved through enforcing labor Laws, promoting Social Inclusion, monitoring employment practices, stakeholder engagement and participation, safeguarding social welfare, capacity building and training	By integrating labor and social protection considerations, the ministry ensures projects are not only economically viable but also socially responsible and inclusive.

National council of people living with disability (NCPLWD)	The National Council for People Living with Disabilities (NCPLWD) plays a crucial role in ensuring that the rights and needs of persons with disabilities (PWDs) are considered in project design and implementation. Its responsibilities include advocating for inclusion, representing the interests of PWDs during stakeholder engagements to ensure their voices are heard and integrated into project planning, offer guidance on disability related legal compliance Policy and Standards Guidance to ensure projects meet accessibility and inclusivity requirements.	Through their roles, the NCPLWD ensures that projects are designed and executed in a manner that upholds the dignity, rights, and opportunities for persons with disabilities.
National Gender and Equality Commission	The Commission works with, partners, communities and other stakeholders to promote mainstreaming of issues of minorities and marginalized communities and groups in all spheres of development. Its focus areas include: undertaking public education and information to sensitize minorities and marginalized and stakeholders on integration of the principles of equality and freedom from discrimination.	Key stakeholder for the project

3.7 Legal Register

A legal register listing all legislation, legal instruments relevant to the site has been prepared, indicating applicability to the site. In addition, permits and licenses that are required to be obtained by the project during construction and operation has been provided.

No.	Licenses/Permits	Legislation
1.	ESIA License for project	EMCA 1999
2.	Water extraction permit from water resource authority	Water Act 2016
3.	Workplace Registration License from DOSHS	OSHA 2007
4.	NEMA License to transport waste	EMCA 1999
5.	NEMA Noise Vibration Permit	EMCA 1999
6.		

3.8 Applicable International Conventions and Agreements

Applicable International Conventions and Agreements

Conventions & Agreements	Description
Vienna Convention on the	Aims to protect the ozone layer by regulating the

Protection of the Ozone Layer	production and use of substances that deplete it. Relevant for projects affecting atmospheric conditions or chemical usage.
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)	Focuses on the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, and fair sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. Key for projects impacting ecosystems.
The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	A treaty aimed at mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting global cooperation on climate action. Relevant for projects contributing to emissions or climate policy.
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	Sets out principles for sustainable development, balancing environmental protection with economic growth. Provides a framework for making environmentally and socially responsible decisions in development.
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Aims to protect Africa's natural resources, promote biodiversity, and prevent degradation. Essential for projects involving land use or natural resource exploitation in Africa.
Earth Summit on Sustainable Development Agenda 21	A global action plan for sustainable development across social, economic, and environmental sectors. Guides projects toward sustainable practices.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	Protects endangered species from over-exploitation through international trade regulations. Relevant for projects that may involve trade or use of endangered species.
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Promotes fair labor practices, social protection, and rights at work. Ensures that projects align with international labor standards.
The Paris Agreement	A legally binding international treaty on climate change, aiming to limit global temperature rise and enhance climate action. Relevant for projects that may impact climate change or require emission reductions.
The World Commission on Environment and Development (The Brundtland Commission of 1987)	Introduced the concept of sustainable development, focusing on meeting present needs without compromising future generations. Informs development policies and projects with a focus on sustainability.
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Focuses on preventing land degradation, particularly in dryland areas, and restoring desertified land. Relevant for projects that impact land use or ecosystems in arid regions.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	Addresses gender equality and the empowerment of women, ensuring women's rights in all areas of life. Guides projects to promote gender equity.
The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Banjul Charter)	Protects human rights and freedoms in Africa, ensuring respect for individual and collective rights. Projects must adhere to principles of human dignity, equality, and justice.
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)	Focuses on the protection and promotion of women's rights in Africa. Ensures projects are gender-sensitive and promote equality.
The ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	Recognizes the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples, particularly concerning land, resources, and culture. Projects must respect the rights of these communities, especially in land and resource management.

4 Baseline Information

Overview

Turkana County is the second largest of 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. It covers an area of 68,680 km^2, accounting for 13.5% of the total land area in Kenya (Turkana County Investment Plan, 2016-2020). It lies between Longitudes 34° 30'E and 36° 40'E and between Latitudes 10° 30'N and 50° 30'N. Turkana is located in the northwest of Kenya and borders Uganda to the west, South Sudan and Ethiopia to the north and northeast respectively. Internally, it borders West Pokot and Baringo Counties to the south, Samburu County to the southeast, and Marsabit County to the east.

The total population of Turkana County is 926, 976 (478,087 males; 448,868 females; 21 intersex) with a population density of 14 persons/km^2 and 164,519 households. The populace is predominantly pastoralist (70%) and only 20% engage in crop farming.

Administratively, the County is subdivided into 7 sub counties: Kibish, Turkana North, Turkana West, Turkana Central, Loima, Turkana South and Turkana East. Turkana North is the Focal sub county for this project.

Table 4.1: Turkana County 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Sub-County	**Male**	**Female**	**Intersex**	**Total**
Kibish	18651	18117	1	36769
Loima	54531	53453	1	107795
Turkana Central	93145	92160	-	183305
Turkana East	76871	61643	12	138526
Turkana North	32810	32408	-	65218
Turkana South	78402	75329	5	153736
Turkana West	123867	115758	2	239627
Total	***478,087***	***448,868***	***21***	***926,976***

Source: 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

The gender distribution is as shown below: -

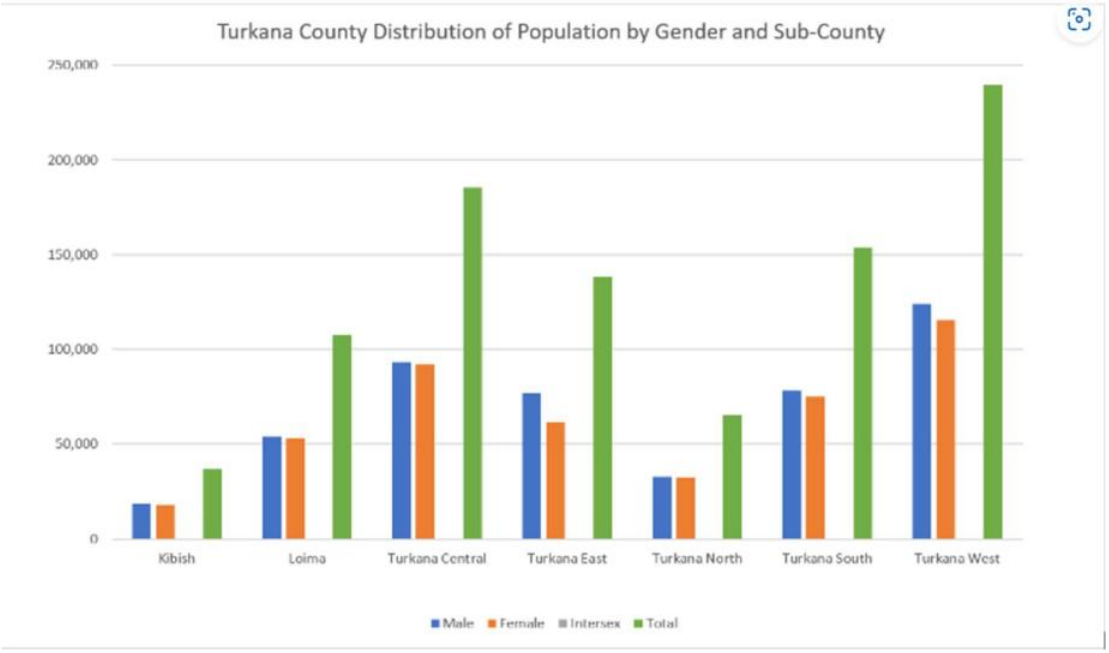


Figure 3: Distribution of Population by Gender in Sub County

Loima sub county has 4 wards namely Turkwel, Loima, Lokiriama/Lorengippi, Lobei/Kutaruk. The headquarters of Loima sub county is Lorungum center which is about 71.4km from Lodwar town, the county headquarters. The proposed project site is situated in Kaitese area of Turkwel ward.

Figure 4: Project location at the County and Sub County

The Kaitese water supply scheme is situated in Tiya sub location within Turkwel ward in Loima Sub-County, Turkana County, Kenya. Turkana County is located in the north western part of the country and is characterized by its arid and semi-arid climate. The project location is approximately 450 kilometers from Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya, and lies close to the international border with Uganda. Loima Sub-County is known for its rugged terrain and dry conditions, which contribute to the region's water scarcity challenges. The project area is approximately 30km from Lodwar town.

The scheme's strategic placement within Kaitese area ensures it will address critical water needs in the area, supporting households, schools, and the broader community. The region is accessible via poorly maintained roads, which are often challenging to traverse during rainy seasons. Despite these logistical challenges, the project's location holds great significance for the rural population that relies heavily on groundwater sources.

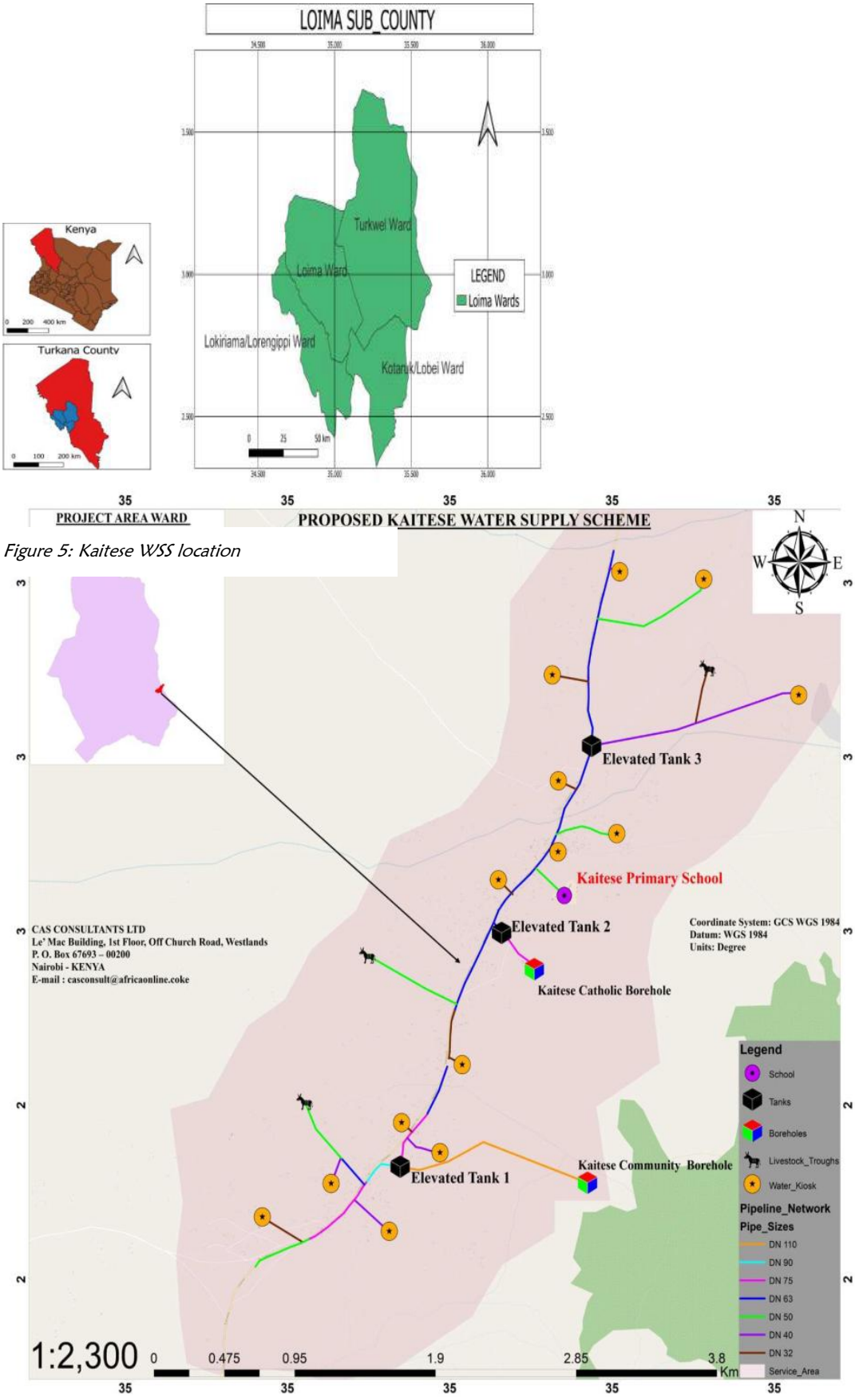


Figure 5: Kaitese WSS location

4.1 Physical environmental condition

4.1.1 Climate

Kaitese scheme area is characterized by arid and semi-arid conditions typical of Turkana County. The region experiences high temperatures throughout the year, with daytime temperatures ranging from 30°C to 40°C, and receives minimal annual rainfall of less than 250mm, often erratic and concentrated in short bursts. Prolonged dry seasons dominate the climate, leading to persistent drought conditions that exacerbate water scarcity challenges. The soils in the area are generally sandy and rocky, with limited vegetation cover, making them prone to erosion and limiting agricultural potential.

Dust storms are common due to the dry and windy conditions, which can impact the quality of air and visibility. The solar-powered borehole system in the region is a testament to the area's high solar energy potential, which is one of its few physical environmental advantages. However, the combination of scarce rainfall and poor soil fertility underscores the importance of groundwater resources for domestic and institutional use.

4.1.2 Ecological Conditions

The ecological conditions in the project area are largely influenced by the arid and semi-arid nature of the region. The natural vegetation consists mainly of acacia trees, shrubs, and grasslands, adapted to the harsh climatic conditions. These plant species are vital for soil stabilization and act as a food source for the limited wildlife and livestock in the area. However, overgrazing and deforestation due to the community's reliance on wood for fuel have led to significant degradation of the ecosystem. The area is home to some wildlife species, including small mammals, birds, and reptiles, though their populations are limited by the scarce water and food resources. The ecological balance is fragile, with water sources such as boreholes serving as critical lifelines not only for humans but also for livestock and wildlife. The planned rehabilitation and expansion of groundwater systems must therefore consider sustainable practices to prevent further ecological degradation.

4.1.3 Topography

The topography of the Kaitese area is characterized by a combination of flat plains and gently undulating hills, typical of Turkana County. The terrain is largely barren, with exposed rocky outcrops and dry riverbeds that occasionally carry water during the rainy season. The flat plains dominate much of the landscape, making them suitable for livestock grazing, which is a primary livelihood for the local population. Despite the relatively gentle topography, occasional hills and escarpments contribute to the scenic beauty of the area but also pose challenges for infrastructure development, particularly in accessing remote villages. These features influence surface water drainage patterns and have implications for groundwater recharge, which is critical for the sustainability of boreholes in the area.

The figure below shows the image of the proposed project scheme site.

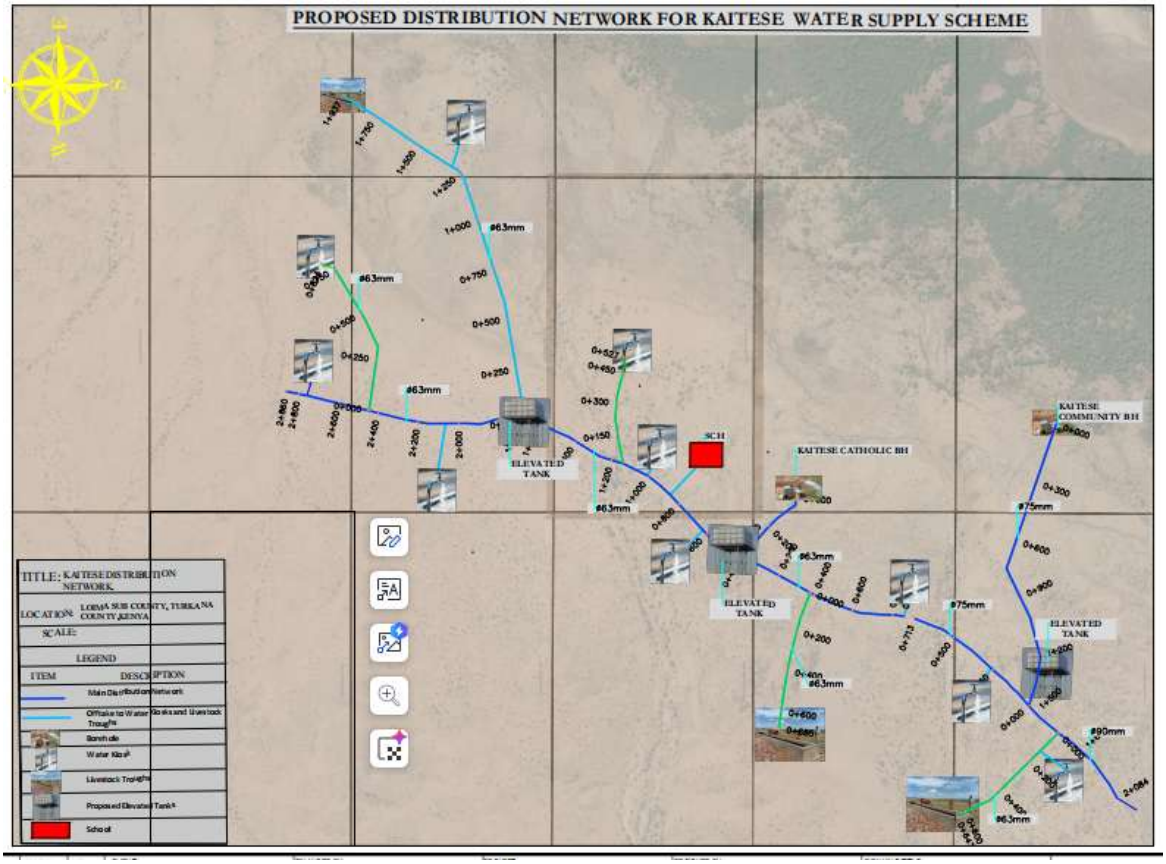


Figure 6: Kaitese water supply scheme

4.1.3 Hydrology

Turkana County is an arid and semi-arid region where water scarcity is a significant challenge. However, the discovery of two major aquifers Lotikipi and Napuu offers potential for improved water security.

Lotikipi Aquifer

The acquifer is located near the border of Kenya and South Sudan, covering a vast underground water storage area. It is estimated to be approximately 200 billion cubic meters of water, making it the largest aquifer in Kenya with the potential to supply water for up to 70 years at a high extraction rate. However, it has high levels of salinity in some areas that would require desalination before human consumption.

Napuu Aquifer

The acquifer is located near Lodwar, the capital of Turkana County and is estimated to hold approximately 3.5 billion cubic meters of water. It is more accessible than Lotikipi and already being used for local water supply. It has better water quality with lower salinity levels, making it more suitable for direct human consumption. However, it requires sustainable management to prevent over-extraction.

The hydrology of the Kaitese region is dominated by groundwater sources, as surface water is scarce due to the arid climate. The two selected boreholes are critical for meeting the water needs of the local population, including households, schools, and livestock. One borehole is equipped

with a solar-powered pump, showcasing the potential for sustainable water extraction. Seasonal rivers and dry streambeds, known locally as laggas, only carry water during the brief rainy periods, and their contribution to water resources is minimal and unreliable. Groundwater in the area is the primary and most reliable water source. However, its sustainability is threatened by over-reliance, low recharge rates, and potential contamination. The rehabilitation and expansion of the groundwater system aim to address these issues and provide a more sustainable and reliable water supply for the community.



4.2 Biological Environment

The biological environment in the Kaitese area is shaped by the harsh climatic conditions and limited water resources. The flora includes drought-resistant species such as acacia, neem, and baobab trees, as well as various shrubs and grasses. These plant species provide forage for livestock, which is the primary economic activity in the area, as well as fuelwood for domestic use. However, the overexploitation of these resources has led to significant environmental degradation, including deforestation and loss of biodiversity.



Fauna in the area is limited but includes livestock such as goats, sheep, and camels, which are central to the local economy. Wildlife is scarce but includes small mammals and bird species adapted to arid conditions. Efforts to improve water access through the groundwater rehabilitation scheme could have positive implications for the biological environment by reducing pressure on existing natural water sources and supporting reforestation and conservation efforts.

4.3 Land use and Tenure

Loima sub county covers an estimated area of 8,914.8km2. The sub county has two divisions, Loima and Turkwel with seven (7) location and 26 sub locations. The land tenure system in the area is communal and is governed by the Communal Lands Act, 2016. The sub county however, has not yet established the Community Land Management Committees as required under the Act. The County Government, National Land Commission as well as stakeholders need to take the necessary steps to institutionalize the community land management system as anticipated under the Act.

Most of agricultural activity is found along Turkwel River while the rangelands are concentrated in the northern, eastern and central parts of the sub county. Main settlement areas are mainly along the river as well as the urban centers of Lorugum and Lokiriama.

4.4 Socio-economic Environment

4.4.1 Demographic Profile

According to the 2019 KNBS census, Loima Sub County has a human population of 54,531 males 53,453 females and1 intersex totalling to 107,795 persons. The average household size is 5.5 while the population density is 12 persons per square kilometer.

According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) of 2019, Tiya sub-location has a projected population of 4,005 individuals. The project area encompasses 10 villages and is home to approximately 10,755 livestock.

The population is predominantly pastoralist, with a significant proportion of women, children, and the elderly due to out-migration of younger men in search of livelihood opportunities. High population growth rates and a reliance on scarce water resources place considerable strain on the community's resilience. The rehabilitation and expansion of the groundwater system are expected to directly benefit the population by improving access to clean water, reducing water-related diseases, and freeing up time for other socio-economic activities.

Table 4.3: Population distribution in project area

Sub-County	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Avg HH Size	Population Density
Loima	54,531	53,453	1	107,795	5.5	12
Tiya Location	1,712	*1,873*	-	*3,585*	5.5	18

4.4.2 Culture and religion

The community in Kaitese practices traditional Turkana cultural norms, which emphasize livestock rearing and communal resource sharing. Livestock is not only an economic asset but also a symbol of social status and wealth. Social cohesion is maintained through cultural practices such as communal grazing, marriage ceremonies, and conflict resolution. Religious practices in the area are a blend of traditional beliefs and Christianity, with churches playing a significant role in community mobilization and education. Cultural and religious leaders hold significant influence in decision-making processes, making them key stakeholders in the implementation of development projects like the water supply scheme.

4.4.3 Economic Activities

The primary economic activity in the Kaitese area is pastoralism, with goats, sheep, and camels being the main livestock. Livestock sales provide the primary source of income for most households, while subsistence farming is practiced on a small scale due to poor soil and limited water availability. Informal trade in livestock products such as milk and hides also contributes to household income. Seasonal migration in search of water and pasture is common, which often disrupts education and healthcare access. Improved water access through the groundwater scheme could help stabilize the community and enhance productivity by reducing the time spent on water collection and livestock migration.

Agriculture in the Kaitese is relatively underdeveloped. The land is suitable for both rain fed and irrigated agriculture, Irrigation is potential for the proposed project area. Most of this potential lies along river Turkwel that traverses Loima sub-county. Currently, most farmers practice subsistence farming, growing several crops including maize, beans, green grams. sorghum, millet, mangoes, paw paws, water melon and vegetables. The county also has potential for cultivation of guavas, grapes, lemons, oranges, dates, coconuts and Aloe. Agricultural sector in the project area experiences the following challenges:

- Low productivity and output
- Inappropriate land use practices

• Inadequate access to affordable credit and inputs

• Inadequate market access

• Inadequate institutional capacity and linkages

• Inadequate water for domestic and livestock use

• Dilapidated irrigation infrastructure

• Inadequate area under irrigation

4.4.5 Poverty Gender and Inequality

The community experiences high levels of poverty, with limited access to basic services such as clean water, education, and healthcare. Women and children bear the brunt of these challenges, as they are primarily responsible for fetching water, often walking long distances. Gender inequality is pronounced, with women having limited access to economic opportunities and decision-making processes. The project is expected to have a positive impact on gender equality by reducing the water collection burden on women and allowing them more time to engage in productive activities. Addressing poverty and inequality requires a holistic approach, and the rehabilitation of groundwater systems is a crucial step toward improving living conditions.

4.4.6 Infrastructure

Infrastructure has historically been underdeveloped due to its remote location, arid climate, and limited resources. However, recent efforts have focused on improving infrastructure in the region to foster economic development and improve the quality of life for its inhabitants.

Roads and Transportation:

Poor road networks: The region's road infrastructure is poorly developed, making it difficult to access, especially during the rainy season when many roads become impassable.

Remote location: Loima sub county is underserved by reliable transport systems.

Water Supply:

Water scarcity: Loima sub county as the rest of Turkana county has driest regions, with irregular rainfall and limited natural water sources. Access to clean water remains a significant challenge for communities.

Inadequate water infrastructure: Despite initiatives, many areas still lack reliable water storage and distribution systems.

Electricity:

Limited access to power: Many parts of Loima sub county lack access to electricity, with rural communities particularly underserved. This limits economic opportunities and access to modern amenities.

Education and Health Facilities:

Inadequate schools and healthcare centers: The region has fewer educational and health institutions compared to other parts of Kenya, resulting in poor literacy rates and limited access to healthcare services.

Distance and accessibility: The remote nature of many towns in Loima sub county makes it difficult for people to access schools and health facilities.

Mobile Network:

There are three mobile telephone operators in the county: Safaricom, which has the largest network coverage, Airtel and Orange. While network coverage is growing, there is still significant areas of the county without access to mobile signal which is hampering communication and development. The mobile network coverage at the site is not reliable.

There are no railway lines or airstrips near the project site.

4.4.8 Security, Law and Order

Loima Sub county, located in the north western part of Turkana County in Kenya, shares borders with Uganda to the west and South Sudan to the north. Like much of the region, Loima faces a number of security challenges, but it is also home to efforts aimed at maintaining law and order in a historically volatile and isolated area.

Maintaining security, law, and order in Loima Sub-county is a complex and ongoing challenge. The region faces a combination of internal and external security threats, including inter-communal violence, cross-border tensions, and organized criminal activities. However, efforts by the government, security agencies, community leaders, and NGOs to improve police presence, promote peaceful coexistence, address resource conflicts, and improve infrastructure are gradually helping to address the security issues.

4.4.9 Human Settlement, Access to Services and Living conditions

4.4.10 Settlement Distribution

Loima, like many areas in Turkana County, is primarily rural, with scattered settlements spread across the sub county. Most people live in small villages or individual homesteads. Due to the harsh environmental conditions and reliance on pastoralism, settlements are often dispersed over large areas, as people traditionally live in mobile or semi-permanent dwellings that can be easily relocated based on the availability of grazing land and water sources.



Figure 7: Photo of a makeshift houses common in the project area

4.4.11 Access to Health Services

There are 13 hospitals, 19 health centres, 177 dispensaries and 168 community health units in the county (CIDP 2018). Loima sub-County populations is served among others by the following health facilities:-

- ✓ Lorugum Sub-County Hospital
- ✓ Nadapal Dispensary
- ✓ St. Bridgit Kalemunyang dispensary
- ✓ St. Elizabeth Lorugum Health centre
- ✓ Turkwel Health centre
- ✓ Namoruputh (PAG) Health centre

Access to healthcare services is one of the major challenges in Loima Sub-county. The region has a low number of healthcare facilities, especially in remote areas. While the sub county has several health centers and dispensaries, these facilities are often under-resourced, with inadequate staff, limited medical supplies, and poor infrastructure. Majority of the health facilities are supported by Faith based organizations such as the catholic church. Lorugum serves as the administrative and regional healthcare hub for Loima, with a few more health facilities, but these are still distant for many rural communities.

The distance to healthcare facilities remains a significant barrier, with people in remote areas having to travel long distances to access care, often on poor or impassable roads. For women and children, especially in cases of emergencies or childbirth, this can be life-threatening.

4.4.12 Access to Education

The levels of access to Education in Loima Sub-county is low compared to national averages. According to the Basic Educational Statistical Booklet, 2019, the pre-primary gender parity index is 0.96 for Turkana County. Secondary school gross enrollment rate is 21.18 for the county against a national average of 71.19 while the pupil teacher ratio is 160.9 against a national average of 29.1.

The 2019 KNBS population census estimates that only 1.1% of the population have completed basic education with about 79.9% never having attended school at all. Only 14.5% of the population was in school and another 2.0% had attended but not completed school.

Table 4.7: Distribution of population age 3 years and above by school attendance status in Loima Sub-County (KNBS 2019)

Loima	**At School**		**Completed School**		**Dropped from School**		**Never Been to School**	
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**
Male	7292	14.7%	762	1.5%	997	2.0%	39201	79.1%
Female	6920	12.2%	347	0.7%	1006	2.1%	39350	80.7%
Total	14212	14.5%	1,109	1.1%	2003	2.0%	78451	79.9%

The dismally low levels of Education are partly attributed to the nomadic nature of the population as a coping mechanism to impacts of drought. Construction of more reliable sources of water such as the proposed water supply scheme would help break these nomadic patterns and improve quality of life including access to education.

Access to Education is disproportionately skewed against women and girls. About 14.7% of male are in school compared to 12.2% female (KNBS, 2019). In addition, more women than men were reported as to having dropped out of school by 2019. In a similar fashion, more of the female population against that of male reported to not ever having been to school at all. As reported above, there is an almost even distribution between males and females working, seeking work and those outside the labor force.

4.4.13 Energy Sources

Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Conventional Households by Main Type of Cooking Fuel

County/ Sub-County	**Conventional Households**	**Electricity**	**Paraffin**	**Gas (LPG**	**Biogas**	**Firewood**	**Charcoal**	**Solar**	**Not Stated**
Turkana	162,627	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.4	79.8	16.7	0.2	0.1
Loima	19,139	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	96.0	3.4	0.1	0.1

The main sources of cooking fuel in the sub county is firewood while wood (96%) and wood (79.9%) is main sources of lighting with Torch (5.9%) and solar (2.0%) following.

4.4.14 Water, Sanitation and Human Waste Disposal

The main sources of water in Loima Sub-County are unprotected dug wells, streams, boreholes and public stand pipes as shown below. Water resources potential for the county is unknown. Access to water greatly affects food security i.e. livestock production, crop production, sanitation, health and nutrition-thus consequently human productivity (Natural Resource Mapping 2015).

Table 4.9: Distribution of Conventional Households by Main Source of Drinking Water in Loima Sub-County (KNBS 2019)

Loima	Pond	Dam	Stream	Unprotected well	Borehole	Protected Well	Piped	Rain	Public tap/standpipe	Water Vendor
% of HHs	0.3	2.2	41.7	19.8	12.3	38.1	0.9	0.4	15.2	0.2

About 41.7% of households in Loima sub-county depend on streams for their drinking water with another 12.3% & 38.1% using boreholes and wells respectively. Harvesting rain accounts for only 0.4% of households' main source of drinking water. (KNBS, 2019).

The Kaitese Scheme will consist of two boreholes to supply the areas which are, Kaitese Community borehole yielding 36m3/ hr and Kaitese Catholic Borehole yielding 16m3/hr.





About 89.3% of the population in Loima practice open defecation. Only 4% have pit latrines and other modes of human waste disposal such as sewers, septic tanks and bio-septic cumulatively account for less than 1% of households. These numbers are way higher than the overall national, rural and urban averages, probably due to the area been predominantly rural.

Table 4.10: Distribution Conventional Households by Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal in Loima Sub-County (KNBS 2019)

Loima	**Main Sewer**	**Septic tank**	**Cess pool**	**Pit Latrine covered**	**Pit Latrine uncovered**	**Open**	**Bio-Septic**	**Not Stated**
% of HHs	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.2	4.0	89.3	0.1	0.1

4.4.15 Financial Services

There are three banks in the county namely; Kenya Commercial Bank with two branches at Lodwar and Kakuma, Equity Bank, Cooperative Bank, National and Post Bank both in Lodwar. There are also three major Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs): Turkana Teachers SACCO, Elimu SACCO and Kapenguria Teachers SACCO. The Micro Finance Institutions within the County include Kenya Women Finance Trust and Kenya Agency for Development of Enterprise and Technology (KADET).

There are few lending institutions due to unfavorable business environment which has limited access to financial services and lack of properly organized marketing. The available financial institutions are concentrated within one central place – Lodwar. This leads to low savings rate, low borrowing and slow uptake of investment opportunities within the county. The compounding effect of this is slow economic growth of individuals and the county at large.

Where financial services are available outside and within Lodwar, the cost of credit has been unfavourable resulting in the lack of capital to finance enterprise development. Pastoralism is the main economic activity hence livestock and livestock products are the main enterprises. Limited access to financial services has greatly affected trade, livestock and agriculture sub-sectors.

4.6 Archeological, Historical, and cultural significance

Archeological and historical sites are protected resources. They are important and increasingly rare tools for learning about the past. They may also have religious significance. Pipeline construction and rehabilitation of boreholes can damage sites by digging, crushing by heavy equipment, uprooting trees, exposing sites to erosion or the elements, or by making the sites more accessible to vandals. Impacts can occur wherever soils will be disturbed, or where heavy equipment is used.

The proposed project is not expected to cause any damage to historical, archeological and cultural sites since the area earmarked is has no cultural or historical significance.

Chance Find Procedure

In the event that an archeological resource is discovered during the construction process a Chance Find Procedure will be implemented. A Chance Find Procedure, as described in Performance Standard 8 of IFC, is a process that prevents archeological sites from being disturbed until an assessment by a competent specialist is made and actions consistent with the requirements of PS8 are implemented. It is a project-specific procedure that outlines what will happen if previously unknown physical resources are encountered during project construction or operation. The procedure includes record keeping and expert verification procedures, chain of custody instructions for movable finds, and clear criteria for potential temporary work stoppages that could be required for rapid disposition of issues related to the finds. In accordance with this procedure, work will cease on a site where archaeological material is found. The site Environmental Officer will inspect and secure the site, and will then contact Museums of Kenya for advice and arrange for a survey or salvage work as appropriate.

4.7 Cross-cutting issues

4.7.1 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a major development crisis that affects all sectors. The water construction sector is not spared. It continues to be among the leading global public health issues, having claimed almost 33 million lives so far (WHO, 2020). However, with increasing access to effective HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care, including for opportunistic infections, HIV infection has become a manageable chronic health condition, enabling people living with HIV to lead long and healthy lives. There were an estimated 38.0 million people globally living with HIV at the end of 2019 (WHO, 2020).

HIV prevalence in Kenya is estimated based on the Demographic and Health Survey (2003 and 2008/9), AIDS Indicator Surveys (KAIS 2012) and Antenatal Clinic (ANC) sentinel surveillance. A trend analysis starting from 1990 shows that prevalence in the general population reached a peak of 10.5% in 1995-96, after which it declined by about 40% to reach approximately 6.7% in 2003. Since then, the prevalence has remained relatively stable. The decline of the prevalence from 1995 to 2003 is partly attributed to high AIDS related mortality while the stabilization of the epidemic in the last 10 years is largely due to the rapid scale up of anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and reduction in the number of new infections that occurred during this period. (Source: Kenya AIDS Response Progress Report 2019).

According to the Kenya HIV/AIDS estimates report of 2018, Kenya had a national prevalence rate of 4.9%. Turkana County, where this water project exists, had estimated overall HIV prevalence of 3.2% (Kenya HIV Estimates Report, 2018).

The disease has weakened the economically productive population. The most affected age group is between 15 and 49 who constitute the majority of the workforce. The scourge has contributed significantly to high incidences of poverty. The greatest impact has been on the widows who are left with the heavy burden of caring for their households. This explains the increasing number of female-headed households in the region. The number of Aids orphans has also been on the increase, resulting in a rise in the number of families headed by orphans. Most of the orphans are forced to drop out of school due to lack of school fees. Others become street children as a coping mechanism. A large amount of family resources is used for medication and other forms of care to the infected. Poverty is among the major pre disposing factors to HIV/AIDS, influx of people from outside the project area during construction and operation phases may further worsen the prevalence rates in the county.

4.7.2 Gender

Gender can be defined as being a male or female and translated into the opportunities enjoyed by either of the two sexes as prescribed by the societal values and norms. The society has put restrictions on these opportunities thus causing disparities between males and females. Gender pre-determines different expectations about appearances, qualities, behaviors and roles appropriate for males and females in the society. Violence occurring in the family and within the general community is a gender concern. The common violence includes wife battering, sexual abuse to girl child, rape, sexual harassment and intimidation at work.

Despite women playing a major role in provision of food, men are mainly the major decision maker which is an impediment to development. Discriminatory socio-cultural practices, low level of illiteracy and education among women has led to low participation and representation of women in decision making and economic activities. The proponent will ensure women will be given employment opportunity during construction.

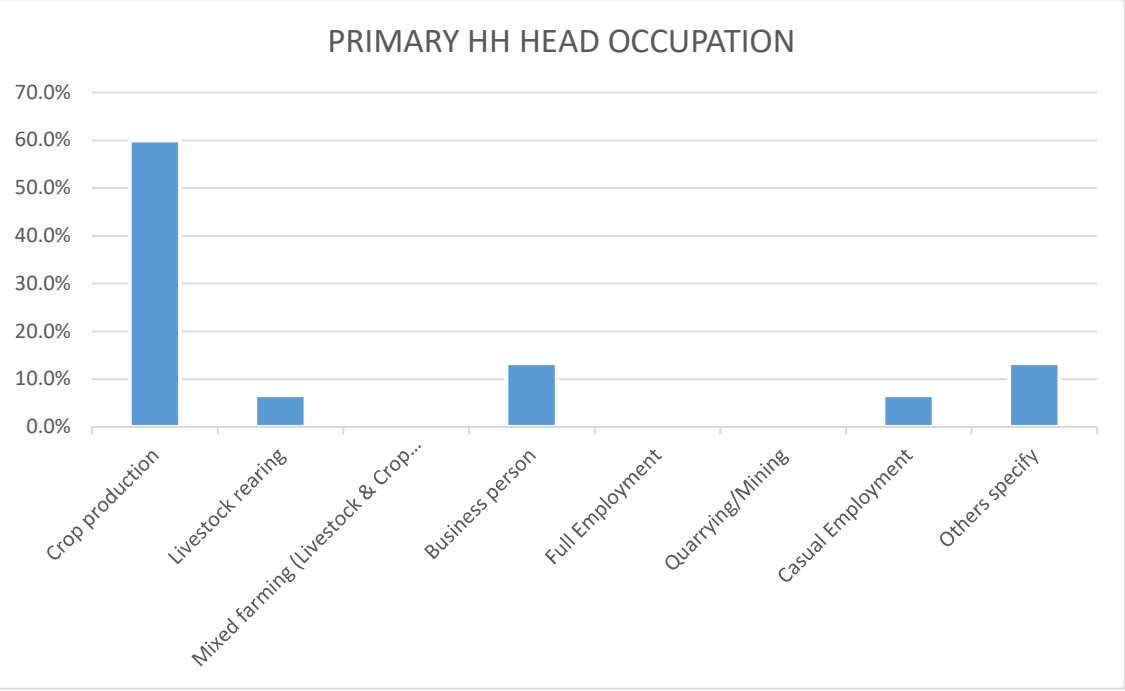
4.8 Household characteristics

4.6.1 Household age

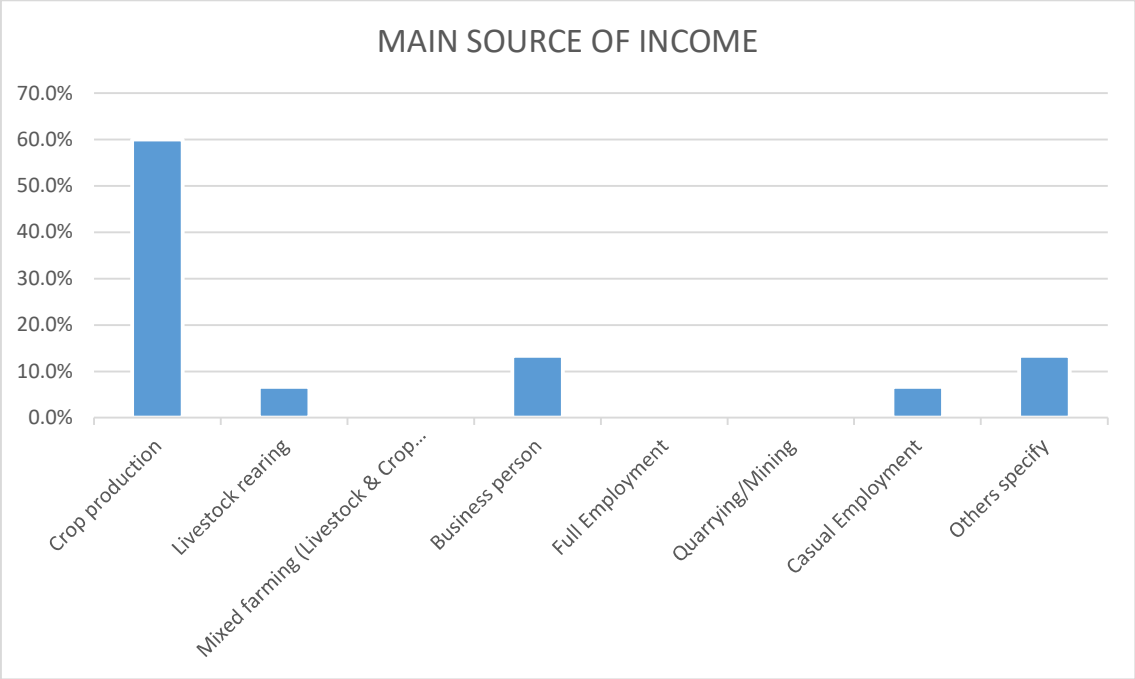
On average, the household head was found to be 47 years. Members of the household between 15-34 years constituted the higher number compared to those under 5 or more than 55 years.

4.6.2 Economic Profile of Households

The project area is predominantly rural and arid in nature. The high agricultural potential of Loima Sub-County is reflected by the household head primary occupation being crop production leading at 60%, 13.3% being business persons and 6.7% livestock rearing as illustrated in the figure below: -



The main source of income for households in the proposed Kaitese project area is crop production as shown below.



This depicts a shift from the Turkana county norm of dependence on livestock to being economically diverse and incorporate agriculture as a source of income for the residents. The total monthly household income averages at Ksh. 13,420 with an average expense of Ksh. 3,972 per month. This is a positive indication of the household ability to have surplus and to save money.

4.6.3 Household head Education profile

According to the household survey done, 53.3% of the household heads have no educational background while 26.7% have attained primary school as their highest level of education as shown in the table below.

Education Level	**Percentage**
None	53.3%
Primary School	26.7%
Secondary School	0.0%
Tertiary Education	0.0%
University Education	20.0%

While it is not known whether they completed primary school, the percentage of those who complete school is low at 1.1% in Loima Sub-County (KNBS 2019).

4.6.4 The Household health profile

The most common diseases the household has experienced is as shown in the table below: -

Waterborne diseases (Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Bilharzias, Typhoid, Amoeba)	100.0%
Malnutrition (kwashiorkor, marasmus, Anaemia deficiencies in iron, iodine, zinc and vitamin A),	0.0%
Malaria	80.0%
STIs	0.0%
HIV/AIDs	73.3%
Respiratory Diseases	0.0%
Tuberculosis	20.0%
Lifestyle Diseases (obesity, hypertension, diabetes, heart diseases	.0%
Cancer	0.0%
Others (specify)	0.0%

The rate of HIV/AIDS has been rated between moderate and very high with approximately 73.3% believing that the youth between ages 15-35 years are the most affected which is as a result of high moral decadence within the society.

4.6.5 The Security Situation in Kaitese area

According to the survey, 73.3% rated the area to be highly secured while 26.7% rate the security to be moderate.

4.6.6 The proposed water supply scheme

100% of the Kaitese residents got to know about the project through the chiefs Baraza meeting. 93.3% of the respondents are willing to pay to access improved water services at average rate of Ksk.100 per month.

The following table shows the rating for the proposed project.

Aspect	**Priority level**	**Percentage**
Increase water volume per plot	High priority Prioritize Low priority	93.3 6.7 0.0
Improve water quality	High priority Prioritize Low priority	93.3 6.7 0.0

Lower water access costs	High priority Prioritize Low priority	93.3 6.7 0.0
Increase water supply for domestic and industrial use	High priority Prioritize Low priority	93.3 6.7 0.0

The proposed Kaitese water supply project score a high priority on all aspects showing how vital the project is to the community. All were in agreement that the project should proceed as proposed.

4.6.7 The Turkana Minority community group

The Ngikebotok and Ichakun communities exist amongst the residents of Kaitese area. It is notable that they confirmed that they share water and other community resources with the members of the community. 81.8% of the respondents share socio-cultural ties with them with 72.7% confirming that they are integrated with the majority community members.

4.6.8 The domestic water use n Kaitese area

The main source of domestic water is borehole water. The residents are all served by the community borehole located in Kaitese and reported to be satisfied with it.

Details of the domestic water consumption is as shown below: -

Volume of water accessed in Litres/Day	146.7litres
Water Access costs (Kes/Month/HH)	Ksh. 90.00
Approximately what time do you take to collect water per day in Minutes?	38.87 minutes
Time taken to collect water per one round trip (Min/day)	24.47minutes
What time do you take at water point to fill 20 litre jerry can in minutes per day?	13.73 minutes
How many liters do you fetch per trip?	24.33litres

When asked about the challenges the households face while trying to access water, their responses are as follows: -

What challenges do you or any of your household members face in accessing water?	***%***
Long distances to water points	6.7%
Poor quality water	66.7%
Congestion at the water points	73.3%
Conflicts	0.0%

Physical and/or Verbal Harassment or abuse	0.0%
Missing school to fetch water or water the animals	13.3%
Spending the whole day collecting/fetching water	0.0%
Sexual exploitation and harassment	0.0%
Others (specify)	0.0%

Clearly, most of the residents believe that the quality of water is poor at 66.7% while 73.3% encounter congestions at the water points. The proposed project ensures that there is quality water which is easily accessible to all.

4.9 Resettlement Action Plan

The project will be implemented within the already existing land and the pipeline route will be along the road reserve. As per World bank policy, any disturbance created by the project to land improvement and businesses are entitled to compensation. The land earmarked for the boreholes and water storage tanks is community land and no land acquisition is required.

5 Public Consultation, Participation and Stakeholder Engagement

5.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the process and activities related to public consultation and stakeholder engagement that were undertaken to ensure that the relevant stakeholders and the public / community are informed about the project and are involved in the identification of key issues and impacts of the proposed project. Stakeholders are defined as persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project as well as those who may have interests in a project and / or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively.

5.2 Purpose and objective of public consultation

5.2.1 Purpose

The purpose for public consultation during this ESIA study was to:

- Inform all the stakeholders about the proposed make-up water supply scheme project and its likely impacts;
- Canvas stakeholders' inputs, views and concerns about the proposed project; and
- Take into consideration all the information and views of the public in ESIA and decision making.

5.2.2 Objectives

Key objectives for undertaking this public participation were to:

- Obtain local and traditional knowledge that may be useful for decision making in so far as the proposed water supply scheme and its associated activities are concerned;
- Disclose the planned project to the public and other stakeholders;
- Collect baseline information related to socio-economics and the environment
- Provide stakeholders with timely and adequate information on project activities and the related implications.
- Facilitate consideration of project alternatives, mitigation measures and trade-offs;
- Ensure that important impacts are not overlooked while maximising the benefits;
- Reduce conflicts through early identification of contentious issues;
- Provide an opportunity for the members of the public to influence project design thereby creating a sense of ownership;
- Improve transparency and accountability in decision making; and
- Increase public confidence in the ESIA process.

5.3 Consultation method and approach used in ESIA

Stakeholder mapping and analysis was undertaken in order to determine the particular stakeholders in the project area of influence (individuals, groups, communities, institutions/ organizations, agencies etc.) that will be affected directly or indirectly, either positively or negatively by the proposed project; or those who can contribute to, or hinder its success, and those with interests, have mandate over various issues related to the project. Overall, the critical guiding participation principles used are outlined below.

Table 2 Principles of Participation in the ESIA process

Principle	How observed
Adaptive, communicative, meaningful and pro-active consultation	Project information was shared in local dialect (Turkana), Kiswahili and English languages. Translation was provided by a local person / someone appointed by the community or the chief. Some questions were however asked in Kiswahili, local language or English. Information provided was extensive, detailed and providing as much information as possible but mainly revolving around dissemination of fundamental project background, objectives, scope, description of the proposed project, administrative footprint, potential positive and negative impacts and health & safety aspects. Effort was put towards simplification of technical processes and concepts.
Accessibility	The location for consultation were convenient to the stakeholders – in their offices or places where they live in the community. Meeting venue was accessible to all those who wanted to attend; the meeting was held within the target settlement; the venue is regularly used for community meetings e.g. chief's barazas. There were no restrictions for attendance.
Inclusivity	All the stakeholders – men, women, youth, leaders, vulnerable peoples, households etc. were notified of the meetings and involved in the meetings. Notices for meetings were posted well in advance; announcements were made in community gatherings. Community mobilizers and social media groups were used to reach more people.
Right to questions and responses	In line with Article 33 of the Constitution, which states that public participation should respect the freedom of expression of the participants, the stakeholders were allowed to ask questions, share their views, make recommendations, seek clarifications, make comments about all aspects of the project. All the questions, requests for clarifications, or additional information were responded to. Time was dedicated to a question-response session in all the engagements.

Stakeholder engagement/participation was achieved through a variety of information and consultation methods. These were contextualized to the type of stakeholder and/or complexity of the information to be shared or collected. The consultation methods used were: community meetings, administration of a household questionnaire, key informant interviews, observation and secondary data.

Table 3: Consultation Methods

Stakeholder Type	Details of Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Community members in the project area individuals / groups institutions that may or not be direct beneficiaries but who consider or perceive their interests in the project and the process of its implementation in some way.	All community members: men, women, youth, vulnerable, PWDs, community leaders, business people, religious leaders, traditional council of elders, village managers. National Government officials e.g. Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, Village etc County Government Officers including Village Administrators, and sub county water officers.	Environmental Impact Assessment questionnaire. Community meetings. Barraza - notices of meetings were delivered to respective chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, village elders, Nyumba kumi elders, places of worship, markets, institutions. Announcements were made in public gatherings including places of worship, chiefs baraza, funerals, water collection points. Face to face meetings. One- on- One/ face to face meetings Key Informant Interviews
Government Agencies	NEMA Education Department CECM Water Services Children Office Water Resources Authority WASHCORD	Key informant interviews Face to face discussions Questionnaire

Table 4: Key Stakeholders Consulted

Stakeholder	Relevance to the project components
TURWASCO/TURUWASCO	Mandated to ensure access to clean and safe water in adequate quantities and to reasonable standards of sanitation. Involved directly in construction, operation and maintenance phases of the project.
National Government (Chiefs)	Key coordinator of government and public projects. Safety of project staff and infrastructure. Coordination and mobilization of the community and other stakeholders relevant to the project.

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Mandated to supervise and coordinate over all environmental matters and act as the principal instrument of government in implementing environmental policies. Review ESIA reports, granting EIA Licence and ESMP monitoring.
County Government	Community Mobilization. Water function falls within their mandate, implementer of County Projects.
Water Resources Authority	Regulation of the management and use of water resources
Community members	Project beneficiaries and owners.

Stakeholders attendance log is attached as Appendix C-2 of the report.

At the community level, members of the public and the local leadership of the host communities were the main stakeholders. Led by area chiefs and their assistants, the ESIA team was able to conduct a public meeting (baraza). The chief was engaged in the organization of the public meeting through mobilization of the communities, informing them of the meeting dates, venues and time. This was done through notices/posters on strategic places at the chiefs' office noticeboards as well as using local announcers to inform those who may not have read the noticeboards. 1 No public meeting was held as well as a focus group discussion. Minutes of meeting and attendance list are attached as Appendix C-1 of the report

5.4 Procedure for meetings

As required by EMCA cap 387 and EIA/EA Regulations 2003, all the meetings were arranged in advance with the target audience. This was aimed at giving them adequate time to prepare for the meetings. As is best practice requirement, all the public meetings commenced with the ESIA team making a disclosure of the proposed project and all its associated activities. This was followed by comments, concerns and views from the local community members. To enhance proper communication and understanding of the proposed project, the ESIA team recruited local translators/interpreters through the office of the Chief to help with the translation to local languages (Turkana).

5.5 Outcome of the Public Consultation Process

5.5.1 Key informant Interviews

Key informant interviews were conducted with government agencies in Turkana between 10th and 11th December 2024. Their comments were sought through engaging them in discussions about the proposed project and the compliance required during implementation. This kind of engagement gave the respondents the opportunity to give insights and details about the issue at hand.

Purposive sampling was conducted based on the role expected to play in the project and the expert knowledge possessed in the water, sanitation, environment, socio-economic, gender, SEAH, cultural, security, community development among other aspects.

Table 0-5 Key Stakeholders Consulted

No	Name	Designation	Organization	Interests, Concerns, Suggestions	Issue Redress in the Project Planning
	Joseph Nga'ng'a	WASH Coordinator	Catholic Diocese of Lodwar.	The respondent is aware of the proposed project, supports it and appreciates the consultation and engagement process. He envisions a project which will support in reduction of costs in relation to maintenance, an issue he considers has been challenging. He attributes this positive impact to the use of solar powered components which are durable as opposed to the current equipment such as hand pumps, most of which require regular maintenance. He supports the proposed project and suggests that having stakeholder engagement from the beginning of the project planning stage to completion stage will help reduce or avoid the negative impacts which may be caused during the implementation process.	The project as designed is solarized to reduce O & costs. Development of SEP, IP and VMG framework will also ensure smooth stakeholder management.
	Samson Rotich	Sub Basin Area Coordinator	Water Resource	The respondent is acquainted with details of the proposed project and greatly supports it.	Borehole test pumping water quality tests and ESIA report has been

No	Name	Designation	Organization	Interests, Concerns, Suggestions	Issue Redress in the Project Planning
			Authority	Anticipates numerous positive impacts to the livelihoods of beneficiary communities, these include but are not limited to reduced impact of climate change through improving recharge by constructing spread basins which improve the quality and quantity of water. He recommends continuous cooperation with the project so that issues such as regularization in terms of licences and data collection yield quality data and sustainability.	undertaken towards borehole regularization.
	Ezekiel Ichor	Director-ECDE	County Government of Turkana	The respondent affirms to have heard about the project. Anticipates numerous positive impacts in the education sector, ranging from increased enrolment in schools and reduction in cases of absenteeism to improved skill development which greatly impact performance. He suggests that moving forward water sources for schools should be separated from communities' since allowing communities to access water from schools	The project has connected water supply service to Kaitese primary school alongside providing separate community access points (water kiosks) within the settlements.

No	Name	Designation	Organization	Interests, Concerns, Suggestions	Issue Redress in the Project Planning
				sometimes led to conflicts and at times vandalism of school water projects.	
	James Obewa	Children's Officer	County Government of Turkana	The respondent is aware of the proposed project. He reports to greatly support it and expects to witness an increase in child safeguarding since they will no longer have to travel long distances to collect water thereby exposing themselves to the risk of being abused or miss attending school, giving them a chance of improved livelihoods and a sense of wellbeing. He recommends the project adheres to stipulated policies and laws on child protection to ensure smooth implementation of the project till completion.	The project has adopted both national and WB guidelines on issues relating to children safeguarding.
	Eliud Ebenyo	County Coordinator	County Government of Turkana	The respondent is aware of the proposed project. He envisions a significant decrease in cases of early marriages, which he associates with the practice of young girls being lured into marriage while on their way to collect water.	As designed, the project will have the domestic water access points within the settlements. The water kiosks and toilet blocks are PWDs friendly.

No	Name	Designation	Organization	Interests, Concerns, Suggestions	Issue Redress in the Project Planning
				He further expects the project to minimize challenges faced by girls and women who are often tasked with the responsibility of walking long distance to collect water. He recommends inclusivity in the designs to ensure the water points are user friendly to PWDs and other vulnerable groups in the community.	
	Alfred Emanman	Director Preventive and Promotive Health	County Government of Turkana	Respondent is aware of the proposed project and supports it. He anticipates a general improvement in the health and wellbeing of community members, especially children below 5 years of age who are at the risk of acquiring rampant water borne disease prevalent in underserved areas. Recommends continuous engagement to help monitor project impact on health.	The project will maintain regular water quality monitoring to ensure that communities access safe water.
	Amos Abong	Labour Officer	County Government of Turkana	Respondent has information about the project. Supports its implementation since it is bound to create employment.	The project will be implemented inline with the national and World Bank requirements on labour and working conditions.

No	Name	Designation	Organization	Interests, Concerns, Suggestions	Issue Redress in the Project Planning
				Recommends collaboration between the project and labour office to streamline labour management. In addition, the officer recommends adherence to labour laws for smooth operations in the project.	

5.5.2 Initial Community Meetings

During the project screening phase, a community meeting was held on March 24, 2024. The meeting had community members and regular water users. In this meeting, the community actively participated in conceptualizing the project design and expressed their full support for the project, including the voluntary ceding of community land for its development.

Further, the community wish that the water supply is restored to normalcy by installing new solarized systems, steel tank and reticulation to the villages.

The community, through their duly selected representatives, signed a land consent form. Consequently, the process of transferring the land from the community to the project—through the issuance of a title deed—is currently underway. Minutes of meeting, the land consent form and attendance lists is provided in Appendix C-3.

5.5.3 Public *baraza* discussions with the community

Objectives of community consultation meetings

- To share and sensitize the community about the proposed project
- To obtain feedback from the community about the project.
- Promote community understanding of the issues and scope of the project with respect to the key project components.
- Learn how to work with the community to ensure that their concerns and aspirations are understood and considered in the ESIA report, and to assure them that their aspirations would be directly reflected in the report.
- Empower the community to make them partners in every aspect / stage of decision making of the project
- Identify and establish a communication channel between the community, the consultants, project proponents and government.

The mobilization was done through the chief's office which included issuing public notices. Also, the chief used other means such as calls and word of mouth at random. Details of Minutes of Meetings and attendance list is placed at **Appendix- C-1**. The meeting was held on 5th December 2024.

Issues raised

No	Issues/comments raised	Responses	Incorporation to Design
1.	When revegetation is done, will the contractor employ people to nurture the trees?	It is the contractor's responsibility to revegetate, he shall put in place all measures, in consultation with the community, to ensure the newly planted vegetation cover thrives.	Project implementation will adhere to the WB and National provisions on the management of labour conditions.
	Will the contractor supply water to individuals' homes?	Anyone willing to have their own connections are allowed to apply through WSP hence make the process legal. Illegal connections are not allowed.	The siting of water kiosk ensured service to the pipeline communities.

No	Issues/comments raised	Responses	Incorporation to Design
		Those who request for individual connections must provide access for the same.	
2.	Will there be compensation for pipes passing through private land?	The distribution mains are not anticipated to pass through private land; hence no compensation is anticipated. The distribution lines will be along existing road reserves.	-
3.	When will the proposed project commence?	The project will commence immediately after getting the license from NEMA which will take a period of 21 days after getting the report there after if licensed by NEMA the contractor will be assigned to start the project.	-
4.	Will the contractor maintain the existing pipeline?	The contractor will improve the existing lines and put in place new ones as necessary to increase the distribution coverage.	The design has taken such into consideration and incorporated.
5.	What procedures are in place to prevent SEAH/GBV issues triggered by the project?	The contractor shall develop and implement a SEA action plan with an Accountability and Response Framework as part of the C-ESMP. The action plan has measures that are aimed at protecting the local people including the vulnerable such as women and children.	The project is aligned to the National and WB policies on SEA/SH and GBV prevention.
6.	Appreciating the forum to educate them on anticipated impacts of the project.	Disclosure of relevant project information gives opportunity for stakeholders to own and support the project. In addition, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan clearly stipulating who to engage, when to do so and what to discuss would be prepared and referred to.	-
	Will the water be free?	The current water supply is paid for, discussions from this meeting confirm community members are willing to pay. The tariffs will go a long way in supporting maintenance activities.	Resoultions involving payments will be through a series of consultations
7.	Anticipates the distribution pipeline will reach	The proposed storage tanks are of a large capacity hence will hold	The design has sited the water kiosks suitably (central and periphery), long and adequate

No	Issues/comments raised	Responses	Incorporation to Design
	those residing furthest from the proposed borehole site.	enough water to supply within the project area.	livestock troughs, storage tanks and hybrid energy systems to enable adequate production of water.

5.5.4 Focus group discussions with the community

This summarizes key findings of the focus group discussion held on 5th December 16, 2024 at Kaitese community baraza tree. The FGD comprised of 12 members of the community that were selected using the following criteria: -

Representative	No.
Male	1
Female	1
Youth	1
PLWD	2
Religious	2
PBO	2
Administration	2
Minority ethnic group	0
Education	1
Total	**12**

Methodology

The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) began with all 12 participants gathered in the same forum to address questions designed to assess the status of water supply in the area. A guide for the FGD is attached.

It became evident that the community in Kaitese was predominantly patriarchal, where women were neither permitted nor felt comfortable participating in the presence of men. Decision-making was regarded as a man's responsibility. To ensure women had an opportunity to contribute, the participants were subsequently divided into separate groups for men and women.



Figure 8: FGD forum for men



Figure 9: FGD Forum for women



Figure 10: Joint FGD discussions

Key findings

The main findings from data generated by the focus group discussions are summarized below. The consultation brought about valuable information also in terms of current water supply situation in the area.

- ✓ The quality of water supplied is good but the quantity is not sufficient.
- ✓ There is no WSP in the area, the water is managed by a committee. The committee is well represented including women, youth, PLWD;
- ✓ Major use of water is for domestic and livestock watering;
- ✓ They are dependent on livestock for livelihood;
- ✓ Average monthly combined household income ranges between KShs. 1000 – 3000.
- ✓ It is the responsibility of women and girls to decide where to source and collect water;
- ✓ The households majorly do not treat the water before drinking;
- ✓ Major waterborne diseases in the area include, skin diseases and a few cases of typhoid and diarrheal diseases, all resulting from drinking contaminated water.
- ✓ Guaranteed with supply of quality water, households are willing to pay about KShs. 100 per month. This is due to their low-income capacity;
- ✓ The area has no sanitation services and the locals use open defecation in the laghas and bushes as a mode of excreta disposal. This further contaminates the water for domestic use.
- ✓ Priority for the WSS should be to increase water kiosks.
- ✓ Major expectation for the project is convenience of water availability; reduced time taken to get water; reduced number of water-borne diseases.

Aspect	Men	women
Spend their day	Take the livestock to pasture; Rest Take stock to ensure all are accounted for. Takes charge of disciplinary actions in the family. A few young men work as bodaboda operators to sustain their families.	Fetch water Take care of the family - cook, wash/cleaning, prepare children for school. Mat making, burning charcoal Fetch firewood for sale. Offer casual labour to fishmongers (clean fish, filleting, drying). Take stock of the younger livestock e.g. goat kids left under their care as the rest are out grazing. Source and prepare lambs, kids, calves feeds. Prays for the family, always the one taking children to church.
Manage monetary resources	Women	Women
Key challenges	Insufficient water for livestock - improve water storage, construct additional watering troughs. Lack of market access to sell or buy livestock – project activities could spur a little business activities especially since staff will have to purchase for example food items to sustain themselves. Draught – Increase supply of water, increase storage capacity.	Unreliable sources of water especially during the dry seasons – provide adequate water kiosks close to home; No source of income hence poor living standards - project will offer job opportunities, women to be considered;
Construction and operation phase impacts	Job opportunities; access to clean and safe water.	Opportunities for business growth; short distances to access water; less time taken to fetch water; Possible harassment from contractor - governing policies

Handling GBV cases	Family reconciliation approach to resolving grievances. Referrals for support only happens where serious injuries occurred, and this is to the local administration, where the accused is surcharged in terms of livestock and is instructed to pay for treatment.	Culture upholds patriarchal system where women being beaten is taken as a normal thing. Very few cases are reported e.g. in case of injuries, where the man takes her to the hospital. This mechanism is not adequate and is not fair to the women and girls who are the greatest recipients of GBV cases. Forums to educate community on the negative impacts of GBV and reporting mechanisms for the same should be prioritized, in partnership with service providers for GBV.
Handling SEAH cases	The cases are handled the same as GBV cases. There's underreporting of the cases; this is corroborated by the county gender officer during a KII Session. In cases where sexual relations or pregnancy occurs, the responsible party is required to pay dowry and take them in as wives regardless of their age; Capacity building forums to the community on SEA/SH issues in this region should be prioritized.	

5.5.5 Consultation with vulnerable and IPs

This was undertaken using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The qualitative methods used were Focused Group Discussions (FGD), Key Informant Interviews, (KIIs), and Community consultative meetings. The consultant used local facilitators to undertake this engagement. This approach enabled the project team to build trust and confidence while undertaking the engagement directly and openly with the Turkana community in their natural location. In order to meet the requirements of Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS7), the consultant (with prior consent from the traditional structures) undertook the following activities:

- Used local facilitators / community liaisons who are trusted and speak the local language/dialect.
- Conducted a social and cultural assessment to understand community norms, values, decision-making processes, and sensitivities. The traditional governance systems and customary protocols were respected (e.g., prior permission from elders and their representatives before meeting community members).
- Ensured gender-sensitive approaches by including women-only consultations. Held FGDs with community in gender disaggregated and intergenerational groups in order to understand their pre-project situation, current situation and aspirations for the future.
- One (1) Community consultative meetings were planned at village Level. The planned meeting was with community's representatives: representatives of traditional council of elders for Turkana, elected leaders at county level, teachers, professionals from Turkana community, Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, leaders of local CSOs, women leaders, youth leaders.

They were given a detailed brief of the project after which they agreed to mobilize for community meetings. They suggested and agreed on representation, facilitation for those from far to attend the meetings, dates, venues, time and other logistics. They agreed that the chief of the location of the meeting would be the host of the meeting.

Community Consultation Meetings: The community consultation meeting was held in an open space. There were no restrictions on attendance and local language was used with local analogies when explaining about the project and its impacts. The consultant ensured the participation of vulnerable sub-groups, including women, youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities. The meetings commenced with a word of prayer said in local language by the eldest member of the traditional council of elders in attendance. The host chief invited all the participants to the meeting, made introductions of all the stakeholders present, the consultant was last to be introduced. The host chief made some remarks and invited the community representative to make remarks. The host chief then requested the consultant to inform the community members about the project.

It worth to note that, an Early Engagement and Relationship Building had been done by the WSP and Turkana county government during the project pre-feasibility stages. The consultant was accompanied by the representatives of the county government and WSP during ESIA study so as to ride on existing relationship through their early engagement.

Photos of the public Baraza meeting



Figure 11: The public baraza meeting



Figure 12: A resident raising a query for the consultant



Figure 13: A resident seeking clarification regarding the proposed project

5.5.5 ESIA Disclosure

The community was involved in conceptualizing the water schemes during initial consultations, which informed the preliminary designs and ESIA studies. The ESIA disclosure presented findings, addressed concerns from earlier consultations, shared the final (revised) designs after cost appraisal, outlined land requirements, and explained the O&M plan in line with legal, regulatory, and World Bank standards. The revised scope was disclosed on June 27, 2025, with the community appreciating the adjustments. Stakeholders were mobilized through chiefs, ward administrators, schools, mosques, and churches to ensure broad participation. At the centrally located meeting, community members—encouraged to speak in their language. During the ESIA

disclosure, participants sought clarifications on project cost, land issues, scheme integration, representation, and timelines. The project cost could not be disclosed as bidding was still in progress. Land conflicts were ruled out since the project will use community land converted for public use. Regarding land committees, only the CLMC chair is represented in the project's land committee. On timelines, the community was informed that tendering is ongoing, with a pre-site visit scheduled the following week. Key milestones identified included obtaining the WRA permit and ESIA license, land transfer, contract award, construction, and commissioning, with detailed minutes attached in Appendix J.

Below is a summary of the disclosure outcome: -

HORN OF AFRICA GROUND WATER FOR RESILIENCE PROJECT (HoAGWRP)-KENYA
Stakeholder Engagement Log & Issues and Response Report

Name of the Scheme: Kaitese WSS Project
Sub county: Loima
County: Turkana

Date: 27th June 2025
Venue: Kaitese Village
Time: 09:00 AM

#	Name of Participant	Question/Comment	Response	Reference to the CPR
1.	Peter Lowoya	Will the proposed project result in felling of trees?	Felling of trees will be limited to the corridor of impact only.	Section 7.4.3 - Impact on Flora (Natural Vegetation);
2.	Phillip Longole	What measures have been put in place in case of an accident involving the contractor's machinery such as trucks?	The contractor will develop and implement the community health and safety plan that establishes preventative and control mechanisms in line with good international industry practice.	Section 3.4.9 - The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007; Section 3.4.16 - The Work Injury Benefits Act, 2007; Section 7.4.13 - Community Safety and Security.
3.	Youth	Will the project utilize local materials in order to benefit the locals such as sand, gravel among others.	The Project will require materials, some of which will be sourced locally where possible.	Section 7.3.3 - Creation for market for construction materials;
4.	Village administrator	What is the duration of the project and what other benefits will the community get besides water? He also warned of the vices that come with contractors' staff such as unwanted pregnancies.	The project construction is expected to last 1 year. There are numerous benefits such as skill transfer, employment opportunities, improved livelihood among others.	Section 7.3 - Anticipated Positive Impacts During Construction

5.	Gedion Ekaldepa	Appreciated the world Bank project and asked if the process can be hastened as the residents are in dire need of water.	Due process has to be followed to ensure sustainability of the project. It is noted that the tendering process has begun	-
6.	Jackson Lotesiro	What is the size of land that the project requires?	The water infrastructure including water kiosks and pipeline is estimated to occupy 5.20acres. Ample land has been supplied to allow for other activities such as tree planting that will benefit the community.	Section 2.5 - Project land requirement.



Figure 14: Public Forum during the ESIA disclosure

6 Project Alternatives

This chapter seeks to identify project alternatives that can help achieve the desired objectives of the Project while at the same time causing minimal damage to the environment and the natural resource base. Other considerations include project sustainability in terms of management capabilities and technology used. The purpose of including alternative in the ESIA is to identify and evaluate alternative actions that accomplish similar goals and promote sustainability development.

Alternatives may include both design and location options. Allowing new alternatives and objectives to evolve in relation to environmental conditions and public preferences may be a solution to most of the environmental and socio-economic problems associated with the implementation of new projects.

An important alternative to be analyzed always is the "no project". This is a very important analysis because it helps the proponents measure the impacts from the project against those which would have taken place without the project.

6.1 Project Location for Proposed Boreholes

The boreholes are already existing within Kaitese area. Yield and water quality tests were done and this are the guiding study on availability of a very rich aquifer in the proposed area.

This is not a viable alternative as changing the location of boreholes for the water supply scheme would translate to higher implementation cost.

6.2 Alternative distribution Routes

The land in the Kaitese area is predominantly communal. The proposed route utilizes existing road networks and community land. Exploring alternative siting and distribution routes would require a complete redesign of the water supply scheme, deviating from the optimal route already identified. Such changes would significantly increase costs and extend project timelines for the proponent. Additionally, it would not be economically viable to disregard the existing infrastructure, such as the water storage tanks, which can be efficiently integrated into the project.

6.3 Alternative sources of water

Alternative 1: Groundwater sources

Loima sub-County is majorly dependent on borehole water. Extracting groundwater through boreholes remains the most common and reliable method for providing drinking water in Kaitese area. However, the long-term sustainability of groundwater extraction must be carefully managed to avoid over-extraction and aquifer depletion.

Pros:

- ✓ Reliable water source even during periods of drought.
- ✓ Can support large-scale water supply systems.

Cons:

- ✓ Potential for over-extraction and aquifer depletion if not managed properly.

- ✓ High-energy requirements for deeper boreholes.

Alternative 2: Surface Water from Seasonal Rivers

Using seasonal rivers for water extraction can offer a supplemental water source, though it is subject to seasonal fluctuations and can be prone to contamination during the rainy season.

Pros:

- ✓ Lower energy requirements for water pumping.
- ✓ Can support a diverse range of water needs in the region, including irrigation.

Cons:

- ✓ Seasonal variations in water flow.
- ✓ Higher risk of contamination from human and livestock activities.

Surface water sources are highly unreliable as they are only available during the rainy/wet season. The project area experiences low rains throughout the year which makes the source not viable. In addition, **t**his alternative would mean first desalinating and treating the water to make it good for domestic use which would be costly in the long run.

6.4 Alternatives piping material

Materials commonly used to construct water pipes include polyvinyl chloride (uPVC), cast iron, copper, steel and in older systems concrete or fired clay. Joining individual water pipe lengths to make up extended runs is possible with flange, nipple, compression or soldered joints. The project will use High-density polyethylene (HDPE) is a thermoplastic polymer produced from the monomer ethylene with a high strength-to-density ratio, HDPE is used in the production of corrosion-resistant piping.

6.5 Management of the water supply scheme

Alternative 1: Community-Led Water Management

Empowering local communities to manage boreholes and water distribution systems can lead to more effective management and ownership of the project.

Pros:

- ✓ Increased local capacity for water management.
- ✓ Better alignment with local needs and priorities.

Cons:

- ✓ May require extensive training and organizational development.

Alternative 2: Government-Led Water Management

A government-led approach involves the establishment of regional water boards or government authorities to oversee the operation and management of water supply systems.

Pros:

- ✓ More structured oversight and professional management.
- ✓ Better integration with national water policies.

Cons:

- ✓ Potentially less responsive to local needs and concerns.

Ensuring that local communities are meaningfully engaged in the project is essential for its long-term sustainability.

6.6 'No Project' Alternative

The no-action alternative is often defined by the baseline information and is crucial in the assessment of impact because other alternatives are weighed with reference to it. This alternative would mean that the project does not proceed. Without the project, the environmental situation will neither improve nor can we say that it will necessarily deteriorate. Development of the project on the other hand will improve water provision to the communities living within Kaitese area, Loima sub County. The no-project option will however lead to the following (general) major negative and long-term impacts:

- The targeted populations (for water provision) will continue to use the existing water supply sources which is erratic, inadequate and saline; and in some cases, the quality of the source is unknown.
- There will be loss of productivity and reduced ability to create wealth.

The *No Project alternative* is therefore not a viable alternative as the proposed water supply project will relieve the people of water problem. If this is applied, then the shortage of water in the area will persist.

7 Potential Environmental & Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the anticipated impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed Kaitese water supply scheme project. The chapter also presents proposed mitigation measures to help reduce the anticipated negative impacts. Detailed mitigation measures have been captured in the ESMP of Chapter 8 of this report.

The environmental baseline information collected and project description discussed form the basis for impact identification and evaluation. The impacts that are expected to arise from the project could either be termed as positive or negative, direct, or indirect, short-term, or long-term, temporary or permanent depending on their nature, area of coverage and their duration in the environment and have been identified in all the phases of the proposed sub-project cycle.

7.2 Categorization of impacts

The key issues identified during the assessment were evaluated using various components that individually or in combination with others give rise to impacts that require mitigation measures and monitoring. The significance of the potential impacts has been considered before and after mitigation measures have been applied. The following criteria was used to evaluate the significance of project impacts to the physical environment and the communities.

Table 6: Categorization of Impacts

No	Impact	Criteria	Classification
1	Impact Nature	An assessment of the type of effect the activity is likely to have on the surrounding project's environment	***Positive*** *– Affecting the environment positively*
			Negative *– Affecting the environment negatively*
			Neutral *– No effect on the environment*
2	Impact Type	Evaluation of how the impact will affect the project's environment	***Direct*** *– Impacts will be generated directly from project activities*
			I***ndirect –*** *Impact generated from secondary sources*
3	Impact Severity	This defines the degree to which the project affects the environment	***Insignificant****– Potential impacts are minor. The natural environment is not affected by the project*
			Low *– There is minimal effect on the natural environment. The social, cultural and natural, cultural and social functions and processes can be reversed to their original state if mitigation measures are applied*
			Medium *– Environment is Impacted but can still function. Negative impacts can only be partially reversed*

No	Impact	Criteria	Classification
			High *– Environmental, Cultural and social functions and processes are impacted and cannot be fully reversed*
			Very High *- Environmental, Cultural and social functions and processes are permanently Impacted and cannot be reversed*
4	Impact Duration	The period of time that the impact lasts on the environment	***Short Term*** *– The potential impacts only last for a short time - the period of construction or less.*
			Medium – Term *– The potential impacts last for approximately 10 years or half the lifetime of the project*
			Long – Term *–potential impacts can last for complete life cycle of the project*
			Permanent But Mitigated - *Impact will remain after operational life of project but appropriate mitigation measures have been used to reduce the impacts*
			Permanent But Not Mitigated - *Impact will remain after an operational life of the project. No mitigation measures will reduce impact after implementation*
5	Impact Extent	Defines the spatial or geographical extent that may be affected by the project or associated facilities	***Project Site*** *– Within the project boundary*
			Local *– Impacts extend beyond the project site*
			Regional *– Impacts extend beyond the administrative area*
			National *– Impacts are considered nationally*
			Transboundary *– impacts are considered beyond the nation's boundary*
6	Likelihood of Occurrence	Defines the chances that the impact will take place	***Unlikely*** *– No chance that impact will occur*
			Likely *– There is a good chance that the impact will occur*
			Certain *– The impact will occur whether mitigation measures are implemented or not*
7	Impact Significance	The significance will be rated by combining the consequence of the impact and the	***Negligible – No Action required***
			Low *– The impacts are within the acceptable range*
			Medium-Low *- Impacts are within the acceptable range but should be mitigated to lower significance levels wherever possible*

No	Impact	Criteria	Classification
		probability of occurrence	***Medium-High*** *- Impacts are significant and require attention*
			High *- Impacts are of great importance, mitigation is crucial*
			Very High *– Impacts are very significant. Potential impacts such as loss of a significant portion of a valued species or loss of effective ecosystem function*

7.3 Anticipated Positive Impacts During Construction

7.3.1 Creation of employment opportunities

During the construction of the proposed Project, there will be employment opportunities for both professionals and unskilled workers. Several workers including casual labourers, plumbers and engineers are expected to work on the project during the construction period. Semi-skilled, unskilled labourers and formal employees are expected to obtain gainful employment during the period of construction. With labour intensive construction technologies, the project will provide employment for youths and provide support to the Government of Kenya initiatives on creation of jobs.

The creation of employment opportunities is also beneficial from social point of view given the engagement of workers in productive employment, minimizing social ills like alcohol abuse. This positive social change in the social behaviour will be one of the anticipated transformational indicators in the project area.

Impact	**Creation of job opportunities**
Impact Nature	Positive
Impact Type	Direct/indirect
Impact Severity	High
Impact Duration	Long Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	High
Impact Significance	High

7.3.2 Injection of money into the local economy

A large sum of the project money shall be released into the local economy due to the construction activities. This money will be in form of payments for skilled and unskilled labour; Purchases of construction materials; and payments for local provisions including fuel, foods and accommodation.

Impact	**Injection of money into local economy**
Impact Nature	Positive
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	High

Impact Duration	Long Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	High
Impact Significance	High

7.3.3 Creation for market for construction materials

The Project will require materials, some of which will be sourced locally. These include sand, cement, ballast, hard core, lining materials, steel bars/ rods. This will provide a ready market for suppliers in and outside the project area.

Impact	**Creation of job opportunities**
Impact Nature	Positive
Impact Type	Direct/indirect
Impact Severity	High
Impact Duration	Long Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	High
Impact Significance	High

7.3.2.3 Skill and technology Transfer

The employment of the skilled personnel will have both from the economic and social point of view. The community members will learn new skills in handling water structures and this will enhance the community skills.

Impact	**Skill and technology transfer**
Impact Nature	Positive
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	High
Impact Duration	Long Term

Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	High
Impact Significance	High

7.3.4 Other secondary positive impacts

The reduction in the burden of water collection allows community to invest time to improve their livelihood through animal husbandry and other economically viable activities. In addition, to the application of various permits from various government agencies e.g., for construction works, increased business for suppliers and direct deductions from the contractor means increased revenue through taxation.

7.4 Negative Environmental Impacts during construction

7.4.1 Land Take

Physical and economic displacement, if unmitigated, may give rise to:-

- ✓ severe economic, social, and environmental risks.
- ✓ Impoverishment through loss of livelihoods.
- ✓ Loss of cultural identity, traditional authority.

The estimated land requirement for the water supply infrastructure, excluding pipelines, is 21,060 m2 (5.20 acres) for the construction of the administration and guard house buildings, generator room, pump house, water storage tank, sanitation facilities, solar panels support structure (PV Plant, and access roads. The land on which the infrastructure is proposed is communally owned, and unencumbered. However, a formal land transfer process is required, to transfer the earmarked land to public purpose under the trust of the Turkana County Government.

The process for access to unregistered community land (anchored in Community Land Act, 2016):-

i. Due Diligence (Section 8, CLA): Carry out background checks to determine the land's status, including its boundaries, existing use, customary tenure arrangements, and whether the community has initiated registration under the Act.
ii. Government Engagement (Sections 6, 7 & 8, CLA): Engage both the National Land Commission (NLC) and County Government since, under Section 6, county governments hold unregistered community land in trust on behalf of communities. Structured consultations should involve political leadership and relevant administrative officers at the local level.
iii. Community Consultations & FPIC (Sections 8, 15 & 21, CLA): Engage community structures—traditional leaders, elders, women representatives, youth, CBOs, and FBOs—in open and inclusive consultations. The Act emphasizes community participation and free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) before any transaction or allocation.
iv. Benefit Sharing (Sections 36 & 37, CLA):Define clear, equitable, and transparent benefit-sharing arrangements for any investment or partnership. The CLA requires that benefits

derived from community land accrue to the entire community, not just individuals or elites.

v. Community Consent (Section 8(4), CLA):Obtain written consent from the community through a prescribed community resolution/consent form. This aligns with the Act's requirement that decisions relating to community land use and allocation must be by a majority of registered adult members of the community.

vi. Approval & Documentation (Sections 15, 30 & 37, CLA):Any agreement (investment, MoU, or partnership) must be approved in a community assembly or through the community land management committee (once registered). Approval should be by a majority of community members, with decisions recorded in minutes, filed with the county government, and, where relevant, registered with the NLC.

Impact	**Land take**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Low
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Project Site
Likelihood of Occurrence	Low
Impact Significance	Low

Mitigation Measures

The following are the proposed measures to ensure risks of land take are adequately mitigated:

- ✓ The Project will align water pipelines along public roads and spaces to avoid any physical and/or economic displacement as much as possible, or infringement on the land rights holders
- ✓ Community consultations will be held on siting of the proposed livestock troughs and water kiosks.
- ✓ Where additional land for the project is required, the following processes and activities will be undertaken:
- ✓ Clarify the legal status of land rights holders;
- ✓ Engage with local authorities and traditional institutions to ensure customary rights are documented and recognized in project planning;
- ✓ Adopt FPIC from both the community and individuals with land claims;
- ✓ Engage both community leaders and individual land users and address expectations and grievances proactively;

- ✓ Develop and formalize access and use agreements between WSTF and the land rights holders (both communal and individual);
- ✓ Provide community-level benefits for communal compensation, and land-for-land, cash compensation at replacement cost, or livelihood support for those with use rights or structures;
- ✓ Establish a GRM that includes customary and formal pathways, with trusted community representatives and accessible procedures

7.4.2 Impacts on fauna

During construction of the project, there will be localized disturbance of fauna especially during rehabilitation works, excavations for pipeline and construction of storage tanks, Kiosks and troughs. The pipeline route will affect vegetation along the pipeline route. There will be potential loss of habitats for small mammals, reptiles, birds, invertebrates etc when vegetation is affected.

Impact	**Disturbance of Fauna**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Low
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Project site
Likelihood of Occurrence	Low
Impact Significance	Low

Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures to minimize the potential impacts on mammals include:

- There should be no killing or harassing of any wildlife escaping/fleeing to other areas during vegetation clearing process
- Restrict construction works within the site and avoid unnecessary disturbance of habitats.

7.4.3 Impact on Flora (Natural Vegetation)

The vegetation at boreholes site and along the pipeline route is dominated by indigenous and exotic vegetation. No threatened species was found in the area which is also protected against trade under CITES. During project implementation, there will be clearing of some vegetation. This may lead to removal or disturbance of the vegetation.

Impact	**Disturbance of vegetation**

Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Low
Impact Duration	Long Term
Impact Extent	Project site
Likelihood of Occurrence	Low
Impact Significance	Low

Mitigation Measures

The impact on ground cover will be restricted to the initial construction period, after which the affected ground cover is expected to be restored by re-vegetation.

7.4.4 Waste disposal

Construction activities such as site preparation, clearance, excavation, machinery and vehicle servicing and repair, tank construction, and borehole equipping will generate both solid and liquid waste. At the conclusion of construction, demobilization will also produce significant waste, including debris from the dismantling of laydown areas, other construction waste, and the removal of machinery. These wastes will vary from general to hazardous categories. While the impact is short-term, the disposal methods used for the waste may have long-term consequences. Solid waste, such as packaging materials, pipes, cables, sand, aggregate, and steel, generated during construction, will be carefully managed and periodically removed from the site to prevent contamination. The waste management system will also help minimize the risk of accidents from contamination, spills, and fires.

The waste generated includes:

- **Domestic waste**: Food waste, food wrappers, cans, bottles, and other spoiled containers, as well as sanitation wastewater.
- **Construction waste**: Packaging waste, scrap metals, construction debris, and discarded parts.

Receptors

Improper handling of domestic solid waste, such as paper and food wrappers, could result in littering around the site, which may be blown into neighboring areas. Other domestic waste may also accumulate on the site, creating an unhealthy environment for workers. If construction waste is not properly managed, it could pose health and safety risks to workers and visitors.

It is crucial that the sanitation facilities on-site are properly maintained to prevent sanitation waste from overflowing, which could pose health risks to workers and visitors.

Impact	**Waste generation and Disposal**

Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Low
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Project Site
Likelihood of Occurrence	Medium
Impact Significance	Medium Low

Mitigation measures

- At construction stage, the contractor will prepare Specific Construction Environment and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) which included among other; Soil and Sedimentation Control Plan, Spoil Management Control Plan and Waste Management Plan.
- Contractor to sensitize workers on waste management and the C-ESMP.
- Adhere to the EMCA Waste Management Regulations, 2006 (Legal Notice 121), and develop a detailed Waste Management Plan for implementation.
- The contractor to exercise waste segregation and to ensure waste not reusable or recyclable is cleared from the project site and disposed off as per NEMA and County Government regulations
- Solid waste will be collected at a central location on site, sorted and will be stored temporarily until removal to an appropriately permitted disposal site.
- Contractor to provide waste skips/ bins to contain wastes on-site e.g., for paper, used cement bags, used face masks etc.
- Where potentially hazardous substances (oils and greases) are being disposed of, a chain of custody document should be kept with the environmental register as proof of final disposal.
- Engage registered waste handlers to regularly collect and dispose the wastes.
- Avoid waste or vegetation burning.
- Prioritizing reduce, reuse and recycling strategies whenever possible.
- Minimize material waste by accurately estimating the required size and quantity.
- Promote the recycling and reuse of construction materials and opt for durable, long-lasting materials to reduce the frequency of replacement and associated waste over time.
- Ensure waste is disposed of by a NEMA-licensed waste handler.

7.4.5 Air pollution

a) Gaseous Emissions

Emissions associated with combustion of fuel from the equipment and vehicles. These emissions may be in the form of oxides of nitrogen as well as volatile organic carbons. Similar to other

combustion processes, emissions from vehicles include CO, NOx, SO_2, and VOCs. Emissions from the construction vehicles should comply with national or international standards.

Impact	**Air pollution Impacts**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Medium
Impact Significance	Medium

Mitigation measures

- Regardless of the size or type of vehicle, operators should implement the manufacturer recommended engine maintenance plans;
- Contractor should consider additional ways to reduce potential impacts including implementing a regular vehicle maintenance and repair plan.
- Ensure that all vehicles involved in the transport of construction material and staff, and machinery involved in the construction is properly maintained and serviced.
- Machines must not be left idling for unnecessary periods of time; this will save fuel and reduce emissions.

b) Particulate Matter/ dust

The most common pollutant involved in fugitive emissions is dust or Particulate Matter (PM). This will be released during excavations, movement of vehicles as well as materials delivery. Also, open storage of solid and dry materials such as sand, cement, gravel, will generate dust. The boreholes site at Kaitese project area is accessed through earth roads, the pipeline route will be along the road reserve which is expected to generate dust.

Mitigation measures

- Develop and implement as part of the C-ESMP, a Dust Management Plan (DMP) and Undertake inspections to ensure compliance with the Dust Management Plan;
- Use of dust control methods, such as covers, water suppression, or increased moisture content for open materials storage piles, or controls;
- Extra care must be taken to reduce dust in periods when wind speed is greatest and the rainfall amounts are lowest. This will involve extra wetting of the construction area to suppress dust particles.
- All raw materials must be sourced as close as possible to the construction site thus reducing the emissions from vehicular traffic.
- Exposed soils should be compacted for prevention of dust;
- Liaise with local communities to forewarn of potentially dusty activities;

- Minimize drop heights when loading stockpiles or transferring materials
- Avoid waste or vegetation burning;
- Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s) and take appropriate action to remedy;
- Erect solid screens if feasible around stockpiles.

7.4.6 Soil Erosion and compaction

The activities during the construction phase of the project could have significant short-term negative effects on the soil. These impacts arise from changes in soil structure due to vegetation removal and excavation during the pipeline installation, which will expose large areas of soil to the elements, potentially leading to erosion. The movement of heavy machinery on site could also cause soil compaction and further erosion. Excavation will result in piles of excavated earth, and after using this material for backfilling, any excess soil should be properly managed to reduce its impact on the surrounding environment.

Impact	**Soil erosion and compaction**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Project Site
Likelihood of Occurrence	Low
Impact Significance	Medium Low

Mitigation Measures:

- Excavation in sloped areas should be avoided on rainy days.
- Soil excavated for the pipeline should be used for backfilling, with any excess soil spread evenly and compacted.
- Topsoil disturbed during site development should be used to restore the platform surface.
- Vegetation should only be removed from areas directly within the project footprint.
- Minimize vehicle movement over bare soil to reduce the risk of soil compaction.
- At construction stage, the contractor will prepare Specific Construction Environment and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) which included among other: Soil and Sedimentation Control Plan, Spoil Management Control Plan and Waste Management Plan.

7.4.7 Noise and vibration

The site preparation for the storage tanks and rehabilitation of boreholes during construction phases may have the most negative impact to the ambient noise and vibration in the project area especially the settlement within the proximity of the active sites. Further majority of the work around the boreholes is not associated with deep excavation/drilling or rock breaking that result

to excessive vibrations resulting from equipment's such drillers. Still, a number of measures may be undertaken by the contractor to reduce the impact of noise on the existing and potential residents as well as the workers involved in the project.

This is temporary, however, and the aim at this point is to make the increase in noise as small as possible until this phase is complete. The cumulative impact of the construction activities occurring simultaneously may increase the noise and vibration levels in the area significantly.

Impact	**Noise and vibration risks**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Low
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Project site
Likelihood of Occurrence	Low
Impact Significance	Low

Mitigation Measures

- Adherence to NEMA maximum permissible noise levels for construction sites;
- Construction hours should be limited to the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. daily
- Construction activities should be undertaken through the use of small mechanical devices and manual labour, as much as practically possible.
- Ensure that construction activities for the project are staggered to decrease the levels of noise and vibration in the area
- Where possible silenced machinery and instruments should be employed to reduce the impact of noise on the existing residents and workers.
- Machinery, vehicles and instruments that emit high levels of noise should be used on a phased basis to reduce the overall impact.
- Throttle settings will be reduced, and equipment and plant turned off, when not being used
- Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and clothing (PPE/C) including ear buds to workers.

7.4.8 Water pollution and contamination

The activities involved in this phase of the development may cause a major negative long-term impact on the surface and ground water quality within the area. During construction, waste in form of rubble, dust and excavated material and other forms may cause pollution to water quality that can affect downstream users. Potential sources of water pollution include site runoff and drainage from excavation activities, effluent from general construction activities, un-serviced plant and equipment on site (or even servicing equipment on site) could result to oils and fuels leaks that could contaminate the river rising the BoD and adversely affecting aquatic organism in

the rivers/ streams and sewage effluent from the construction workforce. Though the project magnitude is not that big, care and caution has to be taken to ensure no spills take place at the site.

Impact	**Water pollution**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Medium Term
Impact Extent	Project site
Likelihood of Occurrence	Medium
Impact Significance	Medium – high

Mitigation Measures

- Ensure that no oil/ fuel spills at the site which may affect the water quality. Restrict vehicle/ machine servicing to designated yards equipment with sump to contain used oil, or restrict servicing and fueling to licensed dealers' yards
- No hydrocarbon-contaminated water may be discharged into the river.
- Provide workers at the development site with sanitation facilities during this phase of the development.
- Store all raw materials away from the vicinity of water bodies located on the project area to avoid contamination in these areas.
- General waste generated during this phase of the development must be stockpiled in one central area of the project site, away from existing reservoir and collected, transported and disposed of appropriately at the designated disposal site by county government.
- Earth stockpiles will be seeded as soon as possible, covered with geotextile mats or surrounded by a band to minimize the risk of sediment-rich runoff
- Tools and plant will be cleaned in designated areas within the site where runoff can be isolated for treatment before discharge to the river
- Discharge of Grey water or uncontrolled discharges from the site/working areas (including wash down areas) to adjacent rivers shall not be permitted
- Water containing pollutants such as cements, concrete, lime, chemicals and fuels shall be discharged into a conservancy tank for planned removal from site
- Works that are likely to generate silt-laden runoff such excavations will be undertaken preferentially during the drier months of the year; December-March
- Maintain spill response kits at the site office.

The magnitude of this impact is likely to be low considering the water bodies are far from site.

7.4.9 Community Disruption

The entire project pipelines will be along road reserves with two minor road crossings. The project area roads will be affected by either the pipeline crossings or encroachment of the Right of Way by the construction equipment and materials.

Access to the homes will be affected because the project will be aligned along the road which is used by the residents to access their homes. The excavation works to depths of 900mm for the laying of pipeline will interfere temporarily with accesses hence, inconveniencing the users.

Impact	**Disturbance of Traffic or blockage of access**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Unlikely
Impact Significance	Medium Low

Mitigation measures

- Implement the stakeholder engagement plan to ensure timely project information sharing with the community and stakeholders.
- Continuous community engagement and prior information disclosure.
- Prioritize backfilling at road crossings, home and businesses accesses.
- Hoard and provide safety signs on road crossings.
- Provide diversions or temporary passages where roads are closed due to works.
- Expedite construction works so as to reduce the times where roads are blocked.
- Alternatives access ways should be communicated to the community.
- Provide temporary accesses to business and homes on excavated sections.

7.4.10 Labour Conflicts and Forced Labour

During construction, labor unrests can lead to disruption of business operations, bringing critical projects to a halt and resulting in delayed schedules and reputational damages. Labor management procedures refer to the Rules and Policies which govern and organize employment. The Labor Management Procedures is intended to support the project to achieve the following;

7. Increased production.
8. Reduced turnover.
9. Enable managers and supervisors to forecast workforce requirements.
10. Track productivity.
11. Provide essential training and coaching for employees not meeting their goals.
12. Ensure operations are running smoothly.
13. Provide for recruitment of workers separate between skilled and non-skilled workers
14. Implement the workers grievances procedures as provided in the project Grievance Mechanism
15. Recruit and maintain women in the workforce

Impact	Labour conflicts and labour influx
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation Measures

- Implement labour management procedures.
- Developing criteria (skills and qualifications) for all positions due for recruitment.
- Documenting relevant worker information including terms of employment.
- Ensure equal opportunity and fair treatment during recruitment.
- Protection of workers legal right to form unions or other workers organizations of their own choosing and to bargain collectively with their employers.
- No employment of underage persons (under 18 years).
- Implement the workers grievance mechanism for all direct workers and contracted workers.
- Compliance to labour relations practices as provided for by Kenya legislations and International Labour Organisation;
- Advertising at the local villages and markets for any position that needs to be filled; and
- Disclosure of labour forecasts and labour returns to the community members periodically.
- Sub-contractor requirement to submit a past forced labour performance declaration, and a declaration of ongoing Bidder commitment to prevent, monitor and report on any forced labour.
- Include in contracts with subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers of materials (pipes, fittings, solar panels and equipment) obligations to prevent Forced Labor among the staff, employees, workers and any other person employed or engaged by the Subcontractor/ supplier/ manufacturer.
- The Contractor, including its Subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers, shall not employ or engage forced labour. Forced labour consists of any work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty, and includes any kind of involuntary or compulsory labour, such as indentured labour, bonded labour or similar labour-contracting arrangements

7.4.11 Labour Influx

The influx of migrant workers may increase incidences of communicable diseases, conflict, insecurity, theft, SGBV and increased pressure on social amenities. Non-local people hired directly

by the project or main contractors may lead to direct labour influx. Non-local people who come to the area seeking association with the project workforce, including workers' families, speculative job seekers, or those involved in related businesses. This movements may lead to increased demand and competition for water, electricity, housing, and other local services, such as social and health services such as increased spread of communicable diseases, and increased drug and alcohol use, violence, rates of illicit behaviour and crime.

Impact	**Occupational health and safety risks**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation Measures.

- Implement the project labour influx management plan.
- Prioritize local labour force.
- Regular community engagements.
- Regular community and project workers training, awareness and sensitization on HIV/AIDS.
- Clear and culturally sensitive GM and SEAH/GBV procedures at the project site.
- Contractors provide adequate welfare amenities for their staff including accommodation and supplies.
- Provision of opportunities for workers to regularly return to their families through long weekends on paydays.
- Ensuring that children and minors are not employed directly or indirectly on the project.
- Water conservation and recycling of water.
- Use of wood for fuel prohibited.
- All project workers to be trained on SEAH and sign the Code of Ethical Conduct (CoC).

7.4.12 Occupational Health and Safety Risks

Use of machinery during construction which include backhoe excavator, water bowser, tipper truck, double cab pick-up, poker vibrator, concrete mixer, dewatering pump, pressure testing kit, and plate compactor presents safety hazards to the workers and the community. The sources of impact on the health and safety of project workers will arise from the following construction activities:

- Site clearing activities.
- Excavation works up to depths of 900mm and ground levelling.
- Working at trenches and excavated areas.

- Use of heavy machinery.
- Construction noise.

Arising from the above-mentioned activities that will take place during construction, the workers and other personnel at the project will be exposed to impacts as follows:

- Injuries associated with operation of machinery.
- Injuries arising from loading, unloading and lifting heavy materials.
- Health impacts arising from being exposed to fugitive dust and exhaust emissions.
- Potential injury from falls into the 900mm deep excavation.
- Impacts from exposure to excessive noise.
- Injury from slips and fall.
- Overexertion injuries/illnesses.
- Injury from project vehicle accidents.

Impact	**Occupational health and safety risks**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation Measures:

- Develop a health and safety management plan.
- Ensure compliance to OSHA 2007.
- Undertake safety risk assessments before commencement of works.
- Environment, health, safety and security induction of all project personnel.
- Matching personnel, tasks and competencies.
- Workers to be provided with appropriate/risk-based PPEs.
- Appropriate safety signs provided suitably.
- First aid kits should be provided and trained first aiders should always be on site.
- Provide appropriate fire suppression equipment's on site.
- Proper scheduling of activities to avoid workers being overworked.
- Machines/equipment for the intended purpose.
- Zero tolerance to alcohol and drugs at work places.
- Regular training of project workers on OHS aspects.

- Documentation and reporting of occupational accidents, diseases and incidents.
- Develop and implement an emergency prevention, preparedness and response plan.
- Provide conveniently accessible, clean, orderly, adequate and suitable welfare facilities within the site.

According to World bank standards on Labour and Working Conditions and Community Health, Safety, and Security, the mitigation measures and actions proposed are summarized in table below.

Issue	**Mitigation measure/Action to be implemented**
Working Conditions and Management of Worker Relationship	Develop a policy for working conditions and management of worker relationships. Aspect to be addressed include human resources policies and procedures, working conditions and terms of employment, workers' organisations, measures to ensure non-discrimination and equal opportunities, procedures for retrenchment grievance mechanisms.
Protecting the workforce	Provide undertaking that no child labour or forced labour practices (including trafficking) will be allowed in strict accordance with national legislation and the WB requirements
Occupational health and safety.	Ensure that the legal and WB requirements for occupational health and safety are integrated into a practical health and safety policy and procedure, that must be communicated to all staff.
Workers engaged by third parties.	Develop a policy with associated contractual obligations to ensure that institutions that employ third party workers are compliant with WB requirements. This focus must include measures to ensure that contractors are reputable and legitimate, have realistic performance management and monitoring procedures and the associated ESMS in place. It must be ensured that contracted workers have access to a functional grievance mechanism, either one provided by the contractor, or that of the project.
Supply Chain Management	Implement policy and contractual requirements to address the risk of child and forced labour practices, effective occupational health and safety measures within the primary supply chain organisations.

7.4.13 Community Safety and Security

Refers to the potential negative effects a project might have on the safety and security of the local community, including impacts on fire safety, traffic safety, crime rates, social cohesion, access to emergency services, and overall sense of well-being, often arising from changes in population dynamics, increased traffic, or disruptions to existing social structures caused by the project development.

The Table below provides a summary of the key requirements of the ESF pertaining to community health and safety.

Issue	Mitigation measure/Action to be implemented
Community Health, and Safety	A community health and safety plan to be developed by the contractor. The plan should evaluate the impacts and associated risks on the affected communities during the project lifecycle and must establish preventative and control mechanisms in line with good international industry practice. Aspects to consider include infrastructure and equipment design and safety, hazardous materials management and safety, ecosystem services, and exposure of communities to a variety of diseases. Emergency preparedness and response is also a requirement for consideration. Sensitizing communities on the construction safety and health risks and providing protection including watering the roads, placing signs on dangers around the construction and barricading/limiting access to construction sites.
Security personnel	An approach for the provision of project security must be developed. This approach will assess the risk posed by security measures to those inside and outside of the project site. This approach must be guided by good international practice and the principles of proportionality. The training, of security personnel will include safety measures, working with communities, and knowledge of and adherence to the law. Whether to use private or government security sources must be assessed and the respective risks and advantages determined before selecting an approach. The activities of security personnel should be monitored and all abuses or unlawful behaviours be investigated. The Security management plan (SMP) and sector SOPs will form the mechanism for community interaction regarding the security processes.

Impact	Community safety and security
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation Measures

- Regular stakeholder engagements to facilitate open dialogue with community leaders and residents to address concerns and incorporate feedback into project implementation including traffic management plan.
- Operationalize the grievance mechanism.

- Implement site specific construction management plans which in the event of inadequacy, could potentially pose health and safety risks and/or nuisance to surrounding communities. Such include noise, air quality, waste, and traffic management plans;
- Community awareness campaigns through training communities about project safety protocols, emergency procedures, and reporting mechanisms.
- Restrict unauthorized entry to project sites by community members as much as possible by installation of perimeter fences/hoarding around construction sites;
- Provide adequate security lighting in all project installations and sites.
- Undertake HIV/Aids awareness, training and sensitization programs.
- Accord the local people the first priority in employment.
- Employ at least two trained and qualified guards to man and guard each campsite during the day and at night.
- Install adequate CCTV cameras at the main entrance and within the campsite to monitor and secure the premises.

7.4.14 Impacts on Heritage, Monuments and other Cultural Resources

No heritage or monumental sites were identified within the project area during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study. However, Chance Find Procedures will be triggered if any culturally significant artefacts or physical cultural resources (PCR) are discovered unexpectedly during project implementation. These procedures will apply under the following circumstances:

- During excavation, construction, or earth-moving activities where artefacts or features of cultural, historical, archaeological, or religious significance are unearthed.
- Upon notice of or suspicion regarding the presence of cultural or religious materials by project workers, contractors, or stakeholders.
- When natural events such as landslides, flooding, or erosion during the project period expose potential cultural resources.
- When local communities or stakeholders report the existence of cultural artefacts, burial grounds, or other physical cultural resources within the project area, whether formally documented or not.

In such instances, all works in the vicinity of the find will be halted immediately, and relevant authorities—including the National Museums of Kenya—will be notified for assessment and guidance before work resumes.

Impact	**Heritage, Monuments and other cultural resources**
Impact Nature	Neutral
Impact Type	No Physical Cultural Resources present at the site hence no impact
Impact Severity	Insignificant
Impact Duration	None
Impact Extent	Project Site
Likelihood of Occurrence	Low

Impact Significance	Low

Mitigation Measures

- ✓ Implement stakeholder engagement plan to identify, document, assess potential project impacts, and determine appropriate mitigation measures;
- ✓ Avoid disturbance to cultural heritage sites by staking out the construction areas prior to works, screening with community elders;
- ✓ Train/make aware the construction contractor of how to deal with these sites, and ensure that there is supervision from contractors' side for the management of all such sites.
- ✓ Restore all sites to their original shape post construction.

Adopt the chance find procedures provided in Appendix XI

7.4.15 Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (SEAH)

This impact refers to sexual exploitation and abuse committed by Project staff against communities and represents a risk at all stages of the Project, especially when employees and community members are not clear about prohibitions against SEAH in the Project. The project will experience the influx of people who will be seeking employment during the construction phase, therefore, SEAH will be a critical aspect to be monitored.

Impact	**SEAH**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation:

- The project has developed a stand-alone SEAH Prevention and Response Plan that will guide the PCU, PIUs and contractors on how to plan for and management the SEAH risks. The SEAH action plan follows guidance on the World Bank's Good Practice Note for Addressing Gender-based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works (Sept 2018).
- The SEAH Action plan ensures that:
  - It clearly defines the SEAH prevention and response measures for contractors in the bid documents.
  - There is clearly explanation and definition of the requirements of the CoC to bidders before submission of the bids.
  - The project's social assessment includes assessment of the underlying SEAH risks and social situations, using the assessment tool to provide guidance on safety and ethical considerations related to SEAH data collection.

- Mapping out SEAH prevention and response actors in project communities and those in neighboring areas and share information on the referral pathway with workers and community members.
- Induction of all project contractors and workers on SEAH.
- Inclusion of clear provisions in the workers' CoC on SEAH.
- Sensitization of the communities on SEAH.
- Use of an oversight of an independent Third-Party Monitor (TPM) organization/Independent Verification Agent (IVA) (CSOs, international or local NGOs, academic partners, private sector firms) with experienced GBV staff for monitoring the implementation of the SEAH Prevention and Response Action Plan and ensuring all parties are meeting their responsibilities.
- Sensitization of the PCU/PIUs on the importance of addressing SEAH on the project, and the mechanisms or implementation.
- Ensuring that there is a functional GM sensitive to SEAH and that the workers and community members have access to it

7.4.16 Risk of Spreading of HIV/AIDS

The arrival of construction workers in the project area may introduce and spread communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Workers may also be exposed to diseases for which they have low immunity, increasing the risk of transmission between them and local residents. This could contribute to a greater public health burden within the community.

Impact	**HIV/Aids**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation Measures

- In collaboration with a local health service provider, or the Ministry of Health in Turkana county, provide awareness, training and sensitization for both the project workers and community members on HIV/AIDS and STI prevention.
- Health education workshops to provide information on disease prevention, safe practices, and access to healthcare services.
- Provision of protective measures including condoms at the construction site to promote safe sexual practices.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive health and safety management plan that includes strategies for preventing the spread of communicable diseases.

- Liaison with the local health facility to monitor HIV/Aids situation in the PA.

7.4.17 Violation of Children Rights

Violence against Children (VAC) is defined as physical, sexual, emotional and/or psychological harm, neglect or negligent treatment of minor children (i.e. under the age of 18), including exposure to such harm, that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. This includes using children for profit, labour, sexual gratification, or some other personal or financial advantage. This also includes other activities such as using computers, mobile phones, video and digital cameras or any other medium to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography.

The Children Act of Kenya prohibits contractors from "employing children in a manner that is economically exploitative, hazardous, and detrimental to the child's education, harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. The possibility of contractor children abuse is through hiring of child labour, also labour force on site might abuse children within the Project area through sexual advance that could lead to early pregnancies and school dropout including exposure to communicable diseases such as HIV and AIDS. It is also important to be vigilant towards potential sexual exploitation of children, especially young girls. The contractor should adopt a 'Child Protection Code of Conduct'; that all staff of the contractor must sign, committing themselves towards protecting children, which clearly defines what is and is not acceptable behaviour. That notwithstanding, the contractor should take responsibility if any of the suppliers and subcontractors contravene this law. The project has developed a labor influx management plan (LIMP) to mitigate on these risks.

The contractor will undertake the below listed mitigation measures.

Impact	**Violation of Children Rights and Forced Labour**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation:

- Domesticate the LIMP as part of the CESMP;
- Develop and implement a Children Protection Strategy that will ensures minors are protected against negative impacts associated by the Project.
- Training and signing of CoC by the project team;
- All staff of the contractor must sign, committing themselves towards protecting children, which clearly defines what is and is not acceptable behavior
- Children under the age of 18 years shall not be hired on site as provided by Child Rights Act (Amendment Bill) 2014.

- No engagement of minors in the project directly or indirectly.
- Compliance to children Act 2022.
- Conduct child protection training for workers, contractors, and local leaders.
- Display clear signage at the site warning against child labour and abuse
- Erect fencing or barriers to prevent children from accessing the site and other ancillary sites e.g. quarries, borrow pits.
- Include a strict prohibition on child Labor in all contractor agreements and CoCs for each worker
- Client and consultant to conduct regular labour inspections to ensure compliance.
- Sensitize parents, teachers, and local leaders on the risks of child abuse around construction sites

7.4.18 Exclusion of vulnerable groups from consultations and inclusion in designs

Exclusion of PwD, vulnerable groups meeting the criteria in ESS 7, women, children and elderly from consultations and inclusion of their views in accessible facility design.

Impact	**Exclusion of vulnerable groups from consultations and inclusion in designs**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation Measures.

- Domesticate and implement the Indigenous Peoples/Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (IP/VMG) Plan.
- Schedule meetings at convenient times and locations to accommodate women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.
- Focused engagements with the vulnerable groups. This will include dedicated consultations with the PwDs to understand their needs.
- Apply universal design in infrastructure to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities to the water points.
- Ensure that consultations are culturally appropriate, accessible, including the use of sign language interpreters, braille, and vernacular languages.
- Implement the designed gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate measures.

7.5 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures During Operation Phase

7.5.1 Water Losses

Water system leaks can reduce the pressure of the water system compromising its integrity and ability to protect water quality (by allowing contaminated water to leak into the system) and increasing the demands on the ground water aquifer. Leaks in the distribution system can result from improper installation or maintenance, inadequate corrosion protection, stress from traffic and vibrations and overloading among other factors leading to degradation due to formation of gullies and loss of revenues due to unauthorised access by both animals and humans.

Impact	Water losses
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Unlikely
Impact Significance	Medium Low

Mitigation Measures

- Regular maintenance of the water infrastructure ;
- Sectional meters and pressure management systems;
- Regular pipeline surveillance;
- Burst reporting and response mechanism
- Prompt repair of detected leaks, and using high-quality pipes with appropriate materials.

7.5.2 Groundwater Depletion

Over-Extraction: One of the primary concerns with borehole water supply is the over-extraction of groundwater. Excessive pumping can lead to a decline in the water table, making it harder to access water over time. This can result in the drying up of nearby wells, and negatively affect the availability of water for future generations.

Aquifer Depletion: Continuous extraction without adequate recharge can lead to aquifer depletion, reducing the natural water storage capacity of the ground. In severe cases, this can lead to subsidence (sinking of the ground surface), which can damage infrastructure.

In anticipation of the aquifer assessment studies in some parts of the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL) counties one may conclude that the sustainability of rural water supply is not at risk in terms of overexploitation of groundwater resources. Population density is low and water demands even including water for livestock is low compared to the renewable groundwater resources. In the Economics of Water study of Somalia (World bank) it was demonstrated that in the border areas, which are hydrogeologic ally, demographically and climatologically comparable to the rural areas of the ASAL counties, groundwater abstraction is lower than 10 % of renewable groundwater resources. This is below the critical 20 and 40 % scarcity and severe water scarcity levels, respectively (UNWATER), which are generally used as criteria for sustainable

groundwater development in the absence of detailed information. Critical situations arise only where urban water supply and large-scale irrigation projects abstract groundwater.

Impact	Ground water depletion
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Unlikely
Impact Significance	Medium Low

Mitigation measures

- The proponent should ensure it complies with the conditions of the water abstraction permit issued by WRA;
- Monitor aquifer water levels;
- Promote efficiency in water use among the beneficiary communities; and
- Conduct regular borehole discharge and water quality analysis.

7.5.3 Increase in Wastewater

Wastewater is anticipated to be generated, since as a rule of thumb about 75% of water supplied is discharged in the environment as waste water.

Impact	Increase in waste water
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation Measures

- Create awareness on reusing waste water for kitchen gardening or tree planting;
- Awareness creation on sanitation and safe domestic liquid waste disposal;

7.5.4 Outbreak of livestock diseases

The coming together and mixing of livestock from different households will increase the chance for the spread and outbreak of livestock pest and diseases. Possible outcome of this if not well managed will be poor animal health, reduced livestock productivity and even livestock loss.

Impact	Outbreak of livestock diseases
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct

Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation measures

- Liaise with the County Livestock Production Department to develop and implement a livestock disease management plan to ensure disease incidences are promptly responded to and addressed;
- In liaison with Livestock Department to sensitize the community on disease spread, monitoring and control

7.5.5 Security and conflicts

This is the project potential to exacerbate existing conflicts or create new ones within a community. The triggers include land ownership disputes, water access conflicts, and disruption of traditional livelihoods.

Impact	**Security and conflicts**
Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation Measures

- the project security management plan;
- Regular stakeholder engagements to facilitate open dialogue with community leaders and residents to address concerns and incorporate feedback into project operations.
- Develop and operationalize grievance redress mechanism.
- Community awareness campaigns through training communities about project safety protocols, emergency procedures, and reporting mechanisms.
- Promoting equitable access to water resources and services.
- Establishing systems to identify potential conflict triggers and respond proactively.
- Promoting responsible reporting and raising awareness of conflict issues.

7.5.6 Vandalism

Vandalism in construction sites is the intentional damage or destruction of property. It can include graffiti, broken glass, and damage to equipment and installations.

Impact	**Vandalism**

Impact Nature	Negative
Impact Type	Direct
Impact Severity	Medium
Impact Duration	Short Term
Impact Extent	Local
Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
Impact Significance	Medium High

Mitigation Measures

- Sturdy fences and gates to limit access to vulnerable areas;
- Using motion-activated lights to illuminate areas at night;
- Proper lighting in public spaces to deter activity in darkness;
- Ensure consistent follow-up with reporting and addressing vandalism to maintain deterrence;
- Educational programs in schools to teach responsible behavior;
- Locking gates and doors to restricted areas; and
- Public awareness campaigns about the harms of vandalism.

7.5.7 Potential Impacts during Decommissioning Phase

The potential impacts of the project during decommissioning phase are summarized in the table below.

No	Impacts	Description
1.	Concerns over Occupational Safety and Health	Hazards that the project may pose to workers and residents during the decommissioning phase are similar to those discussed in the construction phase above.
2.	Vehicular and Human Traffic Impacts	Movement of heavy machinery and equipment during the decommissioning is expected. These machineries will be used for ferrying workers and materials from the active site while equipment will be used for dismantling of the water project components.
3.	Impacts from Solid and Liquid Wastes	Decommissioning activities will generate both solid and liquid wastes such as: HDPE pipes, steel casings, planks of wood, sealants and other domestic wastes.
4.	Noise and Vibration Impacts	The decommissioning activities will be similar in nature as those during the construction phase. The impacts will be as a result of moving machines, communication of workers and outgoing vehicles transporting project materials and workers to and out of the project sites.

No	Impacts	Description
5.	Emissions and air pollution	Decommissioning phase activities of the proposed project will give generation to dust and exhaust fumes from vehicles and machinery. Dust emissions will emanate from pit excavation activities and movement of machinery in the project area. This directly affects the air quality of the project area.
6.	Increase in Social Vices	Just as in the construction phase, population of the project area is expected to increase due to an influx of workers during the decommissioning phase. This will directly affect the normal social set up of communities living in the project area thereby possible decay of morality, increase in school drop-outs due to available unskilled labour, possible child labour, petty thieves and increased HIV/AIDS incidence and communicable diseases.

8 Environmental & Social Management and Monitoring Plan

8.1 Introduction

The purpose of developing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the proposed project is to initiate a mechanism for implementing mitigation measures for the potential negative environmental impacts and monitor the efficiency of these mitigation measures based on relevant environmental indicators.This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) seeks to manage, mitigate and keep to a minimum the negative environmental and social impact associated with the design, construction and operation of the ground water infrastructure, WRUAs and catchment plans under the HoAGW4R and at the same time enhance the positive and beneficial impacts.

The ESMP aims at ensuring that the HoGW4R project is implemented the within the principles of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework and the applicable Kenyan ESHS regulations.

8.2 Overview of Proposed Site Activities

Below is an overview of the project activities for the proposed rehabilitation, equipping, and expansion of operations of the rural groundwater source of the Kaitese Water Supply Scheme Project:

8.2.1 Pre-construction Phase

This phase involves preparatory activities to ensure the smooth execution of the project:

Feasibility Studies and Site Surveys: Conducting of eligibility criteria and screening of boreholes, hydrological, geological, and geotechnical studies to assess borehole conditions and water quality.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA): Undertaking and preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study Report to identify potential environmental and social risks, including engagements and consultations with all key stakeholders and community members.

Permits and Approvals: Obtain necessary licenses, permits and clearances, including water abstraction permits, NEMA license, DOSHS Workplace registration, land use approvals, and construction authorizations.

Design and Planning: Prepare technical designs for borehole rehabilitation, equipping, and expansion.

Community Engagement: Engage the local community to ensure awareness, participation, and support for the project as well as incorporating of their views and concerns in the designs and at all stages of the project phases.

8.2.2 Construction Phase

This phase involves the physical implementation of the project:

Site preparation: Clear and level the area around the borehole for construction activities.

Rehabilitation of the borehole: Perform necessary repairs of the borehole to improve water yield.

Equipping the borehole: Install pumps, pipes, power systems (e.g., solar or grid-based), and control systems for water abstraction.

Expansion of operations: Build or upgrade infrastructure such as storage tanks, raising of main and distribution pipelines, and water distribution systems or repair of existing infrastructure such as masonry tanks.

Health, Safety, and Environmental (HSE) management: Implement measures to manage construction-related risks, including dust, noise, waste, and worker safety.

Monitoring and quality control: Conduct regular inspections to ensure compliance with design standards and environmental regulations.

8.2.3 Operation Phase

This phase focuses on managing of the rehabilitated and expanded borehole:

Water abstraction and distribution: Operate the borehole to supply water for domestic, agricultural, or industrial use as planned.

Maintenance of infrastructure: Perform regular maintenance of pumps, pipes, and storage facilities to ensure optimal performance.

Monitoring and reporting: Continuously monitoring of water levels, quality, and usage to ensure sustainable operation and compliance with environmental standards.

Community involvement: Collaborate with local communities and WRUAs for equitable access and sustainable management of the rural groundwater supply system.

Training and capacity building: Train operators and community members on the proper use and maintenance of the borehole system.

8.2.4 Decommissioning Phase

This phase involves safely closing or transitioning the borehole system at the end of its lifecycle:

Infrastructure dismantling: Removal of equipment such as pumps, pipes, and storage tanks if necessary.

Site restoration: Restore the borehole site to its natural state or as agreed with stakeholders to prevent long-term environmental impacts.

Waste management: Dispose of or recycle decommissioned materials in an environmentally responsible manner.

Community consultation: Engage the local community to plan for alternative water sources or solutions if required.

Documentation and reporting: Prepare a final report documenting the decommissioning process and lessons learned.

8.3 Objectives of the ESMP

The objectives of this ESMP are to:

- Identify a range of mitigation measures which could reduce and mitigate the potential impacts to minimal or insignificant levels and identify measures that could optimize beneficial impacts.

- To provide guidance on how to manage EHS risks in the construction and operation phases of the Project in compliance with EHS policies, standards and legal regulations and to ensure that Project commitments are fulfilled,
- To establish clear roles and responsibilities of the PCU, PIU, Sub PIU, consultants and contractors in the Environmental, Social, Health and Safety organization during construction and other project phases.
- To establish site specific plans and procedures to implement ESMF tools at the sub project sites, the tools include ESCP, SEP and GRM, LMP, SEAH/GBV action plan and SMP;
- Detail specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental, social, health and safety impacts of the project.
- To establish a method of monitoring and auditing environmental and social management practices during construction phase; and
- Propose mechanisms for monitoring compliance with the ESMP and reporting thereon.

Table 7 Kaitese Environmental and Social Management Plan

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
Preconstruction Phase					
Land acquisition Loss of pasture land Fencing of land restrict free movement of animals and people. Grievances related to land take/transfer	The proposed will require approximately 21,060m² (5.20 acres). The land is expected to be transferred from community to public ownership.	• The project alignment must avoid private land as the project component include outright land acquisition • Align water pipelines along public roads and spaces to avoid any physical and/or economic displacement as much as possible, or infringement on the land rights holders	Approved project design with that is not affecting private land owners	Engineering consultant E&S Specialists	WSTF MoWSI
		• Complete the process of land transfer from community to public before the operation of the project	Valid allotment letters/title deeds for the scheme	TURWASCO County Government of Tukana	WSTF National Land Commission
		• Hold community consultations to discuss the final design of the scheme, the associated impacts and project implementation timelines before construction	Minutes of disclosure meeting, Agenda and attendance register	TURWASCO County Government of Turkana	WSTF NEMA
		• Follow the land take procedures outlined in the project ESMF	Compliance report	Consultant	WSTF MoWSI National Land Commission
Construction Phase					

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
Potential soil Erosion	Site Excavation, Earthworks for Construction Works: Clearing vegetation for borehole infrastructure, water kiosks, pipelines, and livestock water troughs, Excavation of trenches for foundations and trenches, Storage of excavated spoilt soil and construction materials, Uncontrolled surface run-off from construction site Spillage of water during borehole testing,	• Develop and implement soil erosion control measures	Number of soil erosion control measures in the program of works, amount of resources set for soil erosion control	Contractor Supervision Consultant	NEMA
		• Minimize and restrict vegetation removal to the project footprint.	Project design that considers areas with minimal vegetation, Amount of vegetated area spared by the project	Supervision Consultant	
		• Expedite back-filling and compaction of excavated soil.	Number trenches that are backfilled and compacted	Contractor	
		• Use existing access tracks to minimize the need for new tracks.	Number of enforcement measures to ensure use of the existing routes during site access	Contractor	
Soil and subsurface water pollution	Spills of the fuel and hazardous chemicals stored at the site, fugitive spillage of fuel and used oil from equipment, poor management of construction and sanitation waste	• Develop and implement soil pollution prevention measures to include storage of chemicals, procedure for fuelling at the site and •	Availability of soil pollution measures in the program of works	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	WSTF NEMA
		• Ensure the waste oil, fuel, lubricants and other chemicals stores have an impervious surface	Number or availability of fuel and chemical stores with impervious surface	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	WSTF
		• training workers on handling of the hazardous materials/wastes; provide appropriate tools/equipment for transfer of the hazardous materials	Training records and plans, attendance lists, number of workers trained	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	NEMA

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
		• Regular maintenance of machinery to control leaks.	Program of equipment maintenance	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	WSTF
		• Engage NEMA registered waste handler	Valid waste handler license and filled waste tracking sheets	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	NEMA
		• Maintain spill response kits at the site.	Availability of a complete spill kit at the site	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	WSTF
		• Use of drip trays when carrying out minor servicing of equipment and fueling at the site	Availability of operational drip trays at the equipment servicing area	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	NEMA
Air pollution through generation of excess dust Nuisance to neighbours Impaired visibility;	Construction activities including Clearing vegetation, grading, and excavation works, use of cement, movement of vehicles and equipment. Wind blowing on bare surfaces and potential dust storms **Demolition works**: Removal of old, worn-out infrastructure or equipment	• Sprinkle water on dusty surfaces to suppress dust at the site and when working near dust sensitive receptors	Evidence of watered working areas where applicable	Contractor/	WSTF NEMA
		• Equip workers who are directly in the location where dust is dispersed with dust masks.	Number of workers with appropriate dust masks	Contractor	
		• Training the workers on air quality hazards	Air Quality Training included in the EHS staff induction, training records	Contractor Supervision Consultant	
Exhaust emissions from equipment & vehicles Nuisance to workers and surrounding	**Exhaust emissions** from vehicles, including particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), and nitrogen oxides (NOx), can contribute to air quality	• Scheduled maintenance of the machinery to reduce emissions including carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen.	Evidence of site specific equipment planned maintenance schedule	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	WSTF NEMA

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
Contribution to Greenhouse effect (global warming)	deterioration and pose health risks				
Noise and vibrations causing nuisance to the public	Material transportation: Movement of trucks and loaders. Excavation and construction: Digging and concrete works. Use of powered equipment. Borehole testing: Noise from pump flow tests.	• All Construction near noise sensitive receptors like schools, hospitals and residential houses should implement measure to minimise production of extra noise .	Noise control measures included in the program of works	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	NEMA County Department of Environment
		• All equipment should be maintained in good mechanical order and fitted with the appropriate silencers, mufflers, or acoustic covers where applicable. Lubricating and regular repair of equipment and machinery.	Relevant planned maintenance scheduled of the equipment available at the site, noise rating of the equipment	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	
		• Pneumatic drills and other noisy appliances should not be used after normal working hours.	Evidence of no night working policy at the site	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	
		• Workers exposed to occupational noise should be given noise protection equipment such as earmuffs and be taught how to use them and supervised to ensure such safety procedures are being adhered to.	Number of workers working in noisy environment with appropriate PPE for noise	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	
		• The public should be informed that short periods of noise may be inevitable but prior warning of when noisy activities are to take place and the days and times noise of when they could be expected should be widely publicized before the activity takes place.	Noise warning signs where applicable, evidence of noise agenda in the community consultation meeting	Contractor Supervision Consultant	

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
Loss and disturbance of the vegetation Introduction of alien invasive species	Site clearing, Excavation works, and pipeline laying disrupt habitats. Movement of vehicles on the vegetated areas	• Mature trees and vegetation outside project site will not be cleared.	Evidence of Measures implemented to avoid clearing mature trees and vegetation outside project site	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	Kenya Forest Service/ NEMA/ County Department of Environment
		• No use of herbicides/ pesticides for vegetation clearing	Evidence of proper methods applied to clear vegetation	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	
		• Re-vegetation of disturbed areas with native plant species.	No of tree seedling planted	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	
		• Control of invasive alien plant species through monitoring and physical/manual removal of invasive species as they appear as well as routine cleaning of newly deployed machines to the sites	Availability and implementation of measures to identify and control alien species		
Disturbance of fauna	Excavation, vegetation clearing, and pipeline laying disrupt existing minimal fauna in the project area	• Avoid clearing mature trees that are important habitats for birds and other small animals	Evidence of Measures implemented to avoid clearing mature trees and vegetation outside project site	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	Kenya Forest Service/ Kenya Wildlife Service
		• Create awareness among project staff (esp. plant operators) and local community on animal welfare and against animal harassment.	No of workers sensitized on protection of animals	Contractor	Kenya Wildlife Service
		• Protection of the encountered wild animals	Availability, Awareness and implementation of measures to protect stray animals	Contractor	Kenya Wildlife Service

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
Traffic incidents and accidents including nuisance to the community, violation of traffic rules, traffic disruptions	Increased vehicles: More construction and supply vehicles on local roads. Narrow roads: Existing roads unable to accommodate increased traffic. Construction activities: Blockage or diversion of roads during works. Heavy equipment: Slow-moving machinery disrupting traffic flow.	• Engage the road authority where the project will undertake road crossing and use of road reserve. • Excavation of trenches should be carried in consultation with the concerned road authorities.	Evidence of consultation with relevant road departments and agencies where applicable	Contractor/ Supervision Consultant	Kenya Highways Authority (KeNHA) Kenya Rural Roads authority (KERRA) County Government of Turkana
		• Erect warning signs of on-going works when pipeline crosses the road.	Availability of appropriate safety signs at the road crossing point	Contractor	County Government of Turkana
		• Adequate care/caution is taken so as not to cause any hindrance to the movement of traffic.	Traffic (vehicle, human and livestock) control measures where applicable	Contractor	County Government of Turkana
		• Alternatives access ways should be communicated to the community where road cutting is taking place	Number and condition of the provided alternative routes	Contractor	County Government of Turkana
Short-term disruption of community activities	Excavations along home accesses, business access and roads.	• Implement the stakeholder engagement plan to ensure timely project information sharing with the community and stakeholders. • Alternatives access ways should be communicated to the community.	Community consultation plan , number of consultation meetings	Contractor/ Supervision consultant TURWASCO	TURWASCO
		• Hoarding and installation of safety signs on road crossings.	Number of appropriate road signs installed	Contractor/ Supervision consultant TURWASCO	TURWASCO

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
		• Provide diversions or temporary passages where roads are closed due to works. • Provide temporary accesses to business and homes on excavated sections.	Number and condition of the provided alternative routes	Contractor/ Supervision consultant TURWASCO	TURWASCO
Labour conflicts and forced labour	Recruitment and salary/wages conflicts, working conditions and forced labour	• Implement site labour management procedures for the project based on the project LMP	Availability of the site specific LMPs	Contractor supervision consultant	NGAO
		• Contractors to be trained on the LMP for the project before site mobilization	Training records and attendance list	supervision consultant	WSTF
		• Developing and implementing criteria (skills and qualifications) for all positions due for recruitment.	Availability of recruitment criteria, number of workers engaged through the criteria	Contractor	WSTF
		• All the project workers to undergo induction and to be engaged formally via contract with start date, end date, job description, wage, disciplinary measures among others	Formal contracts the workers Number of workers with contract	Contractor	WSTF
		• Documenting relevant worker information including terms of employment.	Well documented worker information	Contractor	WSTF
		• Ensure equal opportunity and fair treatment during recruitment.	Formal commitment by the consultant to offer equal opportunities Number of workers recruited through transparent process	Contractor	WSTF

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
		• Protection of workers' legal right to form unions or other workers' organizations of their own choosing and to bargain collectively with their employers.	Human Resource Policy with workers' rights	Contractor	WSTF
		• No employment of underage persons (under 18 years).	ID for all the employed persons, evidence of no child engaged	Contractor	WSTF
		• Implement the workers grievance mechanism for all direct workers and contracted workers.	Availability of GRM that is relevant to Kaitese site	Contractor	WSTF
		• Compliance to labour relations practices as provided for by Kenya legislations and International Labour Organisation;	Legal register for the lot	Contractor	WSTF
		• Advertising at the local villages and markets for any position that needs to be filled; and	Number of job adverts placed in the chiefs office or common public area	Contractor	WSTF
		• Sub-contractor requirement to submit a past forced labor performance declaration, and a declaration of ongoing Bidder commitment to prevent, monitor and report on any forced labor.	Evidence of submitted forced labor performance declaration	Contractor	WSTF
		• Include in contracts with subcontractors/ suppliers/ manufacturers of materials (pipes, fittings, solar panels and equipment) obligations to prevent Forced Labor among the staff, employees, workers	Formal commitment to prevent forced labour	Contractor	WSTF

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
		and any other person employed or engaged by the Subcontractor/ supplier/ manufacturer.			
Social tensions: Potential conflicts between local communities and incoming workers over jobs, resources, or land. Public health risks: Influx of workers may lead to the spread of infectious diseases if health services are insufficient.	Increased competition for local resources: food, water, and other community resources. Social tensions: Unresolved workers grievances Hiring of workers outside the project area Increased demand on infrastructure: Strain on local transport, sanitation, and healthcare facilities. Cultural disruption: Cultural differences between workers and the local community	• Prioritize local labour force.	No of workers from Kaitese area employed in the project	Contractor/supervision consultant TURWASCO	WSTF
		• Regular community engagements.	No of community engagements	Contractor/ TURWASCO	WSTF
		• Regular community and project workers training, awareness and sensitization on HIV/AIDS.	Training Plan, No of the workers trained.	Contractor/ TURWASCO	WSTF
		• Implement clear and culturally sensitive GM and SEAH/GBV procedures at the project site.	Clear and culturally sensitive GM and SEAH/GBV procedures at the project site.	Contractor/ TURWASCO	WSTF
		• Provide adequate and appropriate welfare conveniences for the staff including washrooms, rest area and changing room	Number of sanitation conveniences and changing rooms for both genders, appropriate rest area	Contractor/ TURWASCO	WSTF
		• Ensuring that children and minors are not employed directly or indirectly on the project.	Policy against child labour, Identification Numbers for all the employees	Contractor/ TURWASCO	WSTF
Insecurity threats	Existing Intra and inter community conflict Unresolved project, land and intertribal conflicts	• Prepare and implement site security management plan in accordance with project Security Management Plan and SOPS.	Availability of approved site specific SMP.	Contractor/ TURWASCO	WSTF County Government of Turkana

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
		• The site specific SMP must be cleared by the E&S Team at the CPU before site mobilization • Have sufficient emergency response plan before mobilizing to the field		Contractor/ TURWASCO	WSTF
		• Use the county and community as entry points before mobilizing to the field	Evidence of consultation with CC	Contractor/ TURWASCO	WSTF
Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) hazards	Physical hazards: slips, trips, falls, and injuries from machinery or tools. Exposure to intermittent and occupational noise, dust, heat and chemicals, exposure to harsh climatic conditions, manual handling hazards, electrical hazards: Risks from installing solar panels and working with electrical systems, fall from height heights, falling objects hazards during steel tank erection Poor sanitary facilities may result in waterborne or communicable diseases. Traffic incidents and accidents at the site	• Develop and Implement a site specific Health and Safety Action Plan based on the project Health and Safety Action Plan	Availability and implementation progress of the HSAP	Contractor/ supervision consultant	DOSHS
		• Register the construction site with DOSHS	Valid construction workplace certificate from DOSHS	Contractor	
		• Undertake an appropriate Health and safety risk assessment and submit the report to DOSHS Eldoret	DOSHS signed copy of RA report	Contractor	
		• Induction of workers on health and safety before commencing works	Number of workers inducted	Contractor	
		• Engage a qualified and competent health and safety officer for the lot	Qualification of the Health and safety officer at the site	Contractor	
		• Ensure there are trained first aider and fire Marshalls	Number of trained first aider and fire marshals	Contractor	
		• Conduct daily toolbox talks	Records of Tool Box Talks	Contractor	

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
		• Provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and training on appropriate use. (Reflective jackets, helmets, face masks, ear plugs gloves, safety boots, etc.)	No of workers with appropriate PPEs	Contractor	
		• There should be adequate provision of the requisite sanitation facilities for human waste disposal	Clean and convenient sanitation facilities	Contractor	
		• Recording of all injuries that occur on site in the incident register, corrective actions for their prevention are instigated as Appropriate	Availability of incident register at the site Well filled incidents	Contractor	
		• The contractor should have a WIBA insurance policy to cushion self and workers against loss of income or an accident on site	Workers with WIBA	Contractor	
		• **Workers Welfare**		Contractor	
		• Ensure that all site personnel are provided with an adequate supply of safe drinking water, which should be at accessible points at all times.	Number of water points for the workers	Contractor	
		• Provide conveniently accessible, clean, orderly, adequate and suitable washing facilities within the site.	Clean and convenient sanitation facilities	Contractor	
Community Health and Safety		• Ensure the safety of residents by providing safety signs at strategic places around the access roads.	No of road appropriate safety signs provided	Contractor/ Supervision consultant	

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
				E & S Specialists TURWASCO	
		• All trenches must be barricade using the appropriate safety tape •	Trenches with barricading tape		
		• Cordoning off working sites to protect the public or unauthorized persons	Area cordoned off		
		• Use of signs and warnings on sites with high risks such as the elevated tank site	Number of appropriate safety signs installed at the construction site		
		• Reduce unnecessary speeding to control for accidents from the movement of pedestrians or livestock in the area.	Speed limit at the site and within the project area		
		• The elevated water tank to be installed a safe distance from human activities or property	Evidence of the consideration of community settlement in tank design		
		• The design and construction of the elevated steel tank to consider the changes in wind force in the area.	Approved design and construction methods		
Sexual exploitation and harassment (SEA-H)	Potential SEAH risk among the workers at the project site Workers may take advantage of power imbalances to	• Engage competent GBV / social safeguard officer	• Qualification of the GBV / social safeguard officer • Number of incidences (both reported and unreported), their investigation, solution	Contractor/Supervision Consultant	WSTF Gender Department Turkana County

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
	exploit local women or vulnerable individuals in the project area Lack of reporting mechanisms: Without proper channels, victims of SEAH or GBV may not report incidents due to fear of retaliation or lack of support.		and closure according to the SEAH Response Plan	Local Community Leaders TURWASCO SEAH Expert MOWSI	
		• Conduct SEA-H sensitization to the workers during induction	No of workers sensitized		
		• Background checks for the workers, subcontractors and suppliers.	Well documented procedures for background checks		
		• Conduct SEA-H sensitization to the community in the project area	No of community sensitization meeting		
		• Ensure all the workers signs the CoC developed for the project and sensitization of staff on responsibilities related to the COC and consequences of non-compliance; project-level IEC materials;	Number of the signed CoC		
		• Implement the project SEAH action plan with an Accountability and Response Framework as part of the C-ESMP.	Level of the SEAH plan implementation at the site		
		• Response to SEA-H: including survivor-cantered coordinated multi-sectoral referral and assistance to complainants according to standard operating procedures	Effective SEAH response plan		
Infringement of Children rights	Engagement of children in construction works	• Domesticate the LMP as part of the CESMP;	Level of the LMP implementation at the site	Contractor, Consultant and the WSTF	County Children's Department

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
	Sexual abuse of children in the project area by the project workers Exposing Drug and alcohol to children Workers working with the school	• Develop and implement a Children Protection Strategy that will ensures minors are protected against negative impacts associated by the Project.	Availability and implementation status of Children Protection Strategy for the Lot	Contractor, Consultant and the WSTF	
		• Training and signing of CoC by the project team • sign, committing themselves towards protecting children, which clearly defines what is and is not acceptable behaviour;	Number of workers trained on and signed CoC	Contractor/ Supervision consultant	
		• Children under the age of 18 years shall not be hired on site as provided by Child Rights Act (Amendment Bill) 2014.	No of the workers with national identification card numbers at the site	Contractor/ Supervision consultant	
Infringement of VMGs rights'	Exclusion of vulnerable groups from consultations and inclusion in designs Failure to implement SEP	• Schedule meetings at convenient times and locations to accommodate women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.	Implementing the FPIC and VMG frameworks as provided for by the project. Plan of public consultation that is appropriate for community	Contractor/ Supervision consultant	
		• Adopt the Indigenous Peoples/Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (IP/VMG) Plan	Approved IP/VMG plan	Contractor	Consultant
		• Focused engagements with the vulnerable groups. This will include dedicated consultations with the PwDs to understand their needs.	Number of VMGs identified and number of consultation	Contractor/ Supervision consultant	

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
		• Apply universal design in infrastructure to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities to the water points.	Design that is user friendly to PWD	Supervision consultant	
		• Ensure that consultations are culturally appropriate, accessible, including the use of sign language interpreters, braille, and vernacular languages.	Site specific GRM Involvement of site GRC	Supervision consultant	
Operation Phase					
Water losses through Water system leaks and loss of pressure	Improper installation or maintenance, inadequate corrosion protection, stress from traffic and vibrations and overloading	• Develop and implement a predictive scheme maintenance plan including sectional meters and pressure management systems, Regular pipeline surveillance and Burst reporting and response mechanism • Prompt repair of detected leaks, and using high-quality pipes with appropriate materials. •	Availability of predictive scheme maintenance plan	TURWASCO Contractor/ Supervision consultant	County Government of Turkana
Over abstraction of ground water resources	Excessive pumping Failure to comply with WRA	• Ensure there is water abstraction permit all the time	valid water abstraction permit	TURWASCO	WRA
		• Install the WRA approved telemetric meter and ensure monitoring of the yield.	Presence and/or number of working and calibrated telemetric meters	TURWASCO	WRA
		• Ensure quarterly payment of water use fee to WRA	Evidence of payment	TURWASCO	WRA
		• Promote efficiency in water use among the beneficiary communities through consultation	Number of sensitization meetings	TURWASCO	

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
		• Conduct regular borehole discharge and water quality analysis.	Water quality analysis reports	TURWASCO	County Government of Turkana
Supply of contaminated water	Exposure of water to pathogens at the storage facilities and from external sources Contamination of water sources by the livestock waste	• The animal trough should be located at least 100m away from the boreholes. •	Approved design and construction with the animal trough located	Contractor TURWASCO	County Government of Turkana
		• Fencing and protection of the borehole from livestock and wild animals. • All the water tank areas should be fenced and have controlled entry	Well fenced and protected borehole area	Contractor TURWASCO	
		• The borehole area should be manned and should have controlled access	Availability of the security personnel at the borehole area	Contractor TURWASCO	
		• Community health and safety awareness meetings	No of meeting	Contractor TURWASCO	
Outbreak and spreading of livestock diseases	Presence of large hards of livestock at the watering area Animal movement: livestock moving between regions, spreading diseases and pests. **Lack of vaccination:** Insufficient vaccination programs leaving animals vulnerable.	• Regular disease surveillance by the veterinary department and community •	No of disease surveillances undertaken	County Department of Livestock TURWASCO	Livestock Department-Turkana County
		• Sensitization of the community on disease spread, monitoring and control	No of meetings	County Department of Livestock TURWASCO	
		• Livestock disease management plan be put in place by the veterinary department to ensure disease incidences are promptly responded to and addressed	Livestock Disease management plan in place	TURWASCO	

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
Vandalism of the water supply equipment	Damages and recovery of valuable materials from the project infrastructure.	• Sturdy fences and gates to limit access to vulnerable areas;	Well maintained fence	TURWASCO	Ministry of Interior Security and Kenya Police
		• Proper lighting in public spaces to deter activity in darkness;	No of installed security lights where necessary	TURWASCO	
		• Ensure consistent follow-up with reporting and addressing vandalism to maintain deterrence;	Evidence of insecurity response measures at the scheme	TURWASCO	
		• Educational programs in schools to teach responsible behavior;	Number of the educational programs implemented	TURWASCO	
		• Public awareness campaigns about the harms of vandalism and supporting community policing.	Number of public awareness meetings	TURWASCO	
Water related conflict	Resource scarcity especially during the dry periods: Limited availability leading to tensions between users. Environmental changes: Climate change or natural disasters exacerbating resource shortages.	• Regular stakeholder engagements to facilitate open dialogue with community leaders and residents to address concerns and incorporate feedback into project design. • Community awareness campaigns through training communities about project safety protocols, emergency procedures, and reporting mechanisms;	Number of public awareness meetings	TURWASCO	WSTF County Government of Turkana
		• Develop and operationalize grievance redress mechanism;	Availability of site specific GRM, Grievances recorded, addressed and closed	TURWASCO	WSTF County Government of Turkana
		• Promoting equitable access to water resources and services;	Evidence of involvement of the communities in	TURWASCO	WSTF

E & S Impacts	Source of Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Measurement	Responsible Entity	Supervising Agency
					County Government of Turkana
		• Establishing systems to identify potential conflict triggers and respond proactively;	Effective GRM and SMP available at the site	TURWASCO	WSTF County Government of Turkana
		• Promoting responsible reporting and raising awareness of conflict issue; and	Number of public awareness meetings	TURWASCO	WSTF County Government of Turkana
		• Adopting the inter-community conflict resolution mechanisms			WSTF County Government of Turkana

Environmental and social Monitoring Plan

Activity	Monitoring and Measurement/Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of verification	Responsible
Preconstruction				
	Approved project design with that is not affecting private land owners	Before construction	Document review	Engineering consultant WSTF
	Valid allotment letters/title deeds for the scheme	Before commissioning/ handing over the scheme to TURWASCO		County Government of Turkana
	Minutes of disclosure meeting, Agenda and attendance register	Before commissioning/ handing over the scheme to TURWASCO		County Government of Turkana

Activity	Monitoring and Measurement/Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of verification	Responsible
	Compliance report	Before construction		WSTF
Construction				
Soil Erosion Control Monitoring	Number of soil erosion control measures in the program of works, amount of resources set for soil erosion control	Weekly Based on Activities	Site assessment	E&S Team Contractor E&S consultant E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU
	Project design that considers areas with minimal vegetation, Amount of vegetated area spared by the project	Before construction Weekly Based on Activities	Document review Site assessment	
	Number trenches that are backfilled and compacted	Weekly Based on Activities	Site assessment	
	Number of enforcement measures to ensure use of the existing routes during site access	Weekly Based on Activities	Site assessment	
Soil pollution prervention	Availability of soil pollution measures in the program of works	Weekly Based on Activities	Site assessment	E&S Team Contractor E&S consultant E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU
	Number or availability of fuel and chemical stores with impervious surface	Monthly Based on Activities	Site assessment	
	Training records and plans, attendance lists, number of workers trained	Monthly Based on Activities	Document review Site Assessment	
	Program of equipment maintenance	Weekly Based on Activities	Document review at the site	
	Valid waste handler license and filled waste tracking sheets	During and after dispatch of waste	Site assessment	
	Availability of a complete spill kit at the site	Based on Activities	Site assessment	
	Availability of operational drip trays at the equipment servicing area	Weekly Based on Activities	Site assessment	
Air pollution prevention	Evidence of watered working areas where applicable	Daily On need basis	Site assessment	E&S Team Contractor
	Number of workers with appropriate dust masks	Daily	Site assessment	E&S Team Contractor
	Air Quality Training included in the EHS staff induction, training records	Monthly	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor

Activity	Monitoring and Measurement/Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of verification	Responsible
	Evidence of site specific equipment planned maintenance schedule	Monthly	Document review at the site	E&S consultant E&S Sub PIU
Noise pollution prevention	Noise control measures included in the program of works	Before construction Monthly	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor
	Relevant planned maintenance scheduled of the equipment available at the site, noise rating of the equipment	Monthly	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor
	Evidence of no night working policy at the site	Monthly	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU
	Number of workers working in noisy environment with appropriate PPE for noise	Monthly	Site assessment Document review	E&S Team Contractor
	Noise warning signs where applicable, evidence of noise agenda in the community consultation meeting			E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
Minimal impacts on Flora and Fauna	Evidence of Measures implemented to avoid clearing mature trees and vegetation outside project site	Monthly	Site assessment Document review	E&S Team Contractor E&S Team consultant E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
	Evidence of proper methods applied to clear vegetation	Daily during construction	Site assessment Document review	
	Number of tree seedling planted	Monthly	Site assessment Document review	
	Availability and implementation of measures to identify and control alien species	Monthly	Site assessment Document review	
	Evidence of Measures implemented to avoid clearing mature trees and vegetation outside project site	Monthly	Site assessment Document review	
	No of workers sensitized on protection of animals	Monthly	Site assessment Document review	
	Availability, Awareness and implementation of measures to protect stray animals	Monthly	Site assessment Document review	

Activity	Monitoring and Measurement/Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of verification	Responsible
Measure to reduce Traffic Impacts	Evidence of consultation with relevant road departments and agencies where applicable	Before construction works	Site assessment	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
	Availability of appropriate safety signs at the road crossing point	Daily during construction along the roads	Site assessment	E&S Team Contractor E&S Team consultant Contractor
	Traffic (vehicle, human and livestock) control measures where applicable	Daily during construction along the roads	Site assessment	
	Number and condition of the provided alternative routes	Weekly	Site assessment	
	Community consultation plan, number of consultation meetings	Before construction	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor E&S Team consultant Contractor
	Number of appropriate road signs installed	Daily	Site assessment	
	Number and condition of the provided alternative routes	Weekly	Site assessment	
Prevention of forced labour and labour related conflicts	Availability of the site specific LMPs at the construction site	Before site mobilization Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
	Training records and attendance list	Monthly	Document review at the site	
	Availability of recruitment criteria, number of workers engaged through the criteria	Monthly On need basis	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
	Formal contracts for the workers Number of workers with contract	During site mobilization Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
	Well documented worker information	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
	Formal commitment by the consultant to offer equal opportunities Number of workers recruited at the scheme through transparent process	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU

Activity	Monitoring and Measurement/Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of verification	Responsible
	Human Resource Policy with workers' rights	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	HR Contractor
	ID for all the employed persons, evidence of no child engaged	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	HR contractor
	Availability of GRM that is relevant to project site	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
	Legal register for the lot allocated to the contractor	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
	Number of job adverts placed in the chiefs office or common public area at the project area	Throughout the construction	Site assessment	E&S Cotra
	Evidence of submitted forced labor performance declaration	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
	Formal commitment to prevent forced labour	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
Prevention of social tensions	No of workers from from the project area area employed in the project	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	HR contractor
	No of members of community employed	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	HR contractor
Prevention of SEAH GBV	SEA-H Training Plan, No of the workers trained.	Monthly	Document review at the site	GBV Expert Sub PIU GBV Expert PCU
	Clear and culturally sensitive GM and SEAH/GBV procedures at the project site.	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
	Number of sanitation conveniences and changing rooms for both genders, appropriate rest area	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Contractor
	Policy against child labour, Identification Numbers for all the employees	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
Maintaining site security	Availability of approved site specific SMP.	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU

Activity	Monitoring and Measurement/Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of verification	Responsible
	Evidence of consultation with CC	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Contractor
Workers Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) hazards	Availability and implementation progress of the HSOP	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
	Valid construction workplace certificate from DOSHS	Before Construction	Document review at the site	E&S Sub PIU E&S PIU and PCU
	DOSHS signed copy of RA report	Before Construction	Document review at the site	
	Number of workers inducted	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	Contractor
	Qualification of the Health and safety officer at the site	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	Contractor
	Number of trained first aider and fire marshals	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Contractor
	Records of daily Tool Box Talks	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Contractor
	No of workers with appropriate PPEs	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor
	Clean and convenient sanitation facilities	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor
	Availability of incident register at the site Well filled incidents	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor
	Workers with WIBA	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	HR Contractor
	Number of water points for the workers at project site	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor
Community Health and Safety	Clean and convenient sanitation facilities	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor

Activity	Monitoring and Measurement/Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of verification	Responsible
	No of road appropriate safety signs provided	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor
	Trenches with barricading tape	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor
	Area cordoned off	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor
	Number of appropriate safety signs installed at the construction site	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor
	Speed limit at the site and within the project area	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S Team Contractor
	Evidence of the consideration of community settlement in tank design	Before construction	Document review at the site	Supervision consultant
	Approved design and construction methods	Before construction	Document review at the site	Supervision consultant
Protection of Children rights	Qualification of the GBV / social safeguard officer Number of incidences (both reported and unreported), their investigation, solution and closure according to the SEAH Response Plan	Before construction	Document review at the site	E&S contractor E&S Consultant E&S Sub PIU, PIU and PCU
	No of workers sensitized	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
	Well documented procedures for background checks	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
	No of community sensitization meeting	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
	Number of the signed CoC	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
	Level of the SEAH plan implementation at the site	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
	Effective SEAH response plan	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	

Activity	Monitoring and Measurement/Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of verification	Responsible
	Level of the LMP implementation at the site	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S contractor E&S Consultant E&S Sub PIU, PIU and PCU
	Availability and implementation status of Children Protection Strategy for the Lot	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
	Number of workers trained on and signed CoC	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
	No of the workers with national identification card numbers at the site	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
Protection of VMGs rights	Plan of public consultation that is appropriate for community	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	E&S contractor E&S Consultant E&S Sub PIU, PIU and PCU
	Number of VMGs identified and number of consultations	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
	Design that is user friendly to PWD	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
	Site specific GRM Involvement of site GRC	Throughout the construction	Document review at the site	
Operation				
Prevention of water contamination	Availability of predictive scheme maintenance plan			County Government of Turkana
Underground water resource conservation	valid water abstraction permit	Quarterly	Document review	County Government of Turkana
	Presence and/or number of working and calibrated telemetric meters	Quarterly	Site assessment	
	Evidence of payment	Quarterly	Site assessment	
	Number of sensitization meetings	Quarterly	Site assessment	
	Water quality analysis reports	Quarterly	Site assessment	
Ensuring the water is fit for human consumption	Regular Water quality reports that are meeting the standards for portable water	Quarterly	Site assessment	

Activity	Monitoring and Measurement/Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of verification	Responsible
	Approved design and construction with the animal trough located	Quarterly	Site assessment	County Government of Turkana
	Well fenced and protected borehole area	Quarterly	Site assessment	
	Availability of the security personnel at the borehole area	Quarterly	Site assessment	
	No of meeting held with the community	Quarterly	Documents review	
Prevention of Livestock diseases	No of disease surveillances undertaken	Quarterly	Documents review	County Government of Turkana
	No of meetings	Quarterly	Documents review	
	Livestock Disease management plan in place	Quarterly	Documents review	
Prevention of Vandalism	Well maintained fence	Quarterly	Documents review	County Government of Turkana
	No of installed security lights where necessary	Quarterly	Documents review	
	Evidence of insecurity response measures at the scheme	Quarterly	Documents review	
	Number of the educational programs implemented	Quarterly	Documents review	
	Number of public awareness meetings	Quarterly	Documents review	
Prevention of water related conflicts	Number of public awareness meetings	Quarterly	Documents review	County Government of Turkana
	Availability of site specific GRM, Grievances recorded, addressed and closed	Quarterly	Documents review	
	Evidence of involvement of the communities in	Quarterly	Documents review	
	Effective GRM and SMP available at the site	Quarterly	Documents review	

Activity	Monitoring and Measurement/Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of verification	Responsible
	Number of public awareness meetings	Quarterly	Documents review	
	Number of public awareness meetings	Quarterly	Documents review	

8.4 Institutional Arrangements, Capacity Development and Training

8.4.1 E&S Organization

To support timely and effective implementation of environmental and social project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the ESIA's assessment of the existence, institutional arrangement / roles, and capability of environmental and social units on site or at the PCU at Ministry and at County levels. The ESMP should articulate the roles of such units, and where need be proposing the training of staff, to allow implementation of ESIA recommendations. Specifically, the ESMP should provide a specific description of institutional arrangements responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training).

8.4.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Implementing/supervising Agency	**Title of the responsible staff**	**Responsibilities in the ESMP**
PCU	Environmental Specialist	- Monitor and report on compliance with the ESMF and ESMP. - Ensure that subproject investments are screened, and safeguard instruments are prepared, cleared, and disclosed. - Review subproject environmental performance and prepare quarterly monitoring reports. - Ensure that environmental mitigation measures are incorporated into works contracts. - Approval of the CESMP
	Social Specialist	- Monitor social risks and ensure compliance with social safeguards. - Facilitate community engagement and consultations as per the ESMP. - Track and report on social impacts and mitigation measures.
	GBV Focal Point	- Monitor and manage GBV-related issues in the project. - Ensure that GBV/SEAH prevention and response measures are integrated into the ESMP. - Report and follow up on GBV/SEAH incidents, ensuring corrective actions are taken.

Implementing/supervising Agency	Title of the responsible staff	Responsibilities in the ESMP
PIU	Environmental Specialist	- Oversee and monitor environmental compliance at the subproject level. - Ensure that environmental mitigation measures are effectively implemented by contractors. - Provide guidance to contractors on environmental safeguards and practices. - Monitor and report on the implementation of the ESMP.
	Social Specialist	- Ensure compliance with social safeguards at the subproject level. - Monitor and report on the implementation of social mitigation measures. - Facilitate community consultations and social impact assessments. - Support the preparation and monitoring of RAPs (if applicable).
Sub PIU	Environmental Specialist	- Monitor the implementation of ESMPs at the subproject level. - Ensure compliance with national and World Bank environmental policies. - Ensure contractors' adherence to the EHS management plan and ESMP. - Report on environmental impacts and mitigation efforts to the PIU.
	Social Specialist	- Oversee the implementation of social safeguards at the subproject level. - Conduct community engagement activities and ensure stakeholder involvement. - Monitor social impacts and track the effectiveness of mitigation strategies. - Report on social issues, including land acquisition, resettlement, and community concerns.

Implementing/supervising Agency	Title of the responsible staff	Responsibilities in the ESMP
	GBV Focal Point	- Ensure that GBV/SEAH prevention and response measures are followed at the subproject level. - Track and report any GBV/SEAH incidents, ensuring prompt response and mitigation. - Conduct training and awareness programs on GBV issues for project stakeholders.
Engineering and ESIA consultant	Team Leader	- Oversee the preparation and review of ESIA and ESMP documents. - Provide technical guidance on environmental and social risks, and mitigation strategies. - Ensure that the ESMP is effectively integrated into subproject planning and execution. - Lead the preparation of monitoring and evaluation reports for the ESMP.
	EHSS Specialist	- Support the implementation of environmental, health, safety, and social safeguards. - Ensure compliance with environmental regulations and mitigation measures during construction. - Monitor environmental and social performance during the operational phase. - Provide recommendations for improvement in environmental and social management. Incident Reporting
	Social Specialist	- Ensure that social safeguards are incorporated into the ESMP. - Monitor social impacts and mitigation measures during project implementation. - Facilitate community consultations, grievance redress, and public participation in project activities.

Implementing/supervising Agency	Title of the responsible staff	Responsibilities in the ESMP
Contractor	Project Manager	- Ensure the implementation of the ESMP and safeguard measures at the project site. - Coordinate with the PIU and consultants for regular reporting and compliance. - Oversee contractor compliance with the environmental and social clauses in the contract. - Ensure timely submission of monthly progress reports, including ESMP implementation status.
	EHS Manager	- Oversee the environmental, health, and safety management systems on site - Ensure that the project complies with all environmental, health, and safety regulations and standards. - Implement EHS risk management strategies and monitor their effectiveness. - Report on EHS compliance and any incidents or accidents.
	Project sociologist	- Manage and implement community engagement activities. - Monitor social risks and ensure the implementation of social mitigation measures. - Support grievance redress mechanisms and address any social issues arising during the project. - Report on social impacts and ensure that the community's concerns are addressed effectively.

8.5 E & S Management Plans

Effective implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is crucial for ensuring that potential environmental and social risks and impacts identified during the ESIA study, are mitigated and managed throughout the project lifecycle. This section outlines specific Environmental and Social (E&S) Management Plans that provide a structured approach to manage identified risks and impacts systematically and sustainably. Each plan specifies clear objectives, responsibilities, timelines, and monitoring mechanisms to address all aspects of environmental and social performance. These E&S plans align with international standards, including World Bank's Performance Standards and other relevant regulatory requirement. The overarching goal is to promote positive environmental and social outcomes while minimizing adverse effects, ensuring compliance, and fostering transparency and accountability.

These E&S Management Plans include:

i.1 Construction Occupational Safety & Health Measures;
i.2 Security & Community Safety Management -Measures;
i.3 Pollution Prevention measures;
i.4 Traffic Management;
i.5 Waste Management;
i.6 Emergency Preparedness and Response;
i.7 Employment and Training;
i.8 Stakeholders Engagement;
i.9 Labour Influx Management Strategy;
i.10 Grievance Redress Mechanism;
i.11 SEA and GBV action measures;
i.12 Chance Find Procedures; and
i.13 Child protection strategy.

8.6 Costs of ESMP Implementation

The ESMP for Kaitese is not costed since the tender documents for the project will require the contractor to incorporate environmental and social obligations into their rates, as such certain ESHS obligations will be implemented at no additional costs to the contract sum. However, all the water schemes including Kaitese will be allocated resources to ensure implementation of the SEAH prevention Action Plan, Stakeholders Engagement Plan, Grievance Redress Mechanism and Sensitization of HIV/AIDS during construction.

8.7.1.5 Emergency Contacts

Before the commencement of the proposed project, it is essential to have an emergency contact list that encompasses key stakeholders, authorities and institutions to ensure quick response and coordination. Below is a list of key contacts to have:

Security Agencies

- Turkana County Commissioner & Loima Sub-County Commissioner
- Area OCS
- Kaitese Police Station
- Area Chief and Asst Area Chief
- Village Elders (Mzee wa mitaa)

Emergency Services

- Turkana County Referral Hospital Ambulance Hotline
- Turkana County Government. Fire Department
- Kaitese Health Dispensary and the settlements health centres

Govt Institutions

- TURWASCO
- Snr Hydrologist WRA
- DOSHSs Office Hotline
- NEMA Hotline

Contractor

- Health and Safety Officer

- First Aid Marshalls for each section
- Fire Fighters for each section
- WIBA Insurance Number (to notify immediately in case of incidence)

9 Projects Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

9.1 Background

Climate change creates several challenges for the water and sanitation sector, because infrastructure systems are highly vulnerable to weather and climate variations. Climate impacts due to the occurrence of extreme weather events include impacts on infrastructure lifetime and capacity. Although water supply systems and their infrastructure are designed to withstand typical weather patterns, the impacts of current climate change and those arising in the short, medium, and long term can influence the infrastructure itself, the efficiency of the network, operations, and the ability of the infrastructure to withstand extreme events outside the "typical" range. This indicates that infrastructures not only need to be reliable when submitted to standard load, but also be able to minimize the magnitude and duration of failures under exceptional conditions such as increased rainfall intensity, changes in precipitation patterns, and more extreme weather events.

The majority of the impacts to water supply systems are caused by heavy downpours and subsequent erosion and flooding the main hazards noted along the project area are related to:

1. Water quality;
2. Water quantity;
3. High operations and maintenance costs;
4. Flooding;
5. Washouts; and
6. Erosion.

To mitigate and adapt to the climate impacts, a number of strategies are proposed:

9.2 System Efficiencies

Development of a highly efficient water supply system that will reduce non-revenue water (NRW), i.e. leakage, metering errors and water theft, metering of water consumption to ensure balance between access and compensation, and installation of sectional meters to support system monitoring and regulation and promote leak detections and timely repairs.

9.3 Pipe type

The project will use HDPE (High Density Polyethylene) pipes which are produced in 100M lengths, this will reduce the jointing between pipes and the potential risks of water ingress due to saturated soils due to heavy rainfalls.

9.4 Depth of water pipelines

All conveyance and distribution pipelines will be laid at a minimum depth of 1000mm, backfilled with the excavated soils to ordinary ground level and compacted to consolidate the soils.

9.5 Catchment protection

The proponent in conjunction with Kenya Forest Services to promote catchment revegetation; borehole site, storage areas and other suitable sites to ensure that the infrastructure risks of overtopping and flooding are mitigated.

9.6 Slope protection measures

In pipeline sections with high grades to be protected with gabions, erosion control blankets and turf reinforcement mats, which can also be used for ditch protection, surface roughening, slope drains, gabion structures. Slopes will be protected to ensure that the risks of failures are minimized so as to protect the pipelines.

9.7 Clean Energy

The project during construction will adopt clean energy mechanisms for its energy requirements especially for office and residential energy demand. This will include solar energy, skylights and energy conservation training and sensitization.

9.8 Training and Awareness

Climate change training will focus on teaching project workers and communities about the science, causes, impacts, and solutions related to climate change. It aims to help individuals understand the complex nature of climate change, and to empower them to take action to mitigate and adapt to its effects both at work place and at their private spaces. Training will focus on raising the understanding of workers and communities on how to tackle the consequences of global warming, encourages them to change their behaviors and helps them to adapt to what is already a global emergency by reducing water usage and the consequent household total water demand.

10 Conclusions and Recommendations

10.1 Conclusion

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report has been prepared to provide comprehensive and relevant information on the proposed Kaitese Water Supply Scheme Project. It aims to facilitate NEMA's review, assess the project's sustainability, and determine whether its activities may result in significant environmental and social impacts. The report outlines mitigation measures for identified risks and includes an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) detailing the proposed implementation strategies. The ESMP serves as a practical tool for the WSTF Project Team and the Contractor throughout the project's lifecycle. To ensure accountability for implementing the ESIA's findings and recommendations, the ESMP will be incorporated into the Conditions of Contract and Bills of Quantities where applicable. The Project Proponent, WSTF, is responsible for ensuring these measures are reflected in all relevant documentation, including Tender Documents.

It is expected that the Project's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) will effectively mitigate associated impacts. The project's effects on the physical environment will generally be manageable and primarily limited to short-term construction activities, which will be addressed through appropriate mitigation measures. These strategies are outlined in the ESMP matrix in Chapter 8, covering various project phases. Based on the environmental assessment conducted and the project's strong economic justification, it aligns with environmental protection standards, provided mitigation, monitoring, and reporting plans are properly followed.

The ESIA has been conducted in compliance with national legislative requirements, county regulations, World Bank Operational Policies, and World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) guidelines. The assessment process included site visits, baseline environmental and social surveys, biodiversity evaluations, stakeholder consultations, and an analysis of potential project interventions. Experts assessed the environmental impacts associated with all aspects of the project.

Feedback from public participation and stakeholder engagements indicates broad support for the project. No significant barriers prevent the proposed water supply project from proceeding, provided the recommended mitigation measures and the ESMP are effectively implemented and integrated into the final engineering design and construction phases. The ESIA study team's recommendations are outlined in the following section.

10.2 Recommendations

The following are also recommended with respect to the proposed Project.

- That strict adherence to the Environmental Management Plans should be observed;
- That any unforeseen impacts shall be immediately notified to the environmental assessor to ensure that they are immediately addressed and mitigated;
- Project Construction works to commence after approval and issuance of the license;
- The project contractor shall need to hold meetings with local communities before commencement of construction to firm up agreements of engagement.

References

Government of Kenya. (2016). National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022. Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2003). The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003. Kenya Gazette Supplement No.56. Legal Notice No. 101. Nairobi County: Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2006). The Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulation 2006. Nairobi County: Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2006). The Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulation 2006. Nairobi County: Government Printer.

Government of Kenya. (2002). The Water Act 2002

Government of Kenya, (1999). The Environment Management and Coordination Act, 1999. Nairobi County: Government Printer.

Government of Kenya (1999): Population and Housing Census (CBS)

CIDP 2023-2027 Turkana County

Assessing Labour Productivity for Turkana County No. 58/2023-2024 KIPPRA

Turkana County Water Resources Factsheet A 3R and MUS Analysis

Exploring Kenya Inequality Turkana County KNBS

Turkana County Water Resources Factsheet

County Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027 Turkana County Government

11 Appendices

11.1 Appendix B: KII Consultation Log

CAS CONSULTANTS LTD
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND ENVIRONMENTALISTS
1st Floor, Le Mac Building, Church Road, Off Waiyaki Way, Westlands
P.O. Box 20023- 00200, Nairobi, Tel: +254 020 4445265, +254722829554
E-mail info@casconsultants.co.ke/casconsult@africaonline.co.ke

FEASIBILITY STUDIES, DETAILED DESIGN, ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENTS (ESIAs) (PHASE 1) AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF WORKS (PHASE 2) ON THE REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION OF GROUND WATER –BASED RURAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARSABIT AND TURKANA

...TION LOG – K.I.I

No.	Name	Signature
1.	Samson K. [redacted]	
2.	[redacted]	
3.	[redacted]	
4.	[redacted]	
5.	Amos [redacted]	
6.	DAVID [redacted]	
7.	EZEKIEL [redacted]	
8.	JAMES OBIERA	
9.	MARK ERULAN	DCS
10.	Joseph Ngange	DOL
11.	[redacted]	

AN ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

11.2 Appendix C-1: Minutes of the meeting

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FOR ESIA STUDY FOR THE REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION OF GROUND – WATER BASED RURAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN TURKANA COUNTY ON 5TH DECEMBER 2024 AT KAITESE FROM 10:15 A.M. TO 12:45PM.

Participants; i. The community	See attached attendance log
ii. Consultant	Kibet Koech Sheila Akinyi
iii. Technical team (TURUWASCO)	Jacob Mutua – Principal Environmental Officer, Turkana County Lawrence Koli – Water officer, Loima.
iv. Assistant consultant	Winnie Gachohi- Environmentalist

1.Agenda of the meeting

The agenda was as follows:

a. Opening remarks
b. Introduction of the consultants
c. Project Description
d. Comments from stakeholders
e. Question and answer session
f. Closing and adjourning of the meeting

2. Commencement of the meeting

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m. by the area Assistant Chief Mr. Jackson Esuguru Lotesiro, after which a word of prayer was given by Pr. Samuel Achuka Lodwar.

After the prayer, the Assistant Chief passed the apologies of the village administrator who was unable to attend the meeting due to other official duties. He proceeded to welcome all participants and thanked everyone who had turned up for the meeting, calling for their active participation as the meeting progressed. He ended by inviting the TCG water officer Mr. Lawrence Koli to introduce the visiting team that is the consultant and TCG staff.

3. Project description

Mr. Lawrence Koli took participants through a brief description of the project stating its nature and objectives. He informed that this was a major Government of Kenya project aimed at increasing access to clean water and its sustainability thereof. He explained that the project was targeting 2 boreholes within Kaitese village, one of which is currently non-operational, whereas the functioning one hardly met the water needs of the population hence required rehabilitation.

He invited Mr. Mutua to make his remarks before welcoming the EIA consultant to proceed with the meeting.

The Turkana County Principal Environmental Officer, Mr. Jacob Mutua explained that the requirement for an ESIA is enshrined in the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999, (amended in 2015) which is the framework law on environmental management in Kenya. He stated that the Act provides for environmental protection through processes such as Environmental Impact Assessment, which was currently being undertaken.

The consultant thanked all present for agreeing to participate in the ESIA process noting that their views and comments would contribute to the success of the proposed project. The consultant informed that the client had prioritized collaboration with key stakeholders, which is aimed at enhancing maximum support for the project.

It is crucial that stakeholders in any given development are identified and engaged at various levels with an aim of obtaining their views, concerns, suggestions and recommendations to be incorporated in the project. The consultant explained that it is for this reason that stakeholder engagement is being carried out. The consultant proceeded to give a brief outline of the project, the scope and anticipated environmental and social impacts.

The consultant explained that once the ESIA Report is submitted to NEMA, NEMA will then review the report and decide as to whether to issue an EIA license with conditions or not issue the EIA license within a period of 21 days.

At this point, the discussion was opened for questions and issues of concern.

4. ESIA process (EIA consultant)

Considering the anticipated environmental and social impacts of the project, evaluated in terms of severity, reversibility, longevity, and geographical scope, it has been determined that the water supply scheme requires a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). This study will facilitate a detailed identification and analysis of potential impacts and guide the development of appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures.

5. Plenary Discussions

The meeting then progressed to an interactive session moderated by the consultant whereby the residents of Kaitese were given the opportunity to ask questions, make comments, seek clarification, air their views, concerns and recommendations for incorporation into the project development.

Issues raised and the response given

Participants name	Issues/Concerns raised	Responses
James Kanya	Which phase of the proposed project is this?	The project is its design phase, hence the need to consult stakeholders. Stakeholders' views are key to the success of the project.
	When will the proposed project commence?	The project will commence immediately after getting the license from NEMA which will take a period of 21 days after getting the report.
Selina Amaret	When revegetation is done, will the contractor employ people to nurture the trees?	It is the contractor's responsibility to re-vegetate, he shall put in place all measures, in consultation with the community, to ensure the newly planted vegetation cover thrives.

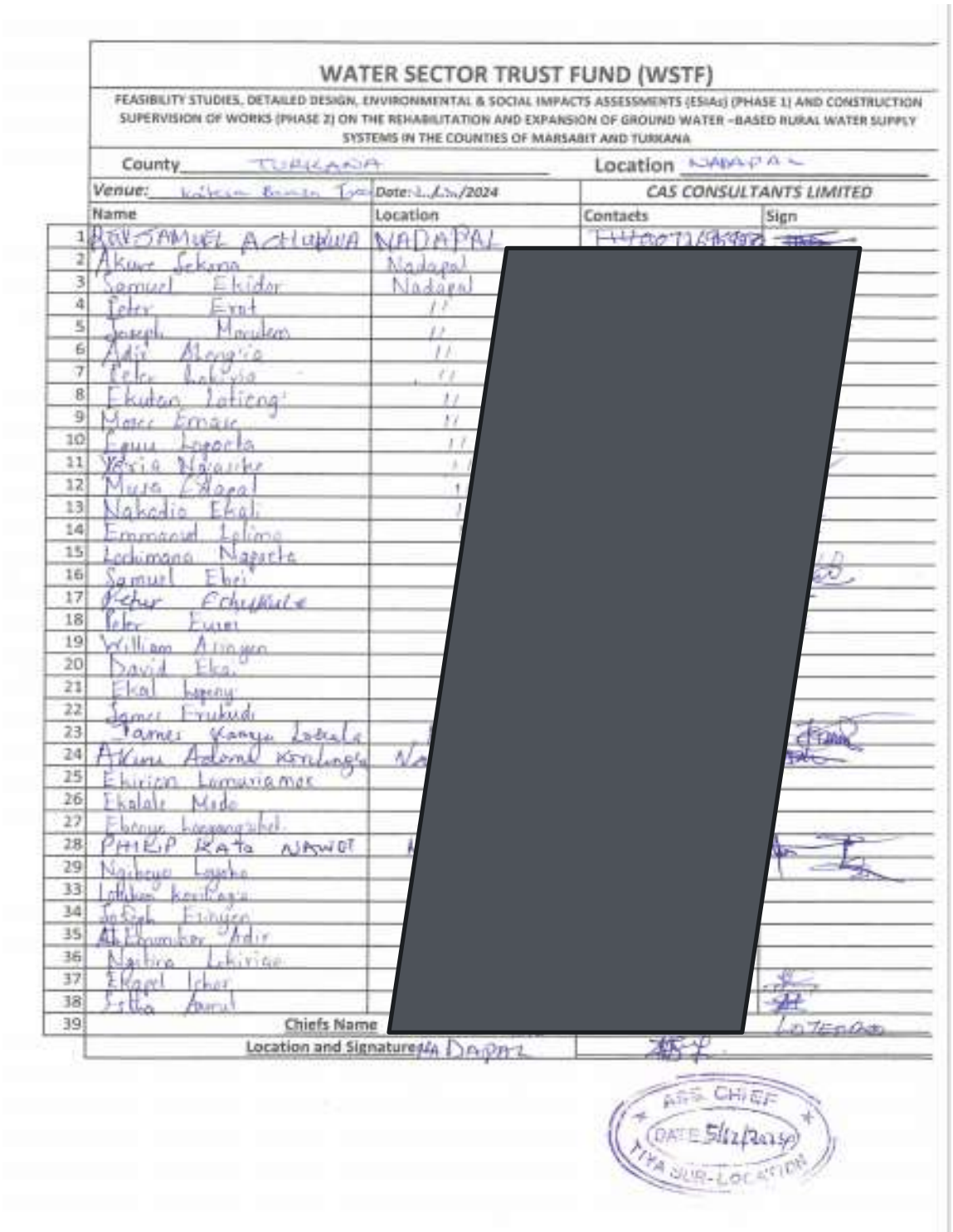
	Will the contractor supply water to individuals' homes?	Anyone willing to have their own connections are allowed to apply through WSP hence make the process legal. Illegal connections are not allowed. Those who request for individual connections must provide access for the same.
Peter Echukule	Will there be compensation for pipes passing through private land?	The distribution mains are not anticipated to pass through private land; hence no compensation is anticipated. The distribution lines will be along existing road reserves.
Jackson Esuguru	Appreciating the forum to sensitize the community on anticipated impacts of the project.	Disclosure of relevant project information gives opportunity for stakeholders to own and support the project.
	Will the water be free?	The current water supply is paid for, discussions from this meeting confirm community members are willing to pay. The tariffs will go a long way in supporting maintenance activities.
Selina Asiekon	What procedures are in place to prevent SEAH/GBV issues triggered by the project?	The contractor shall develop and implement a SEA action plan with an Accountability and Response Framework as part of the C-ESMP. The action plan has measures that are aimed at protecting the local people including the vulnerable such as women and children.
Anna Cheger	Will the contractor maintain the existing pipeline?	The contractor will improve the existing lines and put in place new ones as necessary to increase the distribution coverage.

	Will the project provide employment of locals including sub contracts?	During works, local community members will be prioritized for all job categories as well as local sub-contractors.
	A community member requested involvement of leaders as project goes on	A stakeholder engagement plan will be developed before works begin for implementation during works.
	Do you accept the ownership of the project?	The community unanimously accepts the ownership of the project.
	There being no other business, the chief thanked the community members and the community for attending the meeting and meeting was closed with a prayer.	

CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES

	NAME	SIGN	DATE
ESIA Lead Expert	Kibet Koech		
Area Chief	JACKSON ESUKURU LOTESIRO	ASS. CHIEF DATE ..... TIYA SUB-LOCATION	5/12/2024

11.3 Appendix C-2: Attendance list



WATER SECTOR TRUST FUND (WSTF)

FEASIBILITY STUDIES, DETAILED DESIGN, ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENTS (ESIAs) (PHASE 1) AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF WORKS (PHASE 2) ON THE REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION OF GROUND WATER –BASED RURAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARSABIT AND TURKANA

County: TURKANA Location: NADAPAL

Venue: Nadapal Town Date: 2./2./2024 CAS CONSULTANTS LIMITED

	Name	Location	Contacts	Sign
1	REV. SAMUEL ACHUKUA	NADAPAL	[redacted]	
2	Akuur Sekana	Nadapal		
3	Samuel Ekidor	Nadapal		
4	Peter Erot	"		
5	Joseph Mouleon	"		
6	Adip Mong'ia	"		
7	Peter Lokiyia	"		
8	Ekuteo Lotieng'	"		
9	Moses Emase	"		
10	Epuu Loporta	"		
11	Yosia Ngaaike	"		
12	Musa Ekapal	"		
13	Nakadio Ekal	"		
14	Emmanuel Lolime			
15	Lodumana Ngaarta			
16	Samuel Ebei			
17	Peter Echuchuke			
18	Peter Euuei			
19	William Aiyegon			
20	David Eka			
21	Ekal Lopeny			
22	James Erukudi			
23	James Kanya Lokala			
24	Atkins Adond Konlong'a			
25	Ekirion Lomuriamor			
26	Ekalale Mede			
27	Ebenye Lopongabel			
28	PHILIP KATA NAWOT			
29	Ngikoye Lopeke			
33	Lotikon Konlong'a			
34	Joseph Ekiyeon			
35	Ekamuker Adir			
36	Ngatira Lokiriae			
37	Ekapel Ichor			
38	Fatha Amuri			
39	Chiefs Name			
	Location and Signature			

ASST. CHIEF DATE 5/2/2024 TIYA SUB-LOCATION

WATER SECTOR TRUST FUND (WSTF)

FEASIBILITY STUDIES, DETAILED DESIGN, ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENTS (ESIAs) (PHASE 1) AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF WORKS (PHASE 2) ON THE REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION OF GROUND WATER –BASED RURAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARSABIT AND TURKANA

County TURKANA Location NADAPAL

Venue: [illegible] Date: 5/12/2024 CAS CONSULTANTS LIMITED

	Name			Sign
1	John [illegible]		194	
2	Rose [illegible]		459	
3	Jow ET [illegible]		99	
4	Pascalia [illegible]		07	
5	Rebecca [illegible]		79	R.E
6	Chegem [illegible]		82	C.L
7	Nakuel [illegible]		0	
8	Anna [illegible]		83	N.N
9	Nakiper [illegible]		59	
10	Selina [illegible]		491	EA
11	Elim [illegible]		78	E.A
12	Loibilit [illegible]		760	
13	Paulina [illegible]			DA
14	Derrar [illegible]		8	D.A
15	Akalem [illegible]		71	A.L
16	Nacuk [illegible]		98	N.E
17	Loilaba [illegible]		72	L.A
18	Reina [illegible]		614	R.A
19	Ekai [illegible]		87	EE
20	Akamuu [illegible]		84	QA
21	Rebeca [illegible]			R.A
22	Ayanae [illegible]			AE
23	Nyumpakwa [illegible]			NL
24	Lenkai [illegible]			E.L
25	Nelly [illegible]		56	N.M
26	Peter [illegible]		009	
27	Steven [illegible]		21	
28	Freddy [illegible]		926	
29	Anukadi [illegible]		30	
33	Susan [illegible]			S.A
34	Stella [illegible]		5	S A
35	Celina [illegible]		286	G.A
36				
37				
38				
39	Chiefs Name	Shadrack	Ekuwam	Lotesuda
	Location and Signature	Nadapal		

ASS. CHIEF
DATE 5/12/2024
TIYA SUB-LOCATION

MINISTRY OF WATER & SANITATION AND IRRIGATION

Horn of Africa
Groundwater for Resilience Project– Kenya (P174867)

COMMUNITY LAND RESOLUTION AND CONSENT FORM
(HoAGW4R PROJECT SITES)

State Department for Water and Sanitation

County

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Sub-Project name	
Component 1:	
Activity Code:	
Output 1.2:	
Name of Investment	
Project Location:	
GPS coordinates	
Estimated cost of the investment	
Source of Funding	
Financial Year	

Please attach the community consultation minutes and summary safeguards report explaining how the requirements for voluntary land donation for this investment have been met.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

1. As discussed in our community baraza on ..24/3/24.....to which all residents and regular users of the investment area (specify) .....KALNESE..... were invited. We the nominated representatives at that meeting confirm that the following issues were discussed, and the residents and regular users of this land are in unanimous agreement.
2. That, ...KALNESE VILLAGE..... shall be site of the proposed .....KALNESE BOREHOLE..... and that:
3. We all are aware that the land set aside for the investment is community land and no one is claiming individual ownership because it belongs to all of us, and no alternative claims will be made later on the land.
4. We have all agreed unanimously that the project implementation should continue.
5. We will all allow other neighbouring and cross-border communities access to the investment as agreed between elders of both communities.
6. We all shall strive to peacefully resolve any conflicts with other communities concerning the investment.
7. We will strive to peacefully co-exist and resolve any conflict arising out of the investment facility following due process provided by the laws of Kenya.
8. The land to be donated was identified in consultation with all residents and users of the land.
9. We all understand the likely impacts of proposed activities on donated land.
10. We all understand that the community could have refused this investment.
11. We all agreed to this investment and donation of the land without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities.

12. We all agreed that we do not require any monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives as a condition for the donation.
13. Donation of land will not adversely affect the livelihoods of occupiers and users of the land.
14. If any structure will be moved or any access to land be limited as a result of the sub-project, support will be provided to the individual, so their livelihoods are not adversely affected.
15. The land is free of encumbrances or encroachment and is not claimed by any individual and its ownership is not contested.

We have been designated by the community of (KAITESE VILLAGE)

Confirm the above information to be true and that we have resolved to abide by ALL terms of this agreement. (Please attach minutes of the community meeting including the signed attendance sheet and photos of the meeting).

S/No.	Name	Village/Location	ID/No.	Signature
1.	PETER ECHOKULE LOKOL ~~KANIT NAMTAKA ELOO~~	KAITESE	28647728	
2.	ELIMA Jocheth Romulus	NAKWAPOO	29913195	
3.	AMARET LOKINO	KAITESE	2011929o	
4.	EKAL NAPENYE KORIANG	NAKWATIIR	48099 13	
5.	AKITELA LOROLOO/	NAKWATIIR	7477329	

Witnessed on this ...25TH... **Day of** ...MARCH... **in the Year**...2024...: **by:**

1. Area Chief

Name	ID/No.	Signature & R/Stamp
JACKSON EGUGUEKU LOTESIRO	22661682	ASS. CHIEF DATE 26/03/2024 SUB-LOCATION

2. Ward Administrator

Name	ID/No.	Signature & R/Stamp
MOSES EGINTEN NAKWEKA	24623629	VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR NADAPAL VILLAGE UNIT 26 MAR 2024 TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT LOIMA SUB-COUNTY TURKWEL WARD P.O. BOX 11 - 30500, LOI

COMMUNITY LAND RESOLUTIONS AND CONSENT FORM

3. Community Land Registrar/land adjudication officer

Name	ID/No.	Signature & R/Stamp
[redacted]		

LAND ADMINISTRATOR
TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF LANDS, ENERGY, HOUSING AND URBAN AREA MANAGEMENT
P.O BOX 187-30500, LODWAR

4. Co

Nam	Signature & R/Stamp
[redacted]	

PHYSICAL & LAND PLANNING
CHECKED & APPROVED
12 APR 2024
Sign.....
TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Production etc.

gnation	Signature & R/Stamp
Rector	

DIRECTOR WATER SERVICES
TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT
12 APR 2024
MINISTRY OF WATER SERVICES
P.O BOX 11-30500, LODWAR

5.

Na	
[redacted]	

6.

	Signature & R/Stamp
[redacted]	

COORDINATOR
HORN OF AFRICA-GROUNDWATER FOR RESILIENCE
P.O. BOX 11-30500, LODWAR
23 MAR 2024

CAS CONSULTANTS Ltd
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND ENVIRONMENTALISTS
1st Floor, LeMac Building, Church Road, Off Waiyaki Way, Westlands
P.O Box 20025- 00200, Nairobi, Tel: +254 020 4445265, +254722828554
E-mail :info@casconsultants.co.ke/casconsult@africaonline.co.ke

FEASIBILITY STUDIES, DETAILED DESIGN, ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENTS (ESIAs) (PHASE 1) AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF WORKS (PHASE 2) ON THE REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION OF GROUND WATER –BASED RURAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARSABIT AND TURKANA

Form: Attendance List

Task: FGD - KAITESE

No	Name	Task	Sign	Date
1.	Lokala			6/12/024
2.	Akure			5/12/024
3.	peter			5/12/024
4.	Samuel			5/12/024
5.	Peter			5/12/2024
6.	JAKESON			5/12/2024
7.	Amare			5/12/2024
8.	Priscilla			5/12/2024
9.	Ekapel			5/12/2024
10.	Esta			5/12/2024
11.	Chegei			5/12/2024
12.	Gloria			5/12/2024

ASS. CHIEF
DATE 5/12/2024
FIVA SUB-LOCATION

11.5 Appendix E: KII log

CAS CONSULTANTS LTD
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND ENVIRONMENTALISTS
1st Floor, Le Mac Building, Church Road, Off Waiyaki Way, Westlands
P.O. Box 20023- 00200, Nairobi, Tel: +254 020 4445265, +254722829554
E-mail :info@cas.consultants.co.ke/casconsult@africaonline.co.ke

FEASIBILITY STUDIES, DETAILED DESIGN, ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENTS (ESIAs) (PHASE 1) AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF WORKS (PHASE 2) ON THE REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION OF GROUND WATER –BASED RURAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARSABIT AND TURKANA

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LOG – KII

No.	Name	Organization	Signature
1.	Samson K		
2.	Alfred [illegible]		
3.	Lucas [illegible]		
4.	Eliud [illegible]		
5.	Amos [illegible]		
6.	DAVID [illegible]		
7.	EZEKIEL [illegible]		
8.	JAMES [illegible]		
9.	MARK [illegible]		
10.	Joseph [illegible]		
11.			

[redacted]

AN ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

ISO 9001 BUREAU VERITAS Certification

11.6 Appendix E: Sample KII questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation

THE WORLD BANK

WaterFund

CONSULTANCY TO UNDERTAKE AN INVENTORY OF EXISTING RURAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS, O&M INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND COMMUNITY WATER VULNERABILITY AND NEEDS ASSESSMENTS IN FIVE ASAL COUNTIES OF KENYA.

MARSABIT AND TURKANA KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Kenya, in partnership with the World Bank under the Horn of Africa Groundwater Resilience Program, is undertaking efforts to enhance access to groundwater resources in Kenya's arid and semi-arid regions (ASALs). This project aims to rehabilitate and expand boreholes in the counties of Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, and Garissa, where water scarcity and climate shocks have posed long-standing challenges. Through the program, we seek to strengthen resilience to droughts and improve water availability for domestic, agricultural, and pastoral use, benefiting the communities most affected by water shortages.

To ensure that the project meets the needs and expectations of local communities, we are conducting this Key Informant Interviews (KII) as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the project. This Guide will gather vital information about the current water situation, community needs, and views on the proposed project from an expert's viewpoint. By participating, you will help us understand the specific challenges, concerns, and potential benefits of the borehole rehabilitation initiative, guiding us to develop an inclusive and sustainable water supply solution.

Your responses will be treated with confidentiality and used solely for the purpose of this assessment. We appreciate your time and honesty in answering these questions, as your insights are essential to the success of this program. Thank you for your cooperation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Date...11/12/2024.....

Name ..Ezekiel Ichor.....

Organization/Institution ..County Department of Education

Role/Position ...Director ECDE.....

County/Region of Operation .....Turkana.....

Contact information .....0713978727.....

QUESTIONS

1. What are the main sources of water in this community?

   i) Seasonal Rivers.
   ii) Aquifers e.g Napuu Basin.
   iii) Lake Turkana.
   iv) Shallow wells.

2. What are the key challenges related to water access in this area?

   i) Too much time spent traveling to and fetching water.
   ii) Negative impact on school enrolment and attendance - school going children spend much time away in search for scarce water.
   iii) Natural disasters e.g drought and floods which destroy and contaminate water sources for communities.

3. Are you aware of the proposed borehole rehabilitation and expansion project?

   Yes☑ No☐

4. What benefits do you think the project could bring to the community?

   (i) Environmental Benefits

   • Climate change mitigation - afforestation.
   • Aesthetic value from vegetation cover e.g grass.

   (ii) Social Benefits

   • Irrigation fed agriculture/farming resulting in improved nutrition.
   • Increased school enrolment; children especially girls will not have to spend much time saving for water.
   • Improved performance - adequate time will be allocated for learning; reduced absenteeism to look for water.

5. In your opinion, what are some of the project's negative environmental and social impacts that might be a concern to the local community?

   (i) Negative Environmental Impacts

   • During construction, there could be too much dust emission from increased vehicular movement and drilling equipment.
   • Noise from machinery.

   (ii) Negative Social Impacts

   • Increased pressure on available utility (water).
   • Cultural conflicts resulting from population influx.
   • Risk of SEAH especially to children who support their parents/guardians engaged in the project for example as food vendors

6. What role do you think the community should play in maintaining the boreholes and ensuring long-term sustainability?

i) Participate actively by paying tariffs regularly for O. & M.
ii) Own the project, support it.

7. Are you in support of the proposed project?

Yes☑ No☐

8. Please share any additional comments you may have that could help in effective implementation of the project.

i) Consider connecting schools to water. However, the water should strictly be for school's use, whereas the nearby community be provided with their own connection. This will reduce conflict between school management and the community.
ii) Education department be regularly engaged/updated of project progress as part of key stakeholders.

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR TIME.

11.7 Appendix E: Water Quality report

FORM F/9/1/3

WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY

NHIF building, 9th floor, Wing B
P.O. Box 45250-00100, Ngong Road, Nairobi
Tel: +254-020-2732291/2729048/9
Email: wra@wra.go.ke,
Website: www.wra.go.ke

Central Water Testing Laboratories
P.O. Box 45250, 00100, Off Dunga Road, Nairobi
Tel: +254 773903729
Email: cwtl@wra.go.ke; centralwatertestinglabs@gmail.com

Physical-Chemical Laboratory Results Certificate

Report Issue Date:	14/10/2024	**Sample No:**	WRA/HQ/CWTL-27829	**Year:**	2024
Name of Customer:	Lodwar Water & Sanitation Company	**Date Received:**	20/09/2024		
Email Address:		**Type of Sample:**	Borehole water		
Telephone Number:	0712108839	**Date of Sampling:**	03/09/2024		
Sample submitted by:	Lodwar water & Sanitation Company	**Source of sample:**	Kaitese, B/H - Kaitese		
Purpose of Sampling:	Domestic	**Received by:**	Dennis Onyango		
County:	TURKANA				

PARAMETERS	UNIT	ANALYTICAL METHOD	RESULTS	KS EAS 12:2018 STANDARDS (MAX.)
pH	pH Scale	APHA 4500-H+ B	8.2	5.5-9.5 (6.5-8.5)*
Colour	mgPt/l	APHA 2120 B	7.5	50(15)*
Turbidity	N.T.U	APHA 2130 B	7.3	25 (5)*
Conductivity (25°C)	µS/cm	APHA 2510B	795	2500 (1500)*
Iron	mg/l	APHA 3500-Fe B	0.2	0.3
Manganese	mg/l	APHA 3500-Mn B	0.01	0.1
Calcium	mg/l	APHA 3500-Ca B	21	150
Magnesium	mg/l	APHA 3500-Mg B	12	100
Sodium	mg/l	APHA 3500-Na B	134	200
Potassium	mg/l	APHA 3500-K B	3.7	50
Total Hardness	mg $CaCO_3$/L	APHA 2340 C	102	600 (300)*
Total Alkalinity	mg $CaCO_3$/L	APHA 2320 B	270	500**
Chloride	mg/l	APHA 4500-Cl- B	95	250
Fluoride	mg/l	APHA 4500-F- C	0.9	1.5
Nitrate	mg/l	APHA 4500-NO3-D	12	45
Nitrite	mg/l	APHA 4500-NO2- B	<0.01	0.9
Sulphate	mg/l	APHA 4500-SO42- E	61	400
Free Carbon Dioxide	mg/l	APHA 4500-CO2 C	20	Not Applicable
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	APHA 2510 A	493	1500 (1000)*
Arsenic	µg/l	APHA 3111 B	8.0	10

**Maximum limits for treated potable water; **WHO maximum guideline value; APHA: American Public Health Association (2005) - Standard methods for the examination of water & wastewater; "<": value below method detection limit, ND: Not detectable*

Comments:

The water is chemically suitable for domestic use.

Dennis Ochieng
Laboratory Analyst

WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY
CENTRAL WATER TESTING LABORATORY
Tel: 0773 903 729
P. O. Box 45250 - 00100, NAIROBI

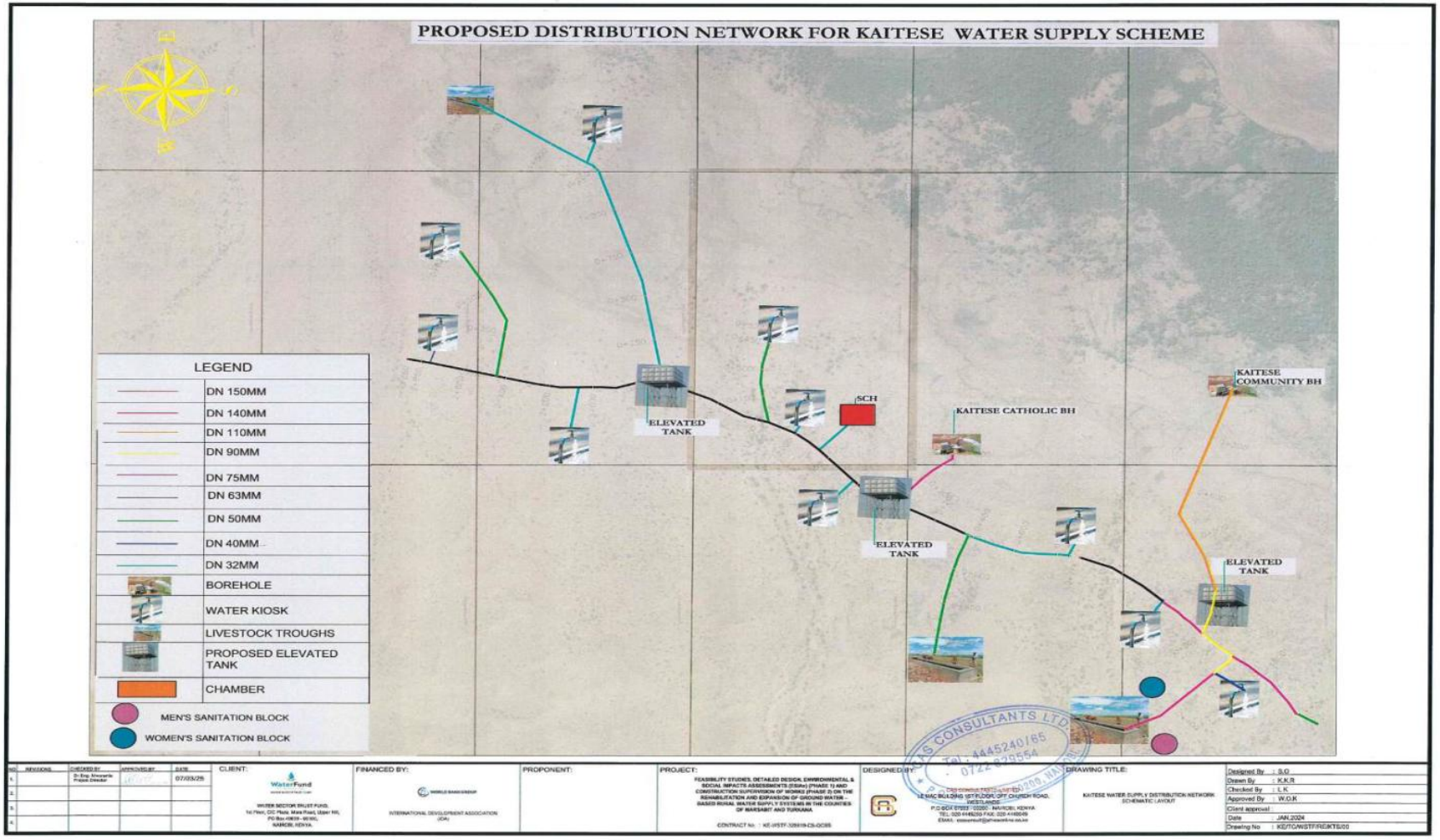
John Muasya
Principal Water Quality & Pollution Control Officer

The results contained herein apply to the particular sample(s) tested, whose sample number and tests carried out are as detailed in these results. The information contained here reflects the laboratory's findings as at the time of analysis and based on the samples submitted by the client.

Printed on 16/10/2024 14:50:29

Page 1 of 1

11.8 Appendix F: Design layouts



11.9 Appendix F-1: Land Consent Form

11.10 Appendix G: NEMA practicing licenses

EAE 23064280

FORM 7 (r.15(2))

nema
Mazingira Yetu | Uhai Wetu | Wajibu Wetu

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY(NEMA)

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/AUDIT (EIA/EA) PRACTICING LICENSE

License No : NEMA/EIA/ERPL/23327

Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/30565

M/S **kenneth kibet koech**
(individual or firm) of address
P.O. Box 5028 - 30100 Eldoret

is licensed to practice in the capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Lead Expert General**

registration number **1609**

in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387.

Issued Date: **3/24/2025** Expiry Date: **12/31/2025**

Signature.....

(Seal)
Director General
The National Environment Management Authority

P.T.O.

ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified

CHANCE FIND PROCEDURES

This document describes the Chance Find Procedure for Kaitese Water Supply Project (hereafter referred to as "the Project"), outlining the procedures that the project will follow should potential cultural heritage discoveries occur during project construction and/or rehabilitation 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), and also complies with the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) requirements.

The Kaitese Water Supply Project has 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' construction and/or rehabilitation activities. In addition, the Chance Find Procedure will be commensurate with the type and scale of the planned construction/ rehabilitation activities. As such, construction/ rehabilitation activities deemed at screening to have a negligible potential negative impact on cultural heritage (e.g. borehole rehabilitation and solarization, etc.) or with a small/ negligible footprint will not require a Chance Find Procedure.

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[1]:

- 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.

For this Project, the construction and/or rehabilitation activities include:-

i. Borehole rehabilitation;
ii. Construction of water storage tanks and associated infrastructure;
iii. Site Clearing and Trenching; and
iv. Pipe Laying.

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

As such, risks and impacts to tangible cultural heritage, and in particular, archaeological material, that may arise from Project activities could include damage to archaeological material owing to earth works, flooding areas, etc.

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 (NMK 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[2].

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 the project and the contractors 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 Agent/Project Manager must ensure that all the project personnel on 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.

Procedure

Description of section:

- This section describes the procedure that should be followed if cultural resources are discovered when undertaking small-scale construction activities, civil works and/or renovation activities.

Prior to project implementation, the Site Agent/Project Manager 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, the project contractor 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 contractor and any sub-contractors 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 authorities and civil society

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

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 project construction activities, civil works and/or rehabilitation activities, the following procedure will be followed:-

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 Officer 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 NMK officers 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 NMK immediately (within 24 hours or less);

9. NMK would oversee the protection and preservation of the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by NMK. 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 NMK. 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 NMK decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by NMK;

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 NMK concerning safeguard of the heritage; and

14. The physical investment proponent is responsible for cooperating with NMK to monitor all construction activities and ensure that the adequate preservation actions are taken and hence the heritage sites protected.

In addition, the Site Agent/Project Manager is obliged to declare the chance find discovery at the earliest possible date to the project proponent.

MINUTES OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ON LAND ACQUISITION, DEMARCATION AND SURVEYING. 27/06/2025
STARTING AT 8:30 AM AT KAITESE

PROJECT TEAM PRESENT

1. CHRISTOPHER EKARU LOSIAPAT - GBV/SEAH
2. BECKY MAIDE - SOCIAL SPECIALIST
3. PETER EKAM - SURVEYOR
4. SHADRACK SAMAL - SURVEYOR

ELDER PRESENT / ADMINISTRATORS

1 SAMUEL EKALUBOM 2. MOSES NGAMOE 3 Community members.

AGENDA

1 PRELIMINARIES
2. Land acquisition, demarcation and surveying
3 GBV | SEA-H | ESIA
4 ADR

AGENDA 02/06/2025

1. PRELIMINARIES

The area assistant chief invited one of the Community members Elizabeth Aregae to open the meeting by award of Prayer, hence went straight to opening the meeting and welcoming the Project team to disclose the information as the beginning at 8:30 AM.

AGENDA 02/06/2025

2 LAND ACQUISITION, DEMARCATION AND SURVEYING

Becky Maide opened the agenda by introducing land acquisition process, demarcation and Surveying by the govt officers present hence to land rendered for public So that nobody will come to Complain when the Project Implementation She went ahead by inviting the Public to give feedback on the identified land

After Project disclosure the plenary session which allowed Community Members to ask questions as follows:

Ebot Akung (Pastor) wanted to know if the Project will be covering villages far from the bore because they have water offs in various villages away from the bore hole.

In response to the question, Becky explained that all the earmarked villages in the project design will be covered as was planned and not one will be left without being reached.

Joseph Kafsa (youth rep) in the first place appreciated World bank for bringing Ekondo area in the list one of the project Implementation however he was concerned with the employment opportunities arising during Project implementation of the youth especially the unemployed both skilled and non skilled.

Christopher responded to them that when the contractor will come, its the role of the Project Management Committee to seat down with the contractor to share your views and any opportunity available that youth can do, obviously will prevail as long as every thing is done considering mutual understanding between the contractor and the community.

Mary Epakan thanked the team hence wanted to know measures put in place by the project to curb women and girls abuse which is the habitat with new comers especially project Implementers taking the advantage of their vulnerable.

Christopher Tchapat explained that the world bank project has numerous Measures put in place for instance he gave an example each an every one involved in the implementation of the Proje

In one way or another Steps Code of conduct which Stipulates that you should especially Conduct which relate with each other and the Community Served, be Pent ahead before there, Maps explained in dealing with the culprits, be sure ahead explaining GBV/SEAH expert who is hopefully will be sensitizing Community officially through public engagement for women and girls to be able to what they should

He again added that the Project has organizational Committees in place who are responsible to establishing each and every grievances so that we are able to deal with them as they appears and finally we have government administrations in place both national and County to support us in dealing with these issue for the project to be implemented Smoothly with affecting any one.

Becky added that the project team has made to Carry out Sensitization on GBV matters with the Contractor and their staff and to the community at large.

Action Holders

GBV/SEAH / ESIA

on GBV/SEAH Christopher highlighted on the impacts of GBV to the Society and to the native Project. he mentioned the requirements of World bank implementation is Putting Measures to Curb GBV/SEAH, some topics covered

- GBV/SEAH
- Code of Conduct Signed by the Project team, contractor and their staff/employees
- Reporting channels, Referal pathways

- Handling Survivors of GBV - Procedures to be followed
- Sexual exploitation especially employer/employee Supervisor and those supervised etc
- Relationship between the Community, Contractor and the project Implementation team

Although Sensitizations have been carried Out Christopher Informed Community members GBV/SEAH Education is a continuous process, that is on going all the period of the project

Becky highlighted some strategic issues regarding environmental Conservation such as planting of trees in every water Kiosks, around water troughs to provide shade for people and livestock above trees planting Becky went ahead mentioning and expanding on the following

1. Environmental Conservation
2. Environmental pollution
   - Things that pollute the environ such as pollution, loud Sounds etc
3. The strictness of World Bank Supported project on the adherence of measure that Conserve the environment

4. The role the individuals, leader, Community Members in making Sure that the environment is Taken Care off such as avoiding rampant Cutting of trees, every home at least to plant Some trees around the Compound, avoiding activities that pollute our

Regarding the environment most of the Community Members were concerned with it and they had the following questions when they were given opportunity

Elder Peter Lenoya asked if the Project will be affecting the existing trees as in cutting down?

Mary Loyongoat asked about Politics by the Projects and strategies Put in place by the project Implementation Team.

phillip Longole youth representatives inquired about measures put in place for unexpected accidents that may be caused by trucks and light vehicles to the Community members more especially the children and old people not forgetting people living with disabilities.

Area Assistant chief asked whether the Project is putting planting of trees to used water that might be flooding from the taps during Community fetching Processes

The Village administrator mentioned of the odds that normally Come with Project Such as Unnecessary prejudices to the youth and women by the outsiders who Come with the project as employees.

He also wanted to know the duration of the project in the area other benefits to the community apart from water, on the case he wanted to know whether Skilled and Skilleds will be brought by the Contractor or Some will be recruited from the locality.

Another youth wanted to know about the project utilizing local materials to benefit the locals Such as Sand, gravel among others

Community members unanimously agreed that the Project site is rendered for the Public and therefore no body will in future launch any Complain(s) regards to ownership of the site

AGENDA 04/06/2025

3. LAND ACQUISITION, DEMARCATION AND SURVEYING

As the entire Community Members agreed that the Project Site is for the Public, the government Surveyor present (Peter Ekai Shadrack Sanka) went ahead to Carry the Process of land demarcation the Project Site was demarcated, and surveyed

Becky Maide informed the Community Members that the Project is ready and the Contracts has been advertised and Commencement of Project implementation will kick off.

Areas Identified are 'where the shed tank will be established, Pipe System and the entire boundary of the Project Site, due by Surveyor, Assisted by village Administrator and village elders. 03/06/2025

4. AOB

As there was no any other agenda to be discussed, the meeting was adjourned at 11:00 AM

1. Prepared by: Christopher Ekaru Lomalit
GBV Specialist

2. Minutes approved by:

3 Minutes approved by:

VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR
KADAPAL LOKICHOGGIO
ASS. CHIEF
SUB-LOCATION
04/06/25

CS Cam Scanner

Name of Settlement: KAITESE County: TURKANA Date of Engagement: 29/06/2025

Purpose of Engagement: DEMARCATION AND PDP DEVELOPMENT

Total Number of Participants

	Participants from the Community	Persons With Disabilities	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs)	Other Disadvantaged Groups (Child heading a household)	Local Leaders	Civil Society Organizations	County Government	National Government
Male	15	1	0	0	2	0	1	1
Female	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	45	01	0	0	2	0	01	1

Key Issues Discussed (*In Verbatim*)

Minute 1: Land Consultation

Minute 2: ~~LCH~~ ESIA Disclosure

SEAH/SH





THE WORLD BANK
WORLD BANK GROUP

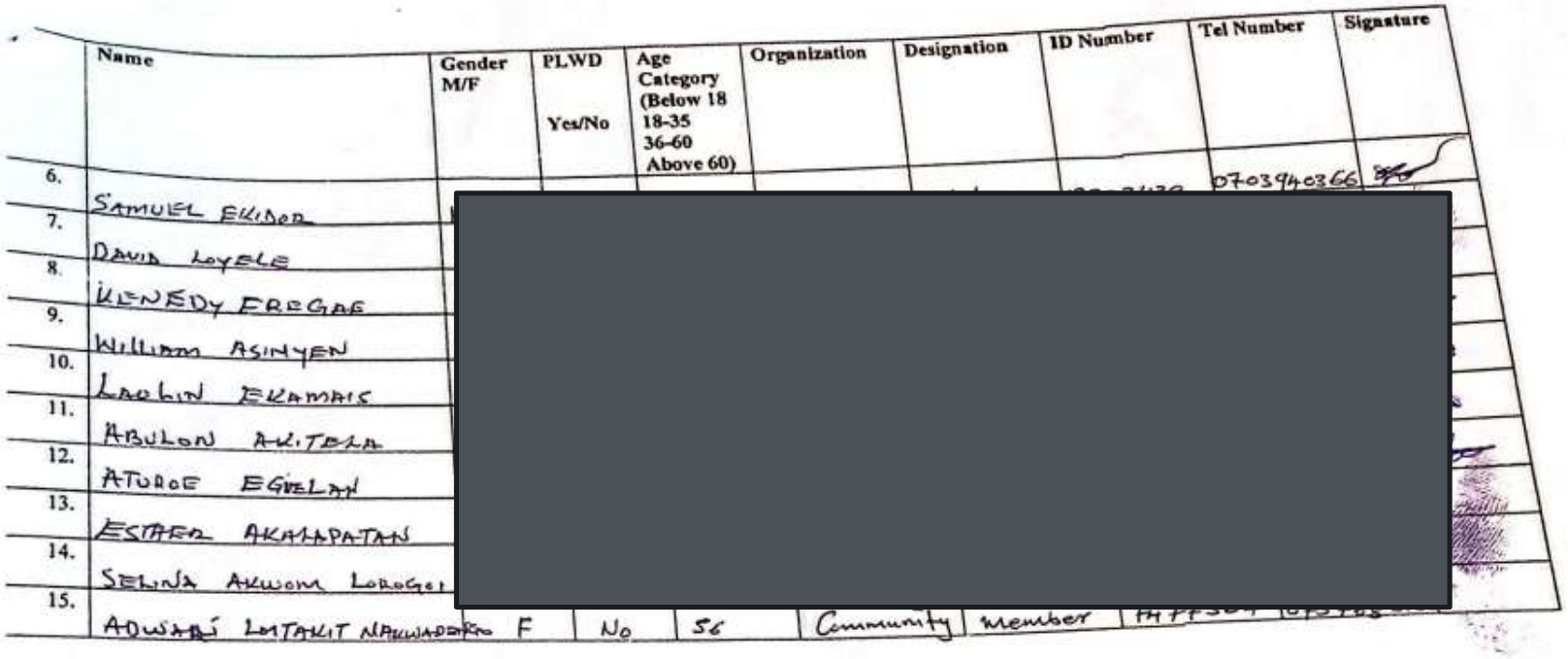
ATTENDANCE SHEET

MEETING: DEMARCATION AND MAPPING OF SITES

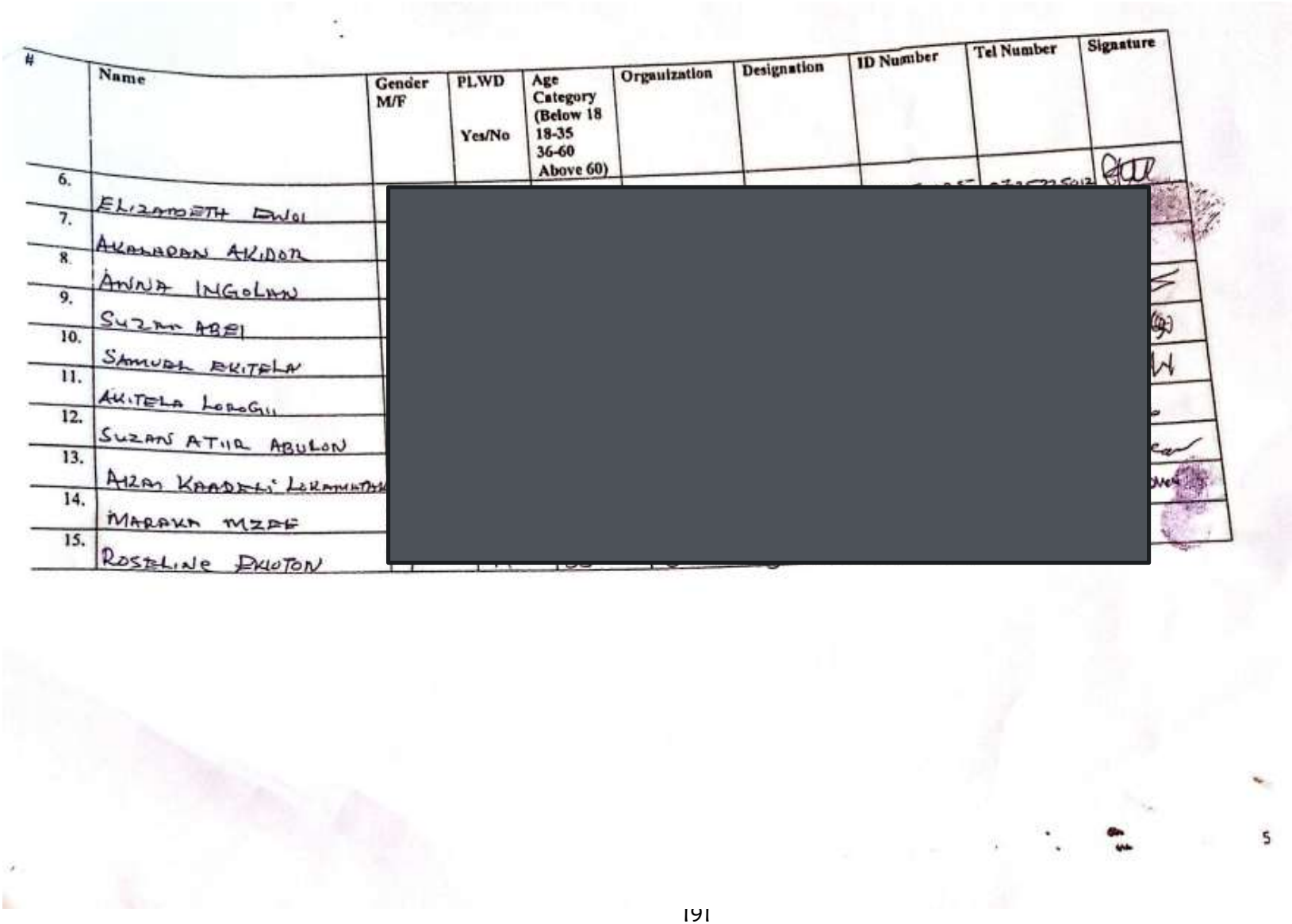
DATE: ..... VENUE: KAITESE

	Name	Gender M/F	PLWD Yes/No	Age Category (Below 18 18-35 36-60 Above 60)	Organization	Designation	ID Number	Tel Number	Signature
1.	MOSES HGIMOE								
2.	Joseph Nangiro								
3.	John Ekoi Kimoi								
4.	JACKSON ESUGORU LOTESIRA								
5.	LOROGOI Ngitira	M	NO	34	Community	MEMBER	33621		

[redacted]



	Name	Gender M/F	PLWD Yes/No	Age Category (Below 18 18-35 36-60 Above 60)	Organization	Designation	ID Number	Tel Number	Signature
6.	SAMUEL EKIDOR							0703940366	
7.	DAVID LOYELE								
8.	KENEDY EREGAE								
9.	WILLIAM ASINYEN								
10.	LOCHIN EKAMAIS								
11.	ABULON AKITOLA								
12.	ATUROE EGIELAN								
13.	ESTHER AKALAPATAN								
14.	SELINA AKWOM LOROGE								
15.	ADWARI LOITAKIT NAKWADAPO	F	No	56	Community	Member			



#	Name	Gender M/F	PLWD Yes/No	Age Category (Below 18 18-35 36-60 Above 60)	Orgauization	Designation	ID Number	Tel Number	Signature
6.									
7.	ELIZABETH EWOI								
8.	AKAMARAN AKIDOR								
9.	ANNA INGOLAN								
10.	SUZAN ABEI								
11.	SAMUEL EKITELA								
12.	AKITELA LOROGU								
13.	SUZAN ATIIR ABULON								
14.	AJAN KRADEKI LOKAMUTHU								
15.	MARAKA MZAE								
	ROSELINE EKUTON								

	Name	Gender M/F	PLWD Yes/No	Age Category (Below 18 18-35 36-60 Above 60)	Organization	Designation	ID Number	Tel Number	Signature
6.	ANASITANCIA KHALE	F							PCMS
7.	AREGAE MURULEM	F							
8.	JANE EROKOI AKALALE								
9.	MERCY NAKAIN								
10.	PRICILLA AKIRU EREGAE								
11.	SILVIA EMONGINYANG								
12.	IRINE NAKUNA ETAPAR								
13.	JOSPHINE AROT								
14.	KIMINA AQUPE	F							
15.	MERCY IROO NAWOI	F	NO	27	Community	Member			

[redacted]

	Name	Gender M/F	PLWD Yes/No	Age Category (Below 18 18-35 36-60 Above 60)	Organization	Designation	ID Number	Tel Number	Signature
6.	HELEN LOMONG ILUPOT								
7.	ASURUT KIMKIR LOCHI								
8.	EPUR EBURNK								
9.	ESTHER LOKARA								
10.	EMILLY AJILON								
11.	ESTHER ERENO								
12.	SELINA EYENAE								
13.	Mon Joy								
14.	Mary Aguwam								
15.	Joy Mwangi								