



**ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY PROJECT
REPORT
FOR BUTE DAIRY MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY**

**PROPONENT
BUTE DAIRY MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY**



**PROPOSED MILK COLLECTION AND AGGREGATION CENTRE IN BUTE WARD,
WAJIR NORTH SUB COUNTY, WAJIR COUNTY**

NOVEMBER 2021

CERTIFICATION

TITLE: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment - Summary Project Report for the Proposed Milk Collection and Aggregation Centre in Bute Ward, Wajir North Sub County, Wajir County.

This Summary Project Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Cap 387 and subsidiary regulation - Environmental Social Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2003 and Legal Notice 31 and 32 of 2019.

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ASTGS	Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
CDE	County Director of Environment
CIG	Common Interest Groups
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COVID 19	Corona Virus Disease
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and coordination Act
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GIS	Geographic Information system
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	House Hold
IBCP	Integrated Business Continuity Plan
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
OSH	Occupation Health Safety
PO	Producer Organization
SPR	Summary Project Report
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
VMG	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WUA	Water Users Association
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) is a Government of Kenya project jointly supported by the World Bank. KCSAP is being implemented over a five-year period (2017-2022) under the framework of the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (2019-2029) and National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2010). The development objective of KCSAP is to increase agricultural productivity and enhance resilience /adaptation mechanisms to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response. To achieve this goal, the Producer Organization, Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society has been funded by KCSAP to construct a milk collection and aggregation unit that aims to assist camel milk producers within Bute location to aggregate, add value and market camel milk, as well as negotiate for new markets on behalf of the farmers. This will translate in increased income and food secure pastorals families in Wajir North Sub County.

The Summary Project Report (SPR) was as a result of the recommendation of the County Director Environment (CDE) based on the screening report”, and was prepared in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Cap 387 and subsidiary regulation - Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 and Legal Notice 31 and 32 of 2019. A consultative forum bringing together the Safeguards Specialist, Consultant, Assistant Chief and the community of Bute Ward was arranged at the proposed project site where a total of 42 community members (24 males and 18 females) were mobilized. The project will benefit five common interest groups (CIGs) from Bute Ward with a total of 104 members (15 males and 89 females). The Community have traditionally applied a conflict resolution method referred to as *maslaha* which comprising of respected elders and religious leaders. The KCSAP GRM is also well linked to the traditional conflict resolution system at ward, County and National level.

The project target areas derive their income either from traditional livelihoods including pastoralism, agro-pastoralism, and small-scale agriculture; and/or non-traditional livelihoods including small businesses, skills-based jobs and service enterprises. Both forms of livelihoods are characterized by low-level technologies and skills, which are often characterized by inherent low productivity and incomes.

The major works that will be undertaken include the construction of the milk collection and aggregation centre that will be partitioned to have several utility sections including; Receiving and Quality Control Area, Bulking and Cooling, Pasteurizing and Chilling, Hedging and Packaging, Cold Storage, Administration Office and a Sanitizing Booth. This assessment has identified both positive and negative impacts that may potentially be generated by the proposed bulk milk processing project. The study has suggested measures to mitigate against the negative impacts. The assessment of the impacts is based on phases, i.e., planning/design, construction, operation and decommissioning phases. Positive impacts during the construction phase include: creation of job opportunities, gains in the local and national economy and provision of market for supply of building materials. Some of the anticipated negative impacts during construction phase include: Spread of COVID – 19 Pandemic,

rejection of outsiders working with contractors and also influx, Sexual harassment by male to female workers at site, pollution of air; water quality degradation; risk of leaks and spills; occupational safety, health and environment; HIV/AIDs and STIs; noise and vibration and construction waste generation.

During the project operational phase, the anticipated positive impacts include: employment creation; reduced milk wastages as a result of improved shelf life, supply of electricity in the area; and increased food security. Some of the anticipated negative impacts during the project operational phase include: Structural designs that do not favour the disabled members of the Society, elite capture of the dairy operations, sexual harassment among Society members that can result to spread of HIV/AIDs, child labour within the Society, noise pollution; social impacts; solid waste generation; air quality; loss of biodiversity; increased pressure on infrastructure. Due to lack of information on market performance, the farmers may incur losses due to price drop or stiff competition from other areas. There can also be business slump due to effects of environmental factors such as drought, destruction caused by strong winds, heavy floods etc.

Some of the recommendations for the prevention and mitigation of potentially adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts include: Controlled clearing of vegetation and landscape after completion of the project to compensate for lost vegetation; Provide for disposal of construction debris and solid waste; Keep fully equipped first aid kit on site at all times, and have staff trained in first aid; Capacity building of the community with appropriate technology to manage the unit and the environment; Ensure the design has a ramp to cater for the disabled members of the Society and the larger community; Encourage the disabled members of the society who have land but without livestock to grow grass for sale to the pastoralists; Discourage child labour within the dairy by employing only members 18+ years old; Sensitize vulnerable members of the Society on subsidized vaccination programs undertaken in the community; Engage youth members who are easy to mobilize in marketing of the Society's products; Engage the local administration in the fight against gender-based violence; Encourage women's full participation in the project.

Stakeholder consultations were undertaken during the era of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic outbreak. As such, specific Ministry of Health Guidelines on the prevention of spread of Corona Virus were adhered to prevent the spread of the pandemic during the consultation period. The negative impacts identified in this ESIA during all the phases of the project will be limited to the specific project location and can be mitigated through the measures proposed in the ESMMP. It is our recommendation that the project be granted approval. Other plans to aid the safe project implementation can be included as the project continues. The project will not trigger resettlement as the Society has a land resolution agreement. There is therefore expected to be no compensation for the land to be used by the project. Any other unexpected local community issues that may arise will be address through the implementation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The total project cost is estimated at **KES. 11,547,000** (Kenya Shillings Eleven Million Five Hundred and Forty-Seven Thousand Only) with the co-operative contributing KES. 1,550,000 while the remainder **KES. 9,997,000** being requested from KCSAP. The contributions from the co-operative will both be in cash and in-kind. The cost of implementing ESMMP is **KES329,000**, Part of this ESMMP will be implemented by the contractor.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) is a Government of Kenya project jointly supported by the World Bank. KCSAP is being implemented over a five-year period (2017-2022) under the framework of the Agriculture Sector Growth Transformation Strategy (2019-2029) and National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2010). The development objective of KCSAP is to increase agricultural productivity and enhance resilience /copying mechanisms to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response. To achieve this goal, the Producer Organization, Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society has been funded by KCSAP and construct a milk collection and aggregation unit that aims to assist camel milk producers within Bute location to aggregate, add value and market camel milk, as well as negotiate for new markets on behalf of the farmers. This will translate in increased income and food secure pastorals families in Wajir North Sub County. Bute Dairy Marketing Co-operative Society is a marketing organization registered in October, 2020 under the Co-operative Societies Act Cap. 490. The society was initially a culmination of five common interest groups (CIGs) from Bute Ward with a total of 104 members (15 males and 89 females) in an attempt to address the camel milk marketing challenges faced not only by the traders but also the producers. The five CIGs that formed this society are all drawn from Bute Township. However, membership and registration of more members is still continuing targeting all CIGs within Bute and Korondille Wards and beyond. Upon the activation of inclusion activities, the society has seen growth in membership to a total of 614 (67YM, 132M, 248YW and 166W) as at end of August 2021 drawn from Korondille and Bute wards. The co-operative's main functions include collecting, aggregating, value adding and marketing milk and milk products. It is in records that only 12 percent of milk produced is marketed in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya with the remaining not documented.

1.2 Justification for the Project

Milk trading in Bute Ward is disfranchised with no defined collection and aggregation points. There are also huge gaps in milk hygiene and handling with most value chain actors using non-food grade plastic containers and direct boiling. Locally produced milk hardly undergoes any value addition. As such, potential consumers' preferences and tastes are hardly met. The society envisions to tap into these gaps since it is an area that has not been ventured into with serious investments. Banking on this the PO realized the importance of produce aggregation, group marketing and to cost share the expenses as well as the profits involved in this process.

The CIGs and other camel milk producers have challenges in milk handling, hygiene, value addition and marketing. As much as camel milk is gaining popularity among citizens especially town dwellers, the value chain has a lot of challenges ranging from low milk production, poor milk handling to market penetration. Due to poor handling including transportation and equipment, a lot of camel milk get spoiled before reaching the market. Hygiene challenges are also associated with poor handling

techniques and equipment (plastic *jericans*). A lot of the milk is sold as fresh milk and the value is low.

1.3 Objectives of the Summary Project Report

The main objective of this ESIA-SPR was to provide information on the nature and extent of potential environmental and social impacts arising from the proposed milk collection and aggregation unit project.

The objectives of the environmental and social impact assessment – Summary Project Report are to-

- a) Determine how far activities and programmes of activities and processes of a proposed project or undertaking conform to the approved environmental and social management plan of that specific project or undertaking and environmental management practices and environmental quality standards.
- b) Provide a mechanism to learn from experience and to refine design and implementation procedures of a project or undertaking to mitigate adverse environmental impacts and
- c) Provide regulatory bodies with a framework for checking compliance with and the performance of an Environmental and Social Management plan, being part of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

1.4 Objectives of the Project

The outcomes from the proposed project will build resilience to climate change risks by enhancing coping mechanisms through prolonged milk shelf life. In addition, it shall contribute to food security and reduce malnutrition within Bute community. Other specific objectives include:

- To reduce the spoilage by 90% and inefficiency associated with traditional processing methods by introducing hygienic methods, thus increasing the quantity and quality of milk produced, processed and marketed from Wajir North Sub County by 2025;
- To increase the incomes of milk producers and traders by 50% by the year 2025
- To create employment opportunities for the youth and vulnerable groups; and
- To build the capacity of milk value chain actors (VCAs) in hygienic milk handling and processing by 2022.

1.5 Fieldwork Approach and Methodology

The fieldwork carried out was separated into three phases. This was to allow for a systematic approach to predict the potential impacts and mitigation measures the phases included:

- Pre-survey visit and desktop study
- Focused group discussions in the form of a baraza
- Questionnaire administration

Information gathering was conducted through site visits to the project and its surrounding areas including households from 1st to 2nd November 2021 where structured questionnaires have been administered. The study involved a systematic field traversing of the area to quantify perceived impacts of project on: -

- Existing land uses
- Land conflicts and ownership
- Areas of insecurity

- Institutions and organizations in the area
- Vegetation cover of the area
- Existing sensitive environmental receptors including underground and surface waters; animal feeding grounds and migration routes, and methods of protection from destruction, interference, contamination and extinction
- Waste management and disposal methods
- Socio-economic issues

The outcome of the consultative meeting and completed questionnaires confirmed approval of the project.

1.5.1 Environmental Screening

Filling of the screening checklist form revealed that the proposed milk aggregation and collection plant project falls in the amended second schedule 2 under medium-risk projects no 7 (j) on food processing plants or agro-based processing plants. The investment triggers OP.4.01 on environmental assessment and Legal Notice No. 31 and 32 of the amended Second Schedule of Environmental Management and Coordination Act No 8 of 1999. Issues considered include the physical location, sensitive issues, and nature of anticipated impacts. The project was found to qualify for a Summary Project Report. The SPR was also as a result of the recommendation of the County Director Environment (CDE) based on the screening report which identified the proposed project as medium risk, thus requiring only SPR.

1.6 Presentation of the Report

The report is presented as outlined below:

Chapter 1: Introduction of the project which include project Background, Scope of the ESIA Study, Study Methodology and Presentation of the report.

Chapter 2: Nature of the Project - Project Design; Design of the Pan; Design Criteria; project layout; Project Activities.

Chapter 3: Project Location - Conformity to land use plan or zonation plan.

Chapter 4: Outcome of the Public Participation and Consultation process.

Chapter 5: Identification of Potential Impacts and mitigation measures of the project.

Chapter 6: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP)

Chapter 7: Concludes the Project and recoups the core recommendations.

CHAPTER 2: NATURE OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Introduction

The design concept and criteria for the proposed establishment of milk collection, aggregation and small-scale processing unit for Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd, was developed in accordance with the general guidelines and standards used in the design of buildings and Dairy plants in Kenya and are in line with international standards for best practice. Planning and design phase of the project is very critical to the success of any project. This chapter focuses on the proposed project description, discusses the project goal and location and general overview.

2.2 Description of the Project Construction Activities

The phase will involve mobilization of the contractor, procurement of construction materials and undertaking of actual works. The project is designed to receive raw camel milk, preserve it, process into fresh milk and yoghurt, package, store and sell to consumers and retailers. As such it's designed to have 3 containers each 40 feet length in the compound. The compound will be partitioned to have several utility sections including; Receiving and Quality Control Area, Bulking and Cooling, Pasteurizing and Chilling, Hedging and Packaging, Cold Storage, Chilling Tanks, Pasteurizing Tank, Cooling Tank, Administration Office and Sanitizing Booth. The containers will be aligned as follows;

- Container 1- refrigerated container for raw camel milk storage
- Container 2 partitioned into 3 three sections for milk reception, solar fridge and deep freezers room)
- Container 3 divided into three section of pasteurization area, packing area and a milk outlet shop.

Other auxiliary facilities shall be offices, washrooms, solar electricity generation and storage, perimeter fence and waste water digestion lagoons. (*See attached architectural designs lay out presentation on the appendix 1*)

2.2.1 Construction Works

Some of the major activities in this phase are as tabulated below. The construction works will require the following inputs:

- Construction materials (e.g., cement, stone, crushed rock and gravel aggregates from approved quarries, sand, timber, GI and uPVC pipes and fittings, and jointing materials);
- Modification of the to fit the required functions. The modifications shall involve welding works, installation of windows, doors and vents and lastly shades
- Water for construction purposes; The proponent plans to get water for construction from Bute Godha borehole;
- Construction labour force.
- Construction of Perimeter Walling;

2.2.2 Excavation and foundation works

Excavations will be carried out to prepare the site for construction of foundations, pavements and drainage systems. This will involve the use of light earthmoving equipment such as mattocks and hoes.

Waste likely to be generated during the project construction includes the following:

- Spoiled and used construction materials;
- Earthworks`;

- Solid waste (paper, plastics, metal cans, wood, metal and stone chippings);
- Liquid waste (wet paint, wastewater, glue, solvents and other chemicals);
- Used oil waste products (e.g., lubricants and filters) from construction machinery;
- Waste mortar and concrete; and
- Sanitary waste.

2.3 Description of Operational Activities

In a typical milk processing plant, the following sequence is undertaken; Receipt and filtration/clarification of the raw milk; standardization; Pasteurization; Homogenization; Deodorization; Packaging and storage (including cold storage).

Figure 1 below is a flow diagram outlining the basic steps in the production of whole milk, semi-skimmed milk and skimmed milk. In such plants, yoghurts and other cultured products may also be produced from whole milk and skimmed milk. The process flows depicted therefore is a representative of the process sequences employed in a dairy processing facility, but might not be representative of the process flows at the proposed milk collection and aggregation centre.

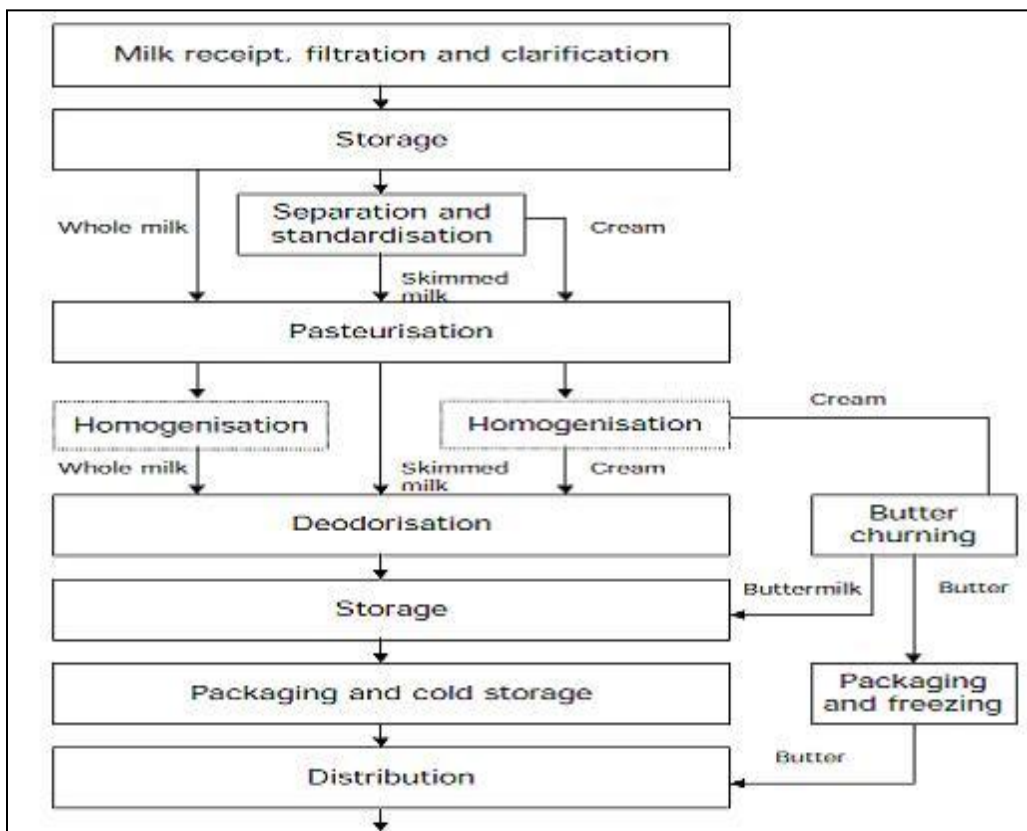


Figure 1: Flow diagram for processes occurring at a typical milk plant

2.4 Project Beneficiaries

The owners/beneficiaries of the project are classified as marginalized and minority. The customer base shall be segmented and supplies made available in an orderly agreed manner. For example, individual customers who require the supply of milk on a daily basis will get their supplies as required while

institutions and supermarkets will be provided as per agreement. Customers will be retained through improvements in quality of products to meet the standards that suit customers' needs. Customer satisfaction will be a priority to the company at all times. The Society also endeavors to have an improved customer service portfolio.

Table 1: Market size, segmentation and sustainability

Market Segment	No. of people or firms	Estimated Demand/ Volume of sales per day (in litres)
1.	Individuals HHs (100)	300
2.	Institutions (schools & hospital) -7	70
3.	Co-operative ATMs -4	1200
4.	Targeted Agents -5	2500

2.5 Project Cost

The total project cost is estimated at **KES. 11,547,000**(Kenya Shillings Eleven Million Five Hundred and Forty-Seven Thousand Only) with the co-operative contributing KES. 1,550,000 while the remainder **KES. 9,997,000** being requested from KCSAP. The contributions from the co-operative will both be in cash and in-kind.

2.6 Land Ownership

The land on which the milk collection and aggregation unit will be done is community land already demarcated and set for the proposed activities. The land is currently bear and does not have any habitations. As such, there will be no relocation of the indigenous Bute community. The community and county government leadership signed consent (Annex 5) for the land being communal and donated the land for the milk infrastructure project. No one will have claim on the land after the investment. The proposed project site will not affect the customary use of the land by the indigenous group as the community signed an agreement form setting the site for the milk aggregation and collection project. A community land resolution form has been provided as evidence to this agreement (see annex 5).

2.7 Decommissioning stage

In case there shall be need to cease camel milk processing due to either technology, market or climatic changes, the facility will be decommissioned and facilities and site used for other purposes.

CHAPTER 3: THE LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Project Location

The Bute Dairy Marketing Co-operative Society Limited is in Bute Ward of Wajir North Sub County in Wajir County. The co-operative offices are located in Bute Town. Wajir County comprises of six Sub-Counties, namely; Eldas, Tarbaj, Wajir East, Wajir West, Wajir North and Wajir South. It is further divided into 29 Divisions, 142 Locations and 172 Sub- Locations. The project lies in Bute Ward on GPS Coordinates 040°02'0.3" and 01°33'04.9". The co-operative was registered on 13th October, 2020 with **Registration Number CS/25381**. The officials are drawn from different CIGs with one of them being a professional teacher while two more are businesswomen. It has an article of association. Figure 2 below shows the location of Bute on Wajir County Map

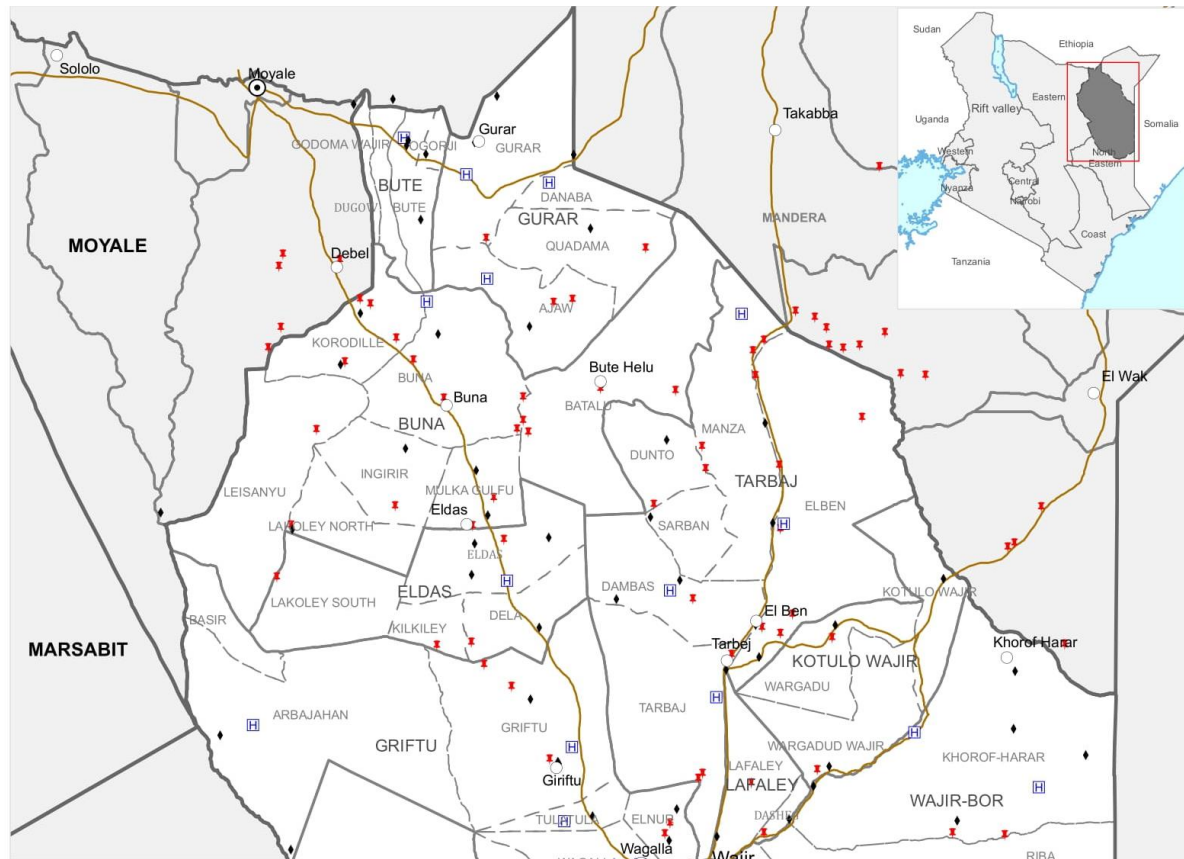


Figure 2: Location of the Project Area

3.2 Physical Environment

3.2.1 Climate and Rainfall

The area being low lying has a predictable climatic pattern. Wajir area has a mean annual rainfall of approximately 240mm. the mean annual maximum temperature is 36⁰ C while the mean annual minimum temperature is 21⁰ C. the driest month is June while the wettest month is April with two rainy seasons being experienced in the area. The County generally received 25 – 50 percent of normal rainfall with the exception of agro pastoral areas of Lesanyu and Korondile in Wajir north which received 50 – 80 percent of normal rainfall. Maximum temperatures range between 31°C in July and 36°C in March while minimum temperatures range between 21°C in July and 24°C in April. The higher

areas of Bute and Gurar receive higher rainfall of between 500mm and 700mm. The success of the proposed camel milk collection and aggregation unit will largely depend on climatic conditions of the area as reliable milk can only be available when the camels get good pastures.

3.2.2 Environment and Climate Change

Some of the causes of climate change and environmental degradation have been changing weather patterns leading to frequent droughts and flood incidences, conflicts over natural resource use, felling of trees for wood fuel and charcoal, unplanned settlements, indiscriminate grazing, unplanned water points, nomadic lifestyle, quarrying of lime and bush fires.

The lack of proper solid waste and sewerage management systems has been major contributors to environmental degradation. It is expected that the proponent will provide waste receptacles for management of all forms of waste including the treatment of effluent. It has been proposed that the effluent will be recycled after treatment onsite and it will be used for minor irrigation and watering the grounds. With an efficient milk market, it is expected that the development will reduce these forms of degradation as there will be a reliable source of livelihood thereby preventing herders from such activities as charcoal production.

3.2.3 Soils and Topographic Features

The soils within the Wajir area are largely poor soils mainly of sandy texture ranging from sandy clay to loamy clay on the periphery of the town. These soils are well drained and uneven in some areas. The soils hold no water but support vegetation, which remains green long after rains. This soil corresponds to a specific type of vegetation, an intensity of the biological activity, deadwood resources and particular capacities of regeneration. The vegetation generated as a result is largely homogenous of shrubby type that produces minimal deadwood. The soils have very low organic matter with minimal vegetation and supporting low agricultural production especially using irrigation.



Plate 1: Soils in the area have low organic matter with minimal vegetation

3.3.4 Air Quality

There were no previous air quality studies in the project area available for review. However, given the dominance of pastoral land use with no major industrial establishments, save from few vehicular emissions within the proposed project area, there are currently no concerns of air quality deterioration within the project area. Potential impacts on air quality will depend on how effectively the contractor manages the suppression of dust during the construction phase. The potential impact of the proposed project on local air quality will be spread along the road corridor and will only pose a risk to immediate neighbour if not handled efficiently given the closeness of some homesteads to the road corridor to the factory and where chillers will be located.

3.4 Socio Economic Characteristics

3.4.1 Transport and Communication

Transport and communication is relatively good. The road network in Bute is earthen in the “Bullas” that requires regular maintenance due to erosion and poor drainage. The transporters will collect milk at various designated points along the corridor using motorbikes.

3.4.2 Land and land use

Majority of the people practice nomadic pastoralism where the large portion of the land is used as grazing zones. The entire county is categorized as trust land apart from a small percentage of the total area occupied by townships. The land is mostly used communally for nomadic pastoralism. Land in Bute is communally owned except in urban areas where plots are allocated to individuals by the county council. There are very few cases of landlessness. However, the site where the proposed milk collection and aggregation centre is located community land. The land consent for permit to use land document is presented under (Annex 5).

3.4.3 Self Help, Women and Youth Groups

The county has a total of 70 Self Help groups, 50 Community Based Organizations (CBOs), 700 women groups, 900 youth groups and 146 Farmers groups. Most of these groups are engaged in income generating activities. Youth groups are involved in small businesses in towns and are mostly funded by Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF). Women are engaged in selling groceries and food kiosks. There has been funding for the poor and needy groups through Poverty Eradication Commission revolving loan scheme. The proponent proposes to organize women who vend milk along the value chain in groups for an organized milk market

3.4.4 Main Livestock Bred

The main types of livestock are cattle (mostly Borana type and dairy crosses), sheep, goats (dominantly Totenberg goats), camels and donkeys. The production of milk and meat is estimated at 3,875,940 litres and 191,100 Kgs respectively per year.

CHAPTER 4: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the process of the public consultation followed to identify the key issues and impacts of the proposed project. Views from the local residents, stakeholders, surrounding institutions and development partners who in one way or another would be affected or rather interested in the proposed project were sought through administering of questionnaires, interviews and public meeting as stipulated in the Environment Management and Coordination Act, Cap 387.

Section 17 of the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003, states that an EIA should “*seek the views of persons who may be affected by the proposed project.*”

4.2 Objectives of the Consultation and Public Participation (CPP)

The objective of the consultation and public participation was to:

- Disseminate and inform the stakeholders about the project with special reference to its key components and location.
- Gather comments, suggestions and concerns of the interested and affected parties.
- Incorporate the information collected in the ESIA study.

Public participation is an essential and legislative requirement for environmental authorization. The lead expert undertook the public stakeholder consultation (PSC) about the proposed water project. The public consultation was undertaken to obtain information from interested and affected parties (stakeholders), solicit their views and consult on sensitive issues by completing a set of questionnaires. A sample size of 15 respondents was drawn for the survey. The output is incorporated in the development of mitigation measures.

4.3 Methodology used in the CPP

The Consultation and Public Participation (CPP) process is a policy requirement by the Government of Kenya and a mandatory procedure as stipulated by EMCA Cap 387 section 58, on EIA for the purpose of achieving the fundamental principles of sustainable development. The environmental assessment study exercise which was conducted on 1st and 2nd November 2021. The exercise was conducted in different ways, namely;

- i) interviews and discussion,
- ii) field surveys and observations,
- iii) administering of questionnaires,

The purpose for such interviews was to identify the positive and negative impacts and subsequently promote proposals on the best practices to be adopted and mitigate the negative impacts respectively. It also helped in identifying any other miscellaneous issues which may bring conflicts in case project implementation proceeds as planned. The consultants conducted voluntary, prior informed consultation with all groups within the community. These included the adult males and females as

well as male and female youth from all the communities in Bute Ward. Diverse approaches were applied in stakeholder engagement as follows:

4.3.1 Consultative Forums

A consultative forum bringing together the Safeguards Specialist, Consultant, Assistant Chief and the community of Bute Ward was arranged at the proposed project site to identify social and environmental impacts and propose possible management measures. A total of 42 community members (24 males and 18 females) were mobilized and included men, women, youth, people living with disabilities, pregnant mothers among others. On their part, the project proponent identified and nominated staff who liaised with the community. It is worth noting that limited groups were convened in line with the government requirement of prevention of the spread of the Coronavirus.



Plate 2: View of the community during consultations

4.3.2 Key Informant Interviews

Key informants to the project especially stakeholders in the project area and County Government were approached and met in respective offices where they were engaged on issues of interest to respective sectors. The consultation aimed at informing the public or the community about the proposed project, consolidate their views, opinion, worries, values and aspirations with respect to the project. Household surveys and interviews generated views, opinions and values about the proposed project.

4.4 Feedback from the Community Baraza

4.4.1 Positive Issues Highlighted

- There will be availability of public extension services due to an organized milk market;
- More herders will be willing to join the Society and this will translate to huge number of livestock thus more milk is available;
- The Society has large membership drawn from many common interest groups and still opened for more recruitment;

- Reduction in poverty levels of many households. This will be as a result of the availability of more milk produce that can be sold in the available markets.
- Employment opportunities will be created both to those working directly in the milk aggregation and collection unit and to those working in other related sub sectors i.e., agro-inputs supply, processing and marketing of the milk produce.
- The living standards of the locals will be improved.
- Proliferation of business activities in the area, e.g., food kiosks to supply food to the workers in the milk collection and processing centre.
- Availability of ready milk market e.g., high demands for camel milk
- There will be opportunity for value addition
- Available green energy for running cold chains (solar and wind energy)
- Opportunity in investments in the milk sector
- Improved livestock extension services.

4.4.2 Negative Issues

The following are negative issues raised by the neighbors/affected parties (AP) that need to be addressed;

- The milk collection and aggregation centre will require much water which is a problem in the area;
- Clearing of the existing vegetation from the site; which can result to land degradation (i.e., soil erosion) if not well managed. However, the site does not have much vegetation.
- Difficulties in getting the approved milk cans. The plastic jericans used are a bit efficient especially in terms of transportation.
- Difficulties in getting Public Health approval especially for the transporters;
- Water borne disease e.g., dysentery, due to likely poor hygiene at the facility;

4.5 Analysis of the Questionnaires

a) Environment Health and Safety Concerns

It was agreed by 27% that the development would result to a more efficient waste management in the area as bins would be placed at strategic places to avoid littering. Another 20% also acknowledged that security in the area would be improved considering that it is unoccupied area with little human and vehicular traffic. General concerns ranged from the need to address community concerns where 17% anticipated community hostility if the development resulted to edging women out of their traditional source of livelihood. It was proposed that the proponent should facilitate women to organize themselves in groups in order to jointly sell the milk to the centre.

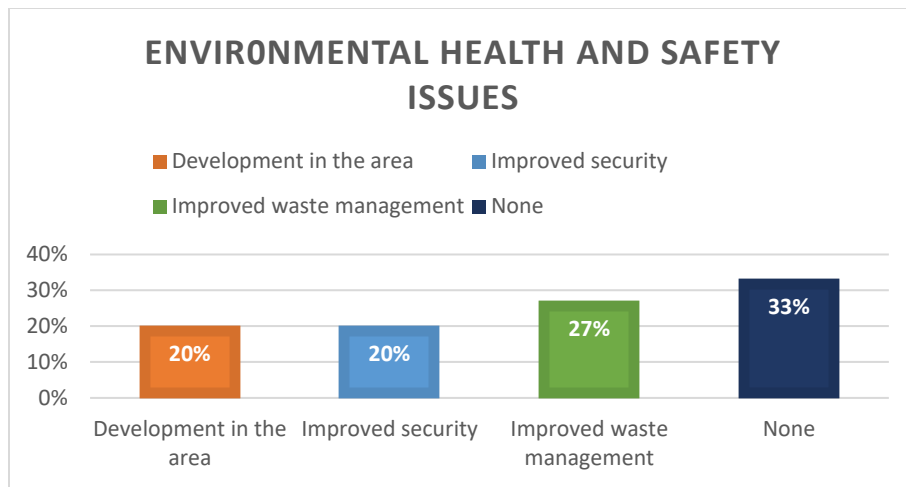


Figure 3: Environment Health and Safety Concerns

a) Socio Economic Issues

There was general acceptance of the project with 40% of those interviewed citing employment as the major benefit during construction and operation of the plant. This was particularly important to the youth who were normally hired in moving livestock to far market places for little pay during dry seasons. 17% of the respondents recognized that the development will bring about improved infrastructure and land value. It was also acknowledged by 20% that packed milk will improve hygiene and prevent diseases such as cholera. Presently, it was reported that women pack milk in polythene that are fed on by livestock resulting to even deaths. As such, the community requested the proponent to provide packaging containers to avoid dust and flies. There was a general agreement that the development will improve the dairy standards in the area and was reported by 6% as a priority in value addition.

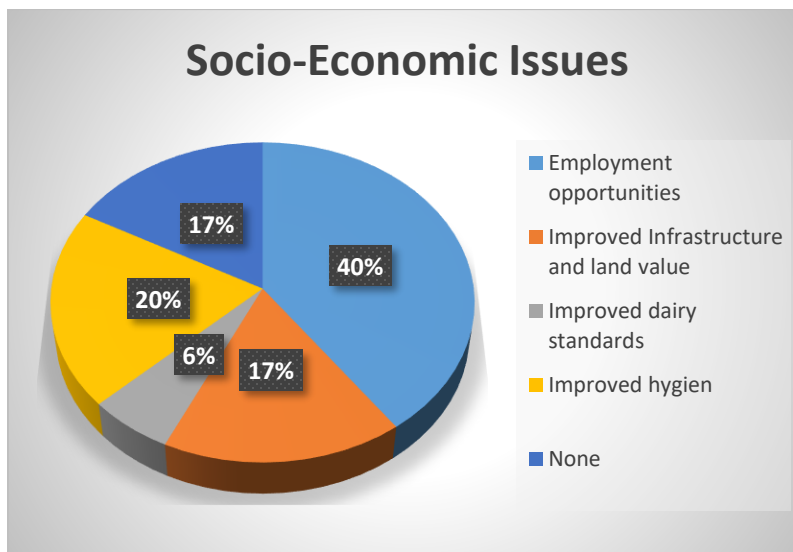


Figure 4: Socio Economic Issues

a) General Concerns

This section makes provisions for the stakeholders to highlight any other issue of concern. It was reported that some women in the value chain mix the camel milk with different unhygienic additives

while some were accused not to be truthful of whether the milk was from a camel or other livestock. As such, packed and labelled milk would ensure the consumer gets the right quality and quantity bargained for. 33% of those interviewed reported that the plant will automatically result to waste generation while 27% anticipated community hostility if the project edged women out of their traditional sources of livelihoods. To address the concern raised by the stakeholder mitigation measures have been provided in this report.

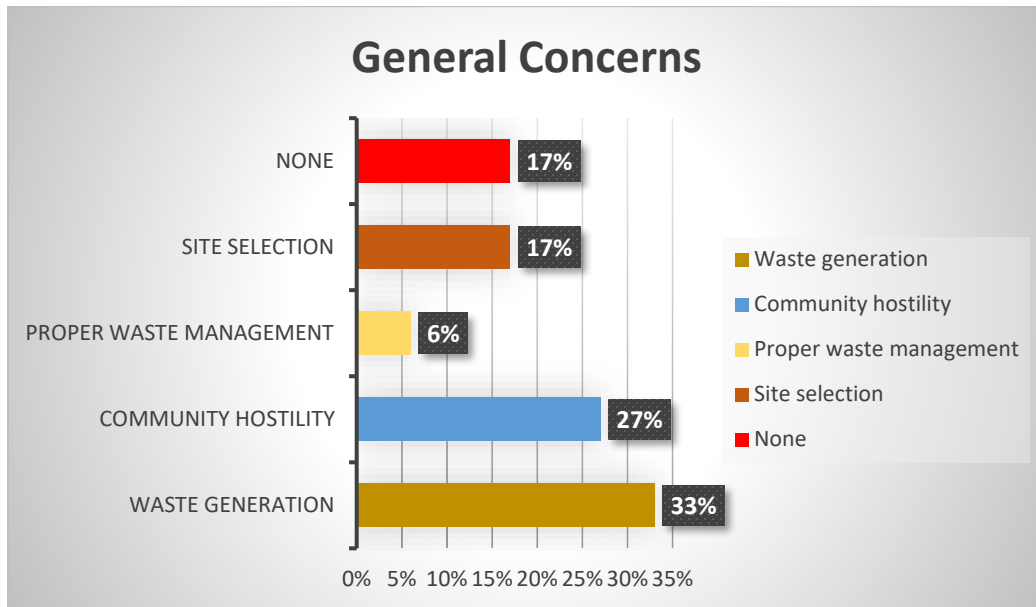


Figure 5: General Concerns

Conclusion

Most comments from the public concerned social and general. Concerns related to environmental impacts, specifically about the proposed milk collection and aggregation centre were few. The mitigation of these impacts are however outlined in the ESMP Report and the contractor is urged to continue adhering to the Construction Environment Management Plan that outlines how construction activities can be carried out with minimal interference. *Copies of the completed public stakeholder participation forms are attached at the end of this report. (See Annex 4)*

CHAPTER 5: IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter largely focuses on the anticipated impacts from the development of the proposed milk collection and aggregation project. The extent of the environmental and social impact is determined by its significance and adversity, as well as its temporary or permanent state, long or short-term effect, localized or widespread nature.

5.2 Impacts During Construction

5.2.1 Positive Impacts

The following potential impacts have been identified during the construction phase:

- (i) Employment opportunities will be created both to those working directly in the milk aggregation and collection unit and to those working in other related sub sectors i.e., agro-inputs supply, processing and marketing of the milk produce;
- (ii) Proliferation of business activities in the area, e.g., food kiosks to supply food to the workers in the milk collection and processing centre;
- (iii) Available green energy for running cold chains (solar and wind energy);

5.3 Negative Impact

5.3.1 Waste generation

Waste during the development period will arise from: spoil during excavation work, deleterious material from aggregate screening; maintenance and repair of machinery and workers domestic waste (face masks). The most appropriate options in waste management are: identification of the waste types; segregation into the various categories; and the establishment of suitable mechanisms for collection, storage, transfer, and final disposal.

Mitigation Measures for Solid Waste

- Domestic solid waste to be stored in refuse bins temporarily before being taken away for proper disposal in designated areas as advised by local environmental officers.;
- Excavated soil shall be disposed at a minimum distance of 20 meters on the opposite side of the inlet and compacted for use
- Proper disposal of face mask during this period of covid-19 as advised by the local health workers.
- Use of part of excavated soil to fill unlevelled grounds here the containers will be placed.

5.3.2 Soil erosion and sedimentation

Construction activities have the potential to loosen soils, particularly on slopes, and soil quality degradation is also likely to occur during construction as a result of disposal of construction materials on the adjacent lands.

Mitigation Measures:

- Excavated earth should be held on locations of the site not susceptible to storm water runoff. The earth removed for external disposal should be deposited carefully on selected

sites without the risk of being washed away during heavy rains and where such deposits will not compromise other land use activities in the areas affected; and

- Re-vegetation of exposed areas around the site should be carried out rapidly in order to mitigate erosion of soil through surface water runoff and wind erosion
- Train the beneficiary community on soil and water conservation measures.

5.3.3 Loss of Vegetative Cover

During the construction phase of the project, bush clearing will be undertaken in the areas to be inundated to minimize the impacts of water pollution from decaying vegetative matter that would die after inundation. Actual construction activities will lead to further loss of vegetative cover at the site of the construction camp for the workers who are likely to be engaged in the actual construction activities. This impact is however not expected to be significant. While no endangered or threatened species were identified in the area, clearing and subsequent inundation constitutes a loss of biodiversity on flora. The vegetation is also home to many invertebrates and avifauna, who will be rendered dispossessed of their habitats.

Mitigation Measures

- Rehabilitate through reinstatement and tree planting all sites that are being used for construction activities such as camps, materials site (borrow pits and quarries) sites for storage materials and any paths, tracks that may be established during the construction phase and the Society management should take charge of ensuring sustainability.

5.3.4 Air Quality

The following emissions will be expected to result from construction activities. This would in turn lead to poor quality of life as well as upper to lower respiratory infections and silicosis condition:

- (i) Dust from excavations and earth moving vehicles as well as materials delivery;
- (ii) Emissions such as smoke, hydrocarbons and nitrogenous gases among others from machinery exhausts;

Mitigation Measures

- Personal protective equipment (PPE) such as dust masks must be worn in the immediate vicinity of the operations during excavation;
- The stockpiles of earth generated during construction works should be suppressed by spraying water or water-based mixtures. Spraying should also be carried out on unpaved road accesses regularly;
- All machinery and equipment should be maintained in good working order to ensure minimum emissions including carbon monoxide, oxides of Nitrogen and Sulphur, as well as suspended particulate matter;
- Drivers of construction vehicles and delivery trucks should be cautioned to drive slowly near the site to avoid creating dusty conditions.

5.3.5 Risk of leaks and spills

Petroleum hydrocarbons present pose environmental and fire risk. The storage of petroleum hydrocarbons on site presents a hazard source and the release of hydrocarbons into the environment could result in significant impacts on a variety of receptors. The pathway for pollution is soil or water, and the primary receptors include the sub-soil and groundwater. Other receptors include air (from fuel vapors) and people (through dermal contact, inhalation or ingestion). It is however worth noting that the risks of a major oil spillages occurring are minimal.

Mitigation Measures:

- Regular maintenance of site equipment and machinery should be carried out to ensure any leakages are detected and controlled. The motor vehicles and heavy equipment should be serviced according to manufacturer's requirements to limit the exhaust emissions, and servicing and re-filling should be undertaken in designated yards.
- Investigate the possibility of fitting catalytic converters especially for the heavy equipment to convert harmful substance in the exhaust fumes to less harmful substances;
- Safety procedures for fuel storage and re-fueling should be well understood and implemented by site staff; and
- Oil residuals including waste oil, lubricants, used filters, should be carefully collected and stored for safe disposal, in order to prevent migration of contaminant hydrocarbons into storm water or groundwater resources.

5.3.6 Trips and Fall Hazards

Potential impacts during construction include: exposure to physical hazards from the use of equipment; trips and fall hazards; and exposure to dust and noise. Other injuries or fatalities may result from workers operating equipment without adequate training or with a lack of personal protective equipment or extended exposure to outdoor weather resulting in heat-related lethargy.

Mitigation Measures:

- Ensure all equipment is inspected before use for appropriate safe guards and that the machine operators are trained on machine safety; Ensure provision of PPEs, training of site workers and users on OHS.

5.3.7 Noise and Vibration

There will be noise and vibrations generated during the construction phase but it will be no different from that on any other typical construction site. The noise impact during construction is expected to be negative and short-term. Major sources of noises and vibration will come from: drilling during construction equipment to place charges and earthmoving machinery, as well as noise from the work force itself. The major receptors are expected to be the construction workers as well as any immediate neighboring premises.

Mitigations Measures:

- Conduct noise measuring to determine levels and extent of harmful noise and provide PPE (hearing protection) to persons who must operate within or visit the identified high noise areas;
- Investigate the possibility of investing in silencers on machines to reduce the quantity of noise produced;
- Inform local residents of any abnormal noise generating construction activities to minimize disruption to local resident;

5.3.8 Increased incidences of HIV/AIDS and STI's

Due to the influx of migrant workers and the resulting changes in sexual behaviors, there is a chance of escalation of STI's including the deadly HIV/AIDS. There could also be cases of unwanted pregnancies as the migrant workers interact and get into relationships with the local communities. The objective of the HIV/AIDS initiatives would be to reduce the risks of exposure to and spread of the HIV virus in the project area. Major targets would be construction workers, institutional communities and the general members of the community, particularly the youth. Recommended measures are as follows:

Mitigations Measures:

- Review the activities of the dairy plant construction to integrate with the HIV/AIDS campaigns;
- Develop appropriate training and awareness materials for information, education and communication (IEC) on HIV/AIDS;
- Identify other players (local CBOs, NGOs, and government organizations) on HIV/AIDS for enhanced collaboration; and
- Integrate monitoring of HIV/AIDS preventive activities as part of the dairy plant construction supervision. Basic knowledge, attitude and practices are among the parameters to be monitored, and particularly on provision of condoms, status testing and use of ARVs.

5.3.9 Collapse of structures due poor workmanship and environmental factors

In many a times, poor workmanship and the effects of environmental vagaries have caused huge property losses, injuries or even death. Collapse of structures has partly been occasioned by poor workmanship or environmental factors such strong winds, heavy downpour among others.

Mitigations Measures:

- Due diligence and capacity of the contractor should be monitored
- The structures and facilities should be designed in agreement to the requirement of the National Planning and Building regulations, 2014
- The contractor should investigate the strength of the ground onto which the structures are erected. Loose soils should be avoided

5.3.10 Crime Management and Contractor's Security

Construction sites tend to be a target for thieves and vandals because valuable items are left on site for long periods of time. As the project sites are located within the town and is expected to attract a lot of traffic, incidences of crime including, theft of construction materials or individual property. This can directly impact the success of a project and diminish the potential profitability of the project under construction. Security is the protection of people and things such as buildings and sites from harm, terror activities, theft, or sabotage and encompasses several components such as physical, personnel, investigations and awareness and information security. Crime prevention on construction sites has become a major concern for building contractors and losses from theft as vandalism and loss of material and equipment can make the difference between a successful project and a failure.

Mitigation Measures

- Install a security fence around the construction site. The gate allowing access to the site should always be manned by a security guard.
- Ensure that all workers on the sites are educated on the policy for crime management and that they are aware of all security procedures.
- Make individual members of the staff personally responsible for the equipment they use.
- Clearly mark all tools and lock them up when not in use.
- The contractor and Supervision Consultant should register in a log all events of a criminal nature that occur at the worksite or are associated with the civil works activities.
- Rely on the security apparatus to provide security to the construction crew and also provide updates about any terrorism activities that may happen in the area so as to avoid adverse impacts.

5.3.11 Child Labour and Protection

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. 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.

Mitigation Measures

- Ensure no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws;
- Ensure that appropriate disciplinary actions are taken against contractor staff who goes against the code of conduct and engages in any sexual crimes against children.

5.3.12 Effects of Migrant workers

Construction projects often attract labour from communities outside the recipients of the projects. This may be due to a lack of skilled people within the project areas, or due to speculative followers who follow the project seeking employment, seeking to execute business opportunities or seeking to exploit opportunities for criminal or illicit behaviour. This inflow of workers is often only temporary, lasting

the length of the project, or when excess labour is required. It can occur rapidly, happening over a matter of weeks, and with people coming and going, the number of people working on the project can fluctuate up or down depending on the phase of implementation. Incoming workers are typically associated with negative impacts. These include:

Mitigation Measures

- Contractor should use the local workforce as much as possible. Depending on the size and the skill level of the local workforce, a share of the workers required for the project may be recruited locally. This may be easier for unskilled workmen. Specialized workmen may be hired from elsewhere. Local workers may also be trained especially if they are required for the operation of the project.
- Effective community engagement and strong grievance mechanisms on matters related to labour
- All workers to sign an employment contract including a Code of Conduct governing appropriate behaviour in the accommodation facilities. This will be strictly enforced by the contractor. Project related staff should also be trained on the behaviour obligations required by the Code of Conduct.
- The workforce should be sensitized to local social and cultural practices and be educated on the expected behaviour and conduct
- Ensure that the contractor adheres to the mitigation of risks against labour influx. Depending on the risk factor, appropriate mitigation measures may be deployed. These may range from engagement with a local community liaison to the use of the local Bulla elders.

5.3.13 Positive Impacts

It is anticipated that the operations phase of this project will result in:

- i. Availability of public extension services due to an organized milk market;
- ii. More camel keepers will be willing to join the Society and this will translate to huge number of livestock thus more milk is available;
- iii. Reduction in poverty levels of many households. Leading to availability of more milk produce that can be sold in the available market;
- iv. Employment opportunities will be created both to those working directly in the milk aggregation and collection unit and to those working in other related sub sectors i.e., agro-inputs supply, processing and marketing of the milk produce;
- v. Availability of ready milk market e.g., high demands for camel milk;
- vi. Opportunity for value addition on milk and milk products;
- vii. Available green energy for running cold chains (solar and wind energy);

5.4 Negative Social Economic and Environmental Impacts

5.4.1 Health and Safety of Workers and COVID – 19 on Local Community

During operation and subsequent rehabilitation, the community is exposed to a number of health, safety and welfare concerns. These include slipping and accidental falls, working under height, dust, injury from equipment, tools and unavailability of portable water. Accidents from slippery, sharp edges of the fabricated containers and unstable ground could compromise worker's safety. The

workers will also need toilet facilities. The COVID – 19 is a highly contagious infectious disease and since consultations are required and training on E&S issues, these also pose a potentially high risk of infection to and among communities. It is important that alternative ways of managing consultations and stakeholder engagement implemented to mitigate the impacts. Further, observation of COVID-19 regulation as stipulated in the public health act Legal Notice 54 of April 2020 are of paramount importance.

Mitigation measures on health and safety

- Provide steps to access the container buildings.
- Supply workers with potable water during operation phase.
- Toilets should be accessible and separated for males and females.
- Wet probable dust generation sites and provide gas masks
- Provide hand wash and sanitizers at entry points
- Provide face mask to all the workers on site

Mitigation measures on COVID-19

- Provide clean water and soap
- Provide certified hand sanitizers
- Ensure anybody entering the site has a face mask and washes hands/sanitize
- Use of thermo-guns to check body temperature and those with above normal referred for further medical attention;
- Avoid concentrating of more than 15 community members at one location. Where more than one person is gathered, maintain social distancing of at least 2 meters;
- Hold meetings in small groups, mainly in form of FGDs if permitted depending on restrictions in place and subject to strict observance of physical distancing and limited duration.

5.4.2 Child Labour and Protection

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. It is also important to be vigilant towards potential sexual exploitation of children, especially young girls. Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd should adopt a ‘Child Protection Code of Conduct’; that all staff of the Society must sign, committing themselves towards protecting children, which clearly defines what is and is not acceptable behaviour.

Mitigation Measures

- Ensure no children are employed at the dairy plant in accordance with national labour laws.
- Ensure that appropriate disciplinary actions are taken against the Society’s staff who goes against the code of conduct and engages in any sexual crimes against children.

5.4.3 Gender Equity, Sexual Harassment and exploitation, and Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Gender based violence and harassment of women can occur at workplaces, making the work environment a hostile place for the women. This can take forms such as; Physical abuse including assault; Sexual violence including rape and sexual assault; Sexual harassment; Sexual exploitation and abuse; Verbal and sexist abuse; Psychological abuse, intimidation and threats of violence; Economic and financial abuse. As such, the management of Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd will make efforts to prevent all forms of GBV at the workplace during operation.

Mitigation Measures

- Where possible, with the assistance of the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services facilitate the promotion of cultural preservation;
- Bute Dairy Marketing Society Ltd should employ and train committed female staff to positions of authority. These will help promote the employment of female staff
- Strive for an equitable distribution of employment opportunities between men and women. Mainstream Gender Inclusivity in hiring of workers as required by Gender Policy 2011 and 2/3 gender rule;
- Provide separate toilets and bathrooms for both male and female workers on site
- Whenever harassments are recorded on site, the contractor should ensure prompt and effective remedial action;
- The Society should employ and train committed female staff to positions of authority. These will help promote the employment of female staff.

5.4.4 Spread of HIV/AIDS and STI's

During its operation phase, the dairy plant is likely to attract more people with a resultant change in sexual behaviors. With a thriving dairy market, there is a chance of escalation of STI's including the deadly HIV/AIDS. There could also be cases of unwanted pregnancies as the pastoralists workers interact and get into relationships with the local communities. The objective of the HIV/AIDS initiatives would be to reduce the risks of exposure to and spread of the HIV virus in the project area.

Mitigations Measures:

- Operations of the dairy plant should be integrated with the HIV/AIDS campaigns;
- Develop appropriate training and awareness materials for information, education and communication (IEC) on HIV/AIDS;
- Identify other players (local CBOs, NGOs, and government organizations) on HIV/AIDS for enhanced collaboration; and
- Integrate monitoring of HIV/AIDS preventive activities as part of the dairy plant operations supervision.

5.4.5 Water Quality Degradation

The processing plant involves generation of liquid wastes in huge quantities and if not treated to acceptable standards, may pollute the environment. Although it was not clear in the design whether the financiers would drill a borehole whose water will be used in the project, it is recommended that a sustainable source of water in form of a shallow well or borehole be drilled.

Mitigation measure

- The proponent will ensure that there are adequate means for handling the large quantities of sewage generated from the dairy plant. The effluent can be contained in a biodigester which can be tapped to generate biogas.
- Waste water shall be disposed in compliance with the provisions of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality), Regulations 2006.
- Maintain plant sites in a clean and safe condition and provide and maintain appropriate facilities for temporary storage of all wastes before transportation and disposal.
- Organize disposal of all wastes generated in an environmentally acceptable manner. This shall include consideration of the nature and location of disposal sites, so as to cause least environmental impact.

5.4.6 Solid Waste Generation

The project is expected to generate enormous amounts of solid waste during its operation phase. Dairy products such as milk, cream and yogurt are typically packed in plastic-lined paperboard cartons, plastic bottles and cups, plastic bags or reusable glass bottles. Breakages and packaging mistakes cannot be totally avoided. Improperly packaged dairy product can often be returned for reprocessing; however the packaging material becomes source of solid waste:

Mitigation measure

The proponent will be responsible for efficient management of solid waste generated by the project during its operation. In this regard, the proponent will;

- Provide waste handling facilities such as waste bins and skips for temporarily holding waste generated at the site.
- The proponent to practice the “3R” principle of solid waste management where possible i.e Reduce generation, reuse where appropriate and recycle. This will call for separation of waste at source in order to effectively manage. The recyclables will be sold to authorized waste buyers.
- Sanitary landfilling should be considered as a long term intervention. The proponent will adhere to the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management), Regulations 2006.

5.4.7 Air Quality

Emissions to air from dairy processing plants are caused by the high levels of energy consumption necessary for production. Steam, which is used for heat treatment processes (pasteurisation, sterilisation, drying etc.) is generally produced in on-site boilers, and power used for cooling and equipment operation is purchased from the grid. In addition, discharges of milk powder from the exhausts of spray drying equipment can be deposited on surrounding surfaces. When wet, these deposits become acidic and can, in extreme cases, cause corrosion. Where CFC-based refrigerants are used there is a risk that refrigerant gases will be emitted to the atmosphere, contributing to the depletion of the ozone layer. There is also a risk of ammonia and glycol leaks, which can be an occupational, health and safety problem for workers.

Mitigation measure

- The proponent should use the less hazardous hydrogenated chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) or, preferably, by ammonia as refrigerant system according to the Montreal Protocol. They should procure the R410A rated refrigerants as opposed to R22 refrigerants that contribute to ozone depletion.
- All cooling systems shall be closed circuit systems and free of leaks.

5.4.8 Noise pollution

The use of steam injection for heat treatment of milk and for the creation of reduced pressure in evaporation processes also causes high noise levels. A substantial traffic load in the immediate vicinity of a dairy plant is generally unavoidable due to the regular delivery of raw milk, deliveries of packaging and the regular supply of products.

Mitigation measure

- The management shall minimize processing and transportation at the night.
- Machinery shall be timely repaired and maintained to minimize excessive grinding or squeak. This may increase the machinery's efficiency and make it last longer.

5.4.9 Spread of water borne diseases and increase in mosquito breeding sites

With increasing effluent and waste water from the operation of the dairy project, water ponding around the plant during operation may provide breeding ground for vectors of diseases such as worms and mosquitoes. This can also happen as a result of broken reticulation pipes that leads to leakage and loss of water. Increased use of water will also lead to an increase in generation of waste water. Poorly managed, this can lead to contamination of shallow ground water sources and further spread of disease.

Mitigation Measures

- Waste water drainage channel be constructed to lead water to the bio digester or septic tank that will be constructed;
- Ensure the drainage channels within the plant are always kept clean and free from obstruction for free flow of waste water;

5.4.10 Unpredictable market dynamics

The plant may attract huge number of milk vendors leading to flooding of the market. Although a liberalized market economy, this may cause tremendous milk price reduction and huge losses to the hapless farmers.

Mitigation Measures

- The responsible Dairy marketing organization should devise mechanisms for cushioning farmers from such market shocks
- The pricing of milk should be within certain threshold.
- Contravention of set price threshold should be penalized accordingly
By-laws should be drawn to this effect.

5.4.11 Exploitation of the herders by brokers (middlemen)

Although a critical market player, middlemen are known of their unscrupulous tendencies. Coupled with lack of information and sheer ignorance on the part of the farmers, they lose huge amount of income.

Mitigation Measures

- Brokerage at the plant should be monitored and any exploitation to the herders should be discouraged. The farmers should reap the maximum possible.
- The pastoralists should be trained or be informed of the market dynamics to equip them with the requisite competitive bargaining power.

5.4.12 Grievances/conflicts

Common grievances expected to arise during the proposed project implementation include:

- ✓ Disagreement over the marketing, prices, payments to milk producers
- ✓ Negative project impacts which may include disruption of income streams, physical harm, and nuisance from construction activities;
- ✓ Health and safety risks;
- ✓ Socially-unacceptable project staff relations with the communities and other stakeholders;
- ✓ Conflicts over water sources; and
- ✓ Pollution and other environmental related impacts.

Below is a GRM to address the conflicts

The following measures will be taken to ensure that the GRM is effectively implemented.

a) **Build Awareness of GRM** – The GRM will be presented by project staff to community members during the project inception workshop and during community consultations. Other ways to engaged community members in implementing the GRM include the following:

- Simple, visually engaging marketing materials will be developed. These will describe the process for handling people’s concerns and the benefits that can result. The materials will also inform the local communities about where to go and who to contact if they have a complaint.
- Formal and informal meetings in local communities will be used as the main method for building awareness about the GRM.
- Communities will be consulted about any risks or fears they have associated with using the system. Information about what else they might need to voice a complaint and participate effectively in the mechanism will be elicited and used to update the GRM.

b) **Train Staff on GRM** – Project staff will be educated about the GRM and its procedures. This is to ensure that staff members are able to accept complaints, or to participate in on-the-spot resolution of minor problems. The following will be considered when developing training sessions for project staff:

- Sessions will focus on why the grievance mechanism is in place, its goals, benefits, and how it operates.

- Roles and expectations of project staff (what to do if a member of the community approaches them with a grievance, how best to respond to aggrieved stakeholders and the importance of listening, remaining objective, and taking stakeholder concerns seriously).
- The constructive role of community dissent in project operations, by encouraging the view that complaints and opposition are a source of valuable information that can lead to improved operations, reduce risk, and develop a supportive relationship with the community.

Emphasize that there will be absolutely no reprisals and the participation of community members in the GRM does not diminish their rights or entitlements to benefits from the project in any way. This same information will be shared with local communities.

Grievance Redress Process

The grievance redress process would involve the following steps and can be summarized as below

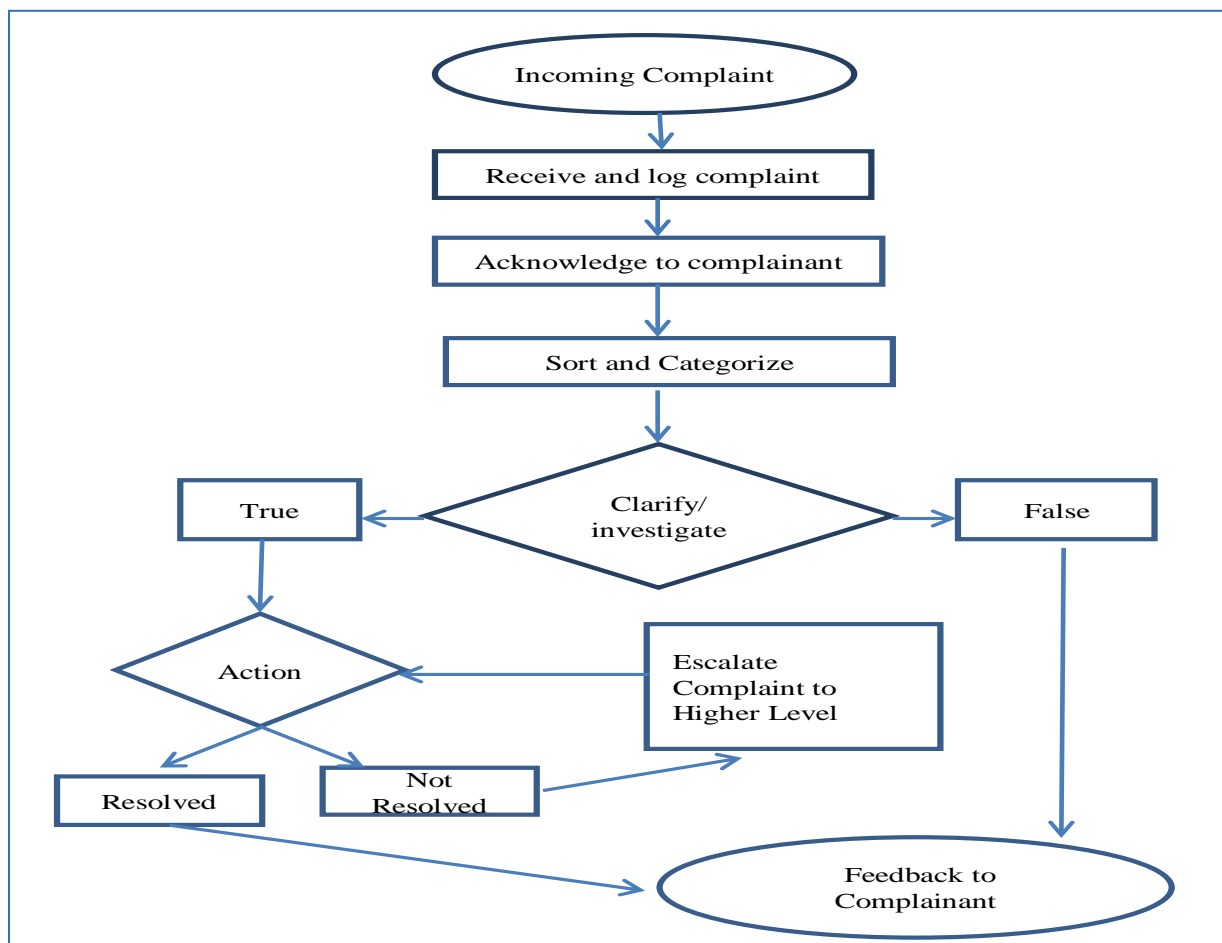


Figure: Grievance Redress Process Flow diagram

Mitigation measures

The following are possible mitigation measures to manage grievances:

- Establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the proposed project;
- Seek to establish amicable relationships with stakeholders and manage the impact of the project activities on affected communities;
- Put in place a pre-emptive community liaison structure aimed at identifying potential issues arising from project-related impacts and addressing them before they become grievances;
- Establish a grievance redress mechanism targeting communities and other project stakeholders but not applicable to commercial and employee-employee relationships, and which will allow stakeholders to easily put forth their concerns relating to the project, implementation and have them addressed in a prompt and respectful manner;
- Ensure the grievance redress mechanism is available to the affected community members and stakeholders at no cost;
- Educate all project stakeholders on the availability and use of the grievance redress mechanism in a manner that is understandable to all, before, during and after construction of the proposed project.

CHAPTER 6: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT & MONITORING PLAN (ESMMP)

6.1 General

Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) is a site-specific plan developed to ensure that the project is implemented in an environmentally sustainable manner. The ESMMP for the proposed Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society dairy project has been prepared to ensure that project implementation is carried out by taking appropriate mitigation measures to minimize impacts on the environment during the construction and operational phase. This ESMMP also describes the role and responsibilities of the Contractor who will be responsible for implementing this EMMP. The mitigation measures for the probable environmental and social issues and additional mitigation measures to ensure effective management of identified environmental aspects during various phases of the proposed project are addressed in the subsequent sections.

The responsibility for the integration of the mitigation measures for the proposed development lies with the Contractor during the construction stage- ESMMP will form part of the contractor's agreement while the Proponent takes over the duty upon commissioning of the project. At every stage, the objective will be to ensure that the specified mitigation measures are implemented. This Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan focuses on mitigating the impacts identified during the environmental assessment. It is an instrument that will allow the Client, the Contractor and other key stakeholders to integrate environmental components during the various phases of the project. This plan is meant to establish measures and procedures to control the identified impacts and monitor their progress. It will achieve the following in the long run;

- 1) Provide the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) with a tool to make ease the evaluation of the objectives at different phases of the project, taking into account the Kenyan environmental legislation;
- 2) Provide clear and mandatory instructions to the proponent and other key stakeholders with regard to their environmental responsibilities in all phases of the project.
- 3) Ensure continuous compliance of the proponent and other key stakeholders with Kenyan legislation and policies regarding the environment and World Bank safeguard policies
- 4) Assure the regulators and interested and affected parties the satisfaction of their demands in relation to environmental and social performance.

The table below therefore summarize the Environmental Social Management and Monitoring Plan for this proposed project. It describes the parameters that can be monitored, and suggests how monitoring should be done, how frequently, and who should be responsible for monitoring and action. A total of Ksh **329,000** will be used in the ESMMP. The ESMMP should be shared be shared with the selected contractor for implementation.

Table 2: Environmental & Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
Project Phase – Planning and Design						
Approvals, licenses and permits	Non-compliance to statutory requirements leading to conflicts with approving entities such as NEMA, County Government (Public Health departments, Lands, Kenya Dairy Board).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire all the relevant approvals, licenses and permits before commissioning of the project. All renewal approvals, licenses and permits should be renewed in time as required by the regulations. 	Acquisition of all requisite approvals, licenses and permits to prevent stop or improvement orders.	Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society, the ultimate managers and KCSAP, Wajir County, Kenya Dairy Board.	Proof of all the statutory licenses and permits, improvement orders, stop orders Frequency: As provided in the issuance guidelines	As required by the licensees /authorities
Plans and Designs	Insufficient plans and designs that do not capture key elements such as space economics (disabled people, machinery, vehicles and others), local needs, may cause apathy or resistance on the part of the project participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plans and designs should factor-in all requisite design elements as provided the planning and building regulations/code The design should incorporate the needs, values and desires of the host community 	Less congested, easy to access and efficient work place.	Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society, the ultimate managers and KCSAP, Wajir County, Kenya Dairy Board	Plan and design review and visual inspection of the plant upon completion	None
Project ownership, stewardship	Conflicts arising from speculation, divergent views and conflict of interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An agreeable, practicable management/stewardship formulae should be drawn by the stakeholders on the appropriate method/s 	Conflict management after the exit	Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society, the	Records on conflicts and meeting records	None

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
	amongst members of Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conflict resolution strategy should be formulated for conflict management during the project life 	of KCSAP assistance	ultimate managers and KCSAP, Wajir County	Frequency: Continuous	
Construction Phase						
Noise and dust pollution	Noise and dust pollution is likely to be generated by construction plants such as trucks, dumpers, concrete mixers, compressors and pavers among others. The noise and dust generated may be a nuisance to the workers, and neighbouring settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switch off engines when not being used. Operators or workers in noise producing work pieces should be provided with earmuffs or ear plugs Generators to be well insulated or placed in enclosures to minimize noise levels. There should be a fully equipped first aid kit on site. 	Less dust, noise and protected workers	KCSAP, the contractor and the sub- county public health office, County DOSHS office	Noise and air quality survey reports, visual inspection of the site. Frequency: Annually, quarterly	20,000
Physical injuries to workers	Characteristic of any conventional construction works; the workers are normally exposed to hazardous and risky situations and conditions that cause bodily harm and/or even death. Injury can be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The workers at the site should always be provided with appropriate PPEs and should be replenished once they worn out. The site safety supervisor should put in place stringent measures to promote adherence to use of safety gear (PPEs); 	Injury-free workstations and work pieces	The contractor, KCSAP, the workers, DOSHS, County government	Records of injuries, PPEs requisition and delivery notes, PPE distribution register. Frequency: Continuous	12,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
	inflicted due to lack of proper personal protective clothing or equipment or unsafe working conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers should be insured as per the WIBA, 2007 requirements The contractor should provide a well-stocked industrial first-aid kit at the site at all times and it should be replenished adequately after use; The contractor should adhere to the provisions of the OSHA, 2007 and its subsidiary legislations; Compliance to the provisions of the EHS management plan to safeguard workers; A person or two among the workers should have training in first-aid administration 				
COVID-19 Pandemic	Spread of COVID-19 amongst workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractors will develop a SOPs for managing the spread of Covid-19 during project execution and submit them for the approval of the Supervision Engineer and the Client before mobilization. The SOPs shall be in line with the World Bank guidance on COVID-19, Ministry of Health Directives and site-specific project conditions; Mandatory provision and use of appropriate Personal Protective 	COVID-19 case free environment	The contractor, KCSAP Engineers, Public Health Officers, Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society, NEMA	Toolbox meetings and awareness trainings shall be included in the safety trainings.	10,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
		<p>Equipment (PPE) shall be required for all project personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid concentrating of more than 15 persons or workers at one location. • All workers and visitors accessing worksites every day or attending meetings shall be subjected to rapid Covid-19 screening which may include temperature check and other vital signs; • Install handwashing facilities with adequate running water and soap, or sanitizing facilities; 				
Land scarification and destruction of vegetation	<p>During construction there will be earthworks to level the ground and pave way for construction of the substructure. This will lead to removal of vegetation and exposure of soil to agents of erosion (wind and rain).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks should be minimized and where possible avoided. • The project should compensate lost vegetation by planting trees and other types of plants in other parts in the project area. • All cuts, dredges, trenches should be appropriately backfilled. 	Maintenance of environmental quality of the project area	The Contractor, KCSAP, , County government	<p>Continuous throughout the project,</p> <p>Frequency: During rains</p>	5,000
Solid waste materials	<p>The project is expected to generate solid waste such as debris, soils, iron and steel, timber, sand, paper etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils should be used for backfilling • Metal waste should be sorted and stored in secure areas for sale to scrap-metal dealers 	Well managed waste or waste free site	KCSAP, County government (public health office), NEMA, the contractor	Site observation and analysis, presence or absence of waste receptacles	12,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
	Accordingly, solid waste must be sorted and residual waste disposed-off in accordance to the EMC (Waste Management) regulations, 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor should abide by the provisions of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) regulations, 2006 All residual waste should be disposed-off in designated sites 			Frequency: Weekly	
Traffic Impacts and accidents from construction trucks	Un-roadworthy or careless driving can cause accidents by the trucks during construction especially during transportation of containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put signs at the front and the rear of the trucks e.g., WIDE LOAD-KEEP DISTANCE Notices at the sites warning people prone to accidents. Erect a construction notification boards on all roads and lanes leading to the site. 	Few or no accidents	The Contractor, KCSAP, County Government	Accident or incident records Frequency: Daily	10,000
HIV & AIDS together with STIs Impacts	During project implementation there will be contractors bringing in people from outside the local communities and this poses the danger of spreading HIV/AIDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with County Health Officers, sensitize workers and the surrounding communities on awareness, prevention and management of HIV/AIDS. The contractor should provide quality condoms to personnel on site. Access to the contractor's camps by outsiders should be strictly controlled 	Reduced HIV/AIDs prevalence in the area	KCSAP, Contractor, Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society, Public Health Officers and Workers.	Number of awareness program including VCT services and provision for Condoms, ARVs throughout the project period Frequency: Daily	5,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
Child Labour and Protection	Employing children in a manner that is economically exploitative, hazardous, and detrimental to the child's education,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws. • Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police. 	Site free of child labour	KCSAP, Children's Department, the contractor, Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society Officials	Children employed at site Frequency: Routinely	No cost
Effects of Migrant Workers	Construction projects often attract labour from communities outside the recipients of the projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor should use the local workforce as much as possible. • Effective community engagement and strong grievance mechanisms on matters related to labour • The workforce should be sensitized to local social and cultural practices and be educated on the expected behaviour and conduct • Ensure that the grievance redress mechanisms are adhered to. • Clearly define the GBV requirements and expectations in the bid documents • Display signs around the project that signal to workers and the community that the project site is an area where GBV is prohibited. 		KCSAP, Social Services Department, the contractor, Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society Officials	GBV free site, Number of complaints raised, Frequency: Daily	No cost
Operation Phase						

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
Water Quality Degradation	The processing plant involves generation of liquid wastes in huge quantities and if not treated to acceptable standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proponent will ensure that there are adequate means for handling the large quantities of effluent generated from the dairy plant. Waste water shall be disposed in compliance with the provisions of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality), Regulations 2006. Maintain plant sites in a clean and safe condition and provide and maintain appropriate facilities for temporary storage of all wastes before transportation and disposal. Organize disposal of all wastes generated in an environmentally acceptable manner. This shall include consideration of the nature and location of disposal sites, so as to cause least environmental impact. Take all precautionary measures when handling and storing fuels and lubricants, to avoid causing environmental pollution. 	Compliance to the Third Schedule of the Water Quality Regulations of 2006	Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society, NEMA, Public Health and County Government, Kenya Dairy Board.	<p>Application of the Effluent Discharge License from NEMA,</p> <p>Daily visual inspections of effluent generated</p> <p>Frequency: Daily</p>	Ksh 80,000
Solid and liquid waste	Dairy products such as milk, cream and yogurt are typically packed in plastic-lined paperboard cartons, plastic bottles and cups,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project should adopt a waste management hierarchy i.e., reduction, reuse and recycle (3Rs) The plant should be cleaned often Contact a Nema licensed waste handler who should provide waste 	Clean, safe and healthy factory	Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society, NEMA, Public Health and County Government	<p>Inspection and inspection records</p> <p>Frequency: Daily</p>	20,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
	plastic bags or reusable glass bottles. If left uncollected, this waste may accumulate and pose occupational nuisances such as odor, inconveniences, dangers of disease outbreak etc.	<p>tracking documents for every collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregate hazardous and non-hazardous wastes and label the respective receptacles in accordance with the EMC (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006. • The project should provide labelled waste receptacles at the plant • Waste water shall be disposed in compliance with the provisions of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality), Regulations 2006. 				
Mosquito breeding and transmission	With increasing effluent and waste water from the operation of the dairy project, water ponding around the plant during operation may provide breeding ground for vectors of diseases such as worms and mosquitoes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste water drainage channel be constructed to lead water away from the water points and water kiosks. • Boreholes, reticulation pipes, water kiosks and tanks should be maintained continuously • Waste water management in the beneficiary areas should be enhanced so as to reduce risk of contamination of ground water; 	Clean and healthy environment	Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society, NEMA, Public Health and County Government, Kenya Dairy Board	Ponding of water in random places and foul smell	5,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
Child Labour and Protection	Employing children in a manner that is economically exploitative, hazardous, and detrimental to the child's education,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws. • Ensure that any child sexual relations offenses among contractors' workers are promptly reported to the police. 	Site free of child labour	Children's Department, Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society Officials, Kenya Dairy Board.	Children employed at the Plant Frequency: Routinely	No cost
Gender Equity and Sexual Harassment	The construction industry is famously male-centric. Women are under-represented in all construction occupations and professions. This is because of stereotypes promote the idea that women are not tough but rather delicate and can therefore not handle a tough job	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and enforce a No Sexual Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy, in accordance with national law where applicable. • Strive for an equitable distribution of employment opportunities between men and women. • Provision of gender disaggregated bathing, changing, sanitation facilities • Ensure the contractor follows the Grievance Redress Mechanism 	GBV free work site	Social Services Department, Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society Officials and Local Administration, Kenya Dairy Board.	GBV free site, Number of complaints raised,	50,000
Grievances/conflicts	During the construction and operation phase of the project, grievances are likely to arise over employment for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establish a grievance redress mechanism targeting communities and other project stakeholders but not applicable to commercial and employee-employee relationships ✓ Ensure the grievance redress mechanism is available to the 	Can be through traditional mechanism of Maslah Mitigation can be	Contractor, Project Management Unit	Number of reported cases on grievances Number of sensitization awareness creation	20,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
	unskilled and skilled labour Grievances may arise over milk prices and marketing	<p>affected community members and stakeholders at no cost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address all raised grievances, real or imagined and take reasonable steps to maintain confidentiality of the parties to the mechanism and regardless of the complainants Educate all project stakeholders on the availability and use of the grievance redress mechanism in a manner that is understandable to all,' 	through the project GRM redress mechanism		workshops on GRM Number of community members trained on GRM	
Unpredictable market performance dynamics.	Due to lack of information on market performance, the farmers may incur losses due to price drop or stiff competition from other areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An integrated business continuity plan (IBCP) should be formulated to cushion the farmers against uncertainties farmers should be advised on animal insurance policy to protect them against losses due to poor market performance. Value chain analysis should be conducted for livestock products to lessen dependence on milk business. Advisory services and market information dissemination should be an integral component of the project 	Resilience, improved livelihoods and poverty reduction for the farmer community and other livestock business actors	KCSAP, County Livestock Production Office Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society, farmers and Kenya Dairy Board	Vibrant market, increased incomes, interviews, sales records Frequency: Continuous	30,000

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
Business slump due to effects of environmental factors such as drought, destruction caused by strong winds, heavy floods etc.	Environmental factors such as prolonged droughts, heavy flooding (depletes grazing lands and disease spread) affects livestock health and at times leading to reduced milk yields. Torrential rains, in most cases, come along with strong winds that can demolish structure roofs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An early warning system should be designed to caution herders against environmental factors in question Roofing and structure integrity should be observed during construction and operations The County Government and the Proponent should in the long term consider constructing and repairing access roads. 	Business continuity, community resilience and sustained livelihoods	The County meteorological department, Sub County livestock office, Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society and the County government	Presence or absence of IBCP, increased and thriving milk business, sales records, consultations. Frequency: Continuous	80,000
Decommissioning Phase						
Loss and damage to property	During removal of structures some of property may be destroyed. This may lead to economic loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early information to the affected parties Sell the recyclables to secondhand dealers 	Less or no lost property		Lost or damaged property Frequency: N/A	N/A
Waste management	Rock debris, destroyed materials are often left without being attended to.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape all the affected areas Collect all the rock debris and other unusable materials to designated sites 	Maintained environmental integrity		Degraded or maintained environmental aesthetics Frequency: -N/A	

Environmental and Social Impacts		Mitigation Measures				
Impact Domain	Impact Description	Mitigation Description	Mitigation Target	Implementation Agencies	Monitoring Indicators	Estimated Cost
Intrusion of nonconforming activities e.g., industries	Some activities may spring which are not in conformity with the zoning standards of the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should acquire 'change of user' as required by the law The proponent should lease the land /structures to conforming undertakings 	Well planned activities		Absence or presence of conforming activities. Frequency: N/A	
Total Cost	Ksh 329,000					

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Conclusions

Field surveys and consultative public participation have indicated that there are a few negative socioeconomic impacts during the operation and some disruption of public services during construction. Adequate mitigation measures have been suggested in the Environmental Management Plan and mitigation measures proposed to ensure that the impacts pose no threat to the environment and communities. Overall, negative environmental and social impacts due to the construction of the proposed milk aggregation and collection facility located in Bute Ward, Wajir North Sub-County, are deemed to be largely outweighed by the improved quality of life of the population through its implementation. If the project is not executed, milk wastage, food insecurity would continue being a major challenge in the area leading to low socio-economic status and high poverty levels.

7.2 Recommendations

Implementation:

It is recommended that the proposed development of the milk collection and aggregation facility for Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society located in Bute Ward be implemented in compliance with all the relevant legislation and planning requirements of Kenya.

Adherence to Environmental Management Plan:

In addressing the environmental and social issues, the community and proponent must follow the mitigation guidelines provided under the Environmental Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP). This will ensure the environmental and safety of farmers and the neighboring communities.

Involvement of relevant line ministries:

It is important that during the implementation, relevant line ministries should be actively involved to address some of the cross-cutting issues such as Kenya Dairy Board, Public Health, NEMA, Environment, health (water borne diseases), WRA (water resource use), among others stakeholders. This will ensure that emerging issues are tackled as they come.

REFERENCES

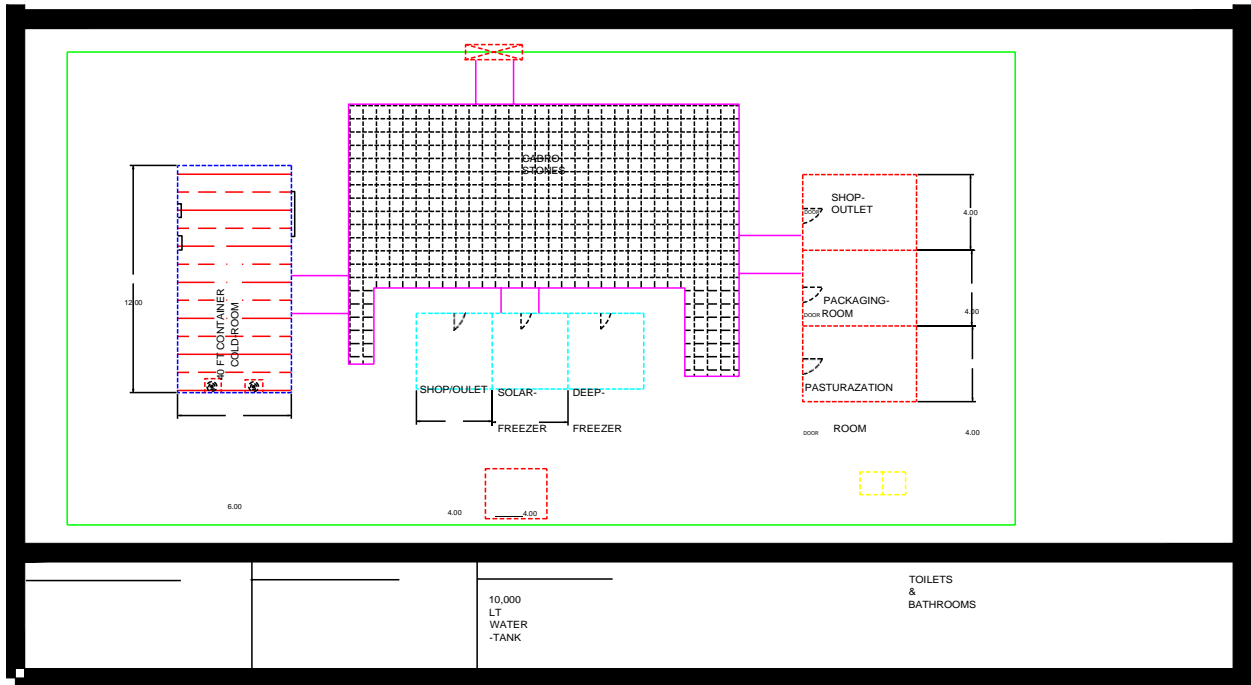
1. Environmental Management and Coordination Act No 8 of 1999 and the Relative Amendment Act No 5, 2015; Legal Notice No 31 and 32
2. Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations 2003: Legal Notice No.101.
3. Water Resources Assessment for Decision Making in Carissa County Report, 2016.
4. Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP), 2017
5. Precipitation CHIRPS (1981-2015) Roads Digital Chart of the World.
6. Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006
Legal Notice No.121

ANNEXES

The following attachments provide supplementary information used in the preparation of this Summary Project Report.

1. Schematic design of the Milk Collection and Aggregation Project
2. Screening Checklist
3. List of Participants and Minutes
4. Signed Sampled questionnaires
5. Community Land Resolution Agreement
6. NEMA Registration Certificates

Annex 1: Schematic Drawings



Annex 2: Screening Checklist

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECK LIST

ESM Producer Organization Screening Checklist

(Producer Organization screening process by benefitting communities/Agencies)

Section A: Background information

Name of County..... NASIR.....

Name of CPCU /Researcher..... WAJIR.....

Producer Organization location..... BUTE GUMAR.....

Producer Organization name..... BUTE DAIRY MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.....

Estimated cost (Kshs.)..... 10M.....

Approximate size of land area available for the producer organization:

..... 2 acres.....

Objectives of the producer

organization..... is to reduce the bulk spoilage by 90% and inefficiency associated with traditional processing methods by introducing hygienic methods thus increasing the quantity & quality of milk produced, processed & marketed from Wajir North Sub County.

Activities/enterprises ^{to be} undertaken:

1. Designing & installing a hybrid-powered building facility
2. Procuring and installing essential milk equipment

Financial Year..... 2021/2022.....

Section B: Environmental Issues

Will the project:	Yes	No.
Create a risk of increased soil erosion?		✓
Create a risk of increased deforestation?	✓	
Create a risk of increasing any other soil degradation soil degradation?		✓
Affect soil salinity and alkalinity?		✓
Divert the water resource from its natural course/location?		✓
Cause pollution of aquatic ecosystems by sedimentation and agro-chemicals, oil spillage, effluents, etc.?		✓
Introduce exotic plants or animals?		✓
Involve drainage of wetlands or other permanently flooded areas?		✓
Cause poor water drainage and increase the risk of water-related diseases such as malaria?		✓
Reduce the quantity of water for the downstream users?		✓
Result in the lowering of groundwater level or depletion of groundwater?		✓
Create waste that could adversely affect local soils, vegetation, rivers and streams or groundwater?	✓	
Reduce various types of livestock production?		✓
Affect any watershed?		✓
Focus on Biomass/Bio-fuel energy generation?		✓

If the answers to any of the above is 'yes', please include an EMP with sub-project application.

Section C: Socio-economic Issues

Will the project:	Yes	No
Displace people from their current settlement?		✓
Interfere with the normal health and safety of the worker/employee?		✓
Reduce the employment opportunities for the surrounding communities?		✓
Reduce settlement (no further area allocated to settlements)?		✓
Reduce income for the local communities?		✓
Increase insecurity due to introduction of the project?		✓
Increase exposure of the community to HIV/AIDS?		✓
Induce conflict?		✓
Have machinery and/or equipment installed for value addition?	✓	
Introduce new practices and habits?	✓	
Lead to child delinquency (school drop-outs, child abuse, child labour, etc.?)		✓
Lead to gender disparity?		✓
Lead to poor diets?		✓

Lead to social evils (drug abuse, excessive alcohol consumption, crime, etc.)?		✓
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Section D: Natural Habitats

Will the project:	Yes	No
Be located within or near environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species		✓
Adversely affect environmentally sensitive areas or critical habitats – wetlands, woodlots, natural forests, rivers, etc.)?		✓
Affect the indigenous biodiversity (Flora and fauna)?	✓	
Cause any loss or degradation of any natural habitats, either directly (through project works) or indirectly		✓
Affect the aesthetic quality of the landscape?	✓	
Reduce people's access to the pasture, water, public services or other resources that they depend on?		✓
Increase human-wildlife conflicts?		✓
Agrochemical use		✓
Will the project:		
Involve the use of pesticides or other agricultural chemicals, or increase existing use?		✓
Cause contamination of watercourses by chemicals and pesticides?		✓
Cause contamination of soil by agrochemicals and pesticides?		✓
Experience effluent and/or emissions discharge?		✓
Export produce? Involve annual inspections of the producers and unannounced inspections?	✓	
Require scheduled chemical applications?		✓
Require chemical application even to areas distant away from the focus?		✓
Require chemical application to be done by vulnerable group (pregnant mothers, chemically allergic persons, elderly, etc.)?		✓
Use irrigation system in its implementation?		✓

If the answers to any of the above is 'yes', please include an EMP with sub-project application.

Section E: Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals.

This questionnaire will be used with the farmers groups for purpose of implementing the IPMF

1) Pest Control practices

a) Do you use any pesticides to control pests (Insects, diseases, weeds) of crops each season?

Yes No If yes, Name them:	Name of pesticide	Name of pest, disease, weed controlled	Number of times applied/ season	When did you apply (growth stage or month) Quantity purchased

.....

6. Training

a) Have you ever received any training on any of the following topics related to crop production?

Integrated Pest Management Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr.

b).Pesticide Usage Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr.

c).Pesticide Safety Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr.

d).Insect Identification Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr.

e).Disease Identification Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr.

f).Quality aspects of production Yes..... No.....

No. of times/past yr.....

7) Is there anything else that you want us to know about your crop production? -----

.....

If the answer to the above is 'yes', please consult the IPM that has been prepared for the project.

Section F: Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups meeting requirements for OP 4.10

Are there:	Yes	No.
People who meet requirements for OP 4.10 living within the boundaries of, or near the project?	✓	.
Members of these VMGs in the area who could benefit from the project?	✓	

VMGs livelihoods to be affected by the sub project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	-------------------------------------

If the answer to any of the above is 'yes', please consult the VMGF that has been prepared for the project

Section G: Land Acquisition and Access to Resources

Will the project:	Yes	No.
Require that land (public or private) be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for its development?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g. gardening, farming, pasture, fishing locations, forests)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Displace individuals, families or businesses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Result in temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees and pasture land?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Adversely affect small communal cultural property such as funeral and burial sites, or sacred groves?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Result in involuntary restriction of access by people to legally designated parks and protected areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Be on monoculture cropping?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If the answer to any of the above is 'yes', please consult the mitigation measures in the ESMF, and if needed prepare a (Resettlement Action Plan) RAP.

Section H: Proposed action

(i) Summarize the above:	(ii) Guidance
All the above answers are 'No' There is at least one 'Yes'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If all the above answers are 'No', there is no need for further action; ▪ If there is at least one 'Yes', please describe your recommended course of action (see below).

(iii) Recommended Course of Action

If there is at least one 'Yes', which course of action do you recommend?

.....

.....

.....

CPCU and County Director of Environment (CDE) will provide detailed guidance on mitigation measures as outlined in the ESMF; and Specific advice is required from CDE and CPCUs regarding sub-project specific EIA(s) and also in the following area(s)

All sub-project applications/proposals MUST include a completed ESMF checklist. The KCSAP CPCU and CDE will review the sub-project applications/proposals and the CDEs will sign off. The proposals will then be submitted to NPCU for clearance for implementation by communities in the proposed subprojects.

Expert Advice

The National Government through the Department of Monuments and Sites of the National Museums of Kenya can assist in identifying and, mapping of monuments and archaeological sites; and Sub-project specific ESIA's, if recommended, must be carried out by experts registered with NEMA and be followed by monitoring and review. During the process of conducting an EIA the proponent shall seek views of persons who may be affected by the sub-project. The WB policy set out in OP 4.01 requires consultation of sub-project affected groups and disclosure of EIA's conclusions. In seeking views of the public after the approval of the sub-project, the proponent shall avail the draft ESIA report at a public place accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs/CSOs.

Completed by:

Name: Adan M. Noor

Position / Community: P.O. chairman

Date: 18/10/2021

Field Appraisal Officer (CDE): Hanya Aedho

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]
Date: 21/10/2021
SPR recommended



Annex 3: List of Participants and Minutes

Bute Bary



PARTICIPANT LIST

Activity... Public Participation & Stakeholders Consultation Date... 1/11/2021

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID/NO	GENGER	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
1	Saadia Mohamed	8495959	F	Bute Bary market	0726889385	S.A DIG
2	Adan Mohamed Nix	3453812	M	"	0717246297	
3	Suleika Mohamed	33654973	F	"	0722114188	Suleika
4	Fuhun Bane	0180916	F	"	0705196590	
5	Mumina S. Ibrahim	1446787	F	"	0719819810	MUMINA
6	Abdisalan I. Mohamed	21262928	M	"	0716861372	
7	Mamgar Barow	9248886	F	"	0705183985	
8	Abdirahman Asli Moku	38584826	M	"	0758040853	
9	Asli Ibrahim Ali	2109906	F	"	0716831227	HASILI
10	Fardowsi H. Marlim	31538167	F	"	0717793511	
11	Nimo A. Salat	22998651	F	Bute Bary market	072998471	NIMO
12	Suleiman M. Marim	10281672	M	"	0716914332	
13	Abdirahman Ibrahim	21664199	M	"	0712749967	
14	Adan Mohamed	3453812	M	"	0717246297	

BUTE BARY



PARTICIPANT LIST

Activity... Public Participation of Stakeholder Consultation ... Date. 1/11/2021

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID/NO	GENGER	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
16	Barwage Mohamed	24656681	F	Bute Dairy market	0710658179	
18	Zainab Omar Mohamed	3377866	F	"	0792410933	Zainab
17	Habiba Abdinur	36589829	F	"	0729822634	HABIBA
18	Habiba Edin	8494886	F	"	0740570105	
17	Ramla Abdi Alinur	29023929	F	"	0721327623	
20	Faithya Mohamed	23479220	F	"	0793917878	Faithya
21	Kalthuma Mohamed	31263492	F	"	0723570387	Kalthuma
22	Fatuma Hassan	29767304	F	"	0743393276	
23	Nuria Hassan	2297829	F	Bute Dairy market	0726823745	
24	Halima Hussein	12968351	F	"	0716173032	
25	Ibrahim Billaw	3256337	M	"	0725801072	
26	Abisalam Ibrahim	29217238	M	"	0725920026	
27	Abdullahi S. Ibrahim	12968079	M	"	0706320109	
28	Hussein Abu	1134688	M	"	0716829595	

BUTE BANY MARKET



PARTICIPANT LIST

Activity... *Public Participation & Stakeholder Consultation* ... Date... *11/1/2021*...

S/NO	NAME	P/NO/ID/NO	GENGER	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NO.	SIGN
29	<i>Omar Ali Bala</i>	<i>14467541</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Bute bany market</i>	<i>0717529082</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	<i>Mohamed Ibrahim Hassan</i>	<i>11781264</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>0713532321</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	<i>Osman Mohamed Osman</i>	<i>14468883</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>07229114693</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	<i>Bashay Kulo Ali</i>	<i>8492759</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>0715000215</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	<i>Abdisalan Adan Ahmed</i>	<i>31071545</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>0722116887</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	<i>Abdirahman Ado Ali</i>	<i>32539326</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>0796004918</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	<i>Rashid Abdillahi Darsin</i>	<i>33660892</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>0751872034</i>	<i>RASHID</i>
36	<i>Abdinasir Abdilahi</i>	<i>32807352</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>0727583279</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
37	<i>Mohamed Nur Mohamed</i>	<i>23510658</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Bute bany market</i>	<i>0723493733</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
38	<i>Abdisalan Ibrahim</i>	<i>22997022</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>0702372718</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
39	<i>Abdisala Ibrahim M.</i>	<i>21262928</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>0716861372</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
40	<i>Abdirahab Ahmed Ado</i>	<i>35122232</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>0720754488</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
41	<i>Ahmed Hassan Ali</i>	<i>39775841</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>0772611040</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
42	<i>Mohamed Hassan</i>	<i>29031575</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>072020212</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

**MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING HELD AT BUTE DAIRY
MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD OFFICES IN BUTE ON 2ND
NOVEMBER 2021 AT 11.00 AM**

In attendance

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mohumed Hassan | KCSAP ESSO |
| 2. Huqa Getho | NEMA, Wajir County |
| 3. Abdiladif Ahmed | ESIA EXPERT |
| 4. Clavince Ochieng | ESIA EXPERT |
| 5. Dr. Muthaura | Sociologist |

AGENDA

- Introduction of Members
- Presentation on the sub-project by the consultant
- Identification of impacts
- Proposed Management Measures
- Closing remarks
- Vote of thanks
- AOB

MIN 01/02/11/2021: Introduction of Members

The meeting commenced at 11.00 am with a prayer led by Mr. Dubat Osman. The Environmental & Social Safeguard Officer called the meeting into order. He thanked the community for turning up for the meeting despite COVID -19 Pandemic. He informed the community on the objective of the meeting and further invited the M&E officer. The M&E Officer informed the community members the importance of involving the community at every stage of project implementation. He emphasized the importance of public consultations and participation in all decisions made towards project implementation.

He reminded the community about the objectives of the meeting and encouraged them to actively contribute to the discussions during the meeting. He further informed the members that the project has accepted to fund their proposal on the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility to be located in Bute Ward, which they have submitted, to CPU office for funding. Thereafter, the M& E invited the consultants to make their presentation

MIN 02/02/11/2021: Presentation on the project by the consultant

The consultant explained in detail the components of the project and its scope with the anticipated impacts both positive and negative to the people and the environment at large in all phases as well as the laws that govern the Environmental and social process. He also eluded the significance of the public consultation meeting. The phases of the project are planning, construction, operation and decommissioning. The planning phase is now in the process and community participation is very vital for the success of this project

The significance of the project was explained to the general public by the consultant. He indicated that the proposed project will improve value addition of milk, increase food production within the ward, improve the wellbeing of the community, reduces the cost of production and further reduce carbon emissions into the atmosphere.

The consultant indicated that the project will not warrant the displacement of people as the site will be placed within the land that the community had donated and had signed the community land resolution agreement. The consultant further explained the measures to be taken to mitigate the disturbances that will arise as a result of the project and assured the general public that in case the contractor failed to adhere to the set regulations, they could address their concerns to the Grievance redress Committee for further action to be taken.

List of benefits highlighted and feedback from the community

- i. Employment opportunities will be created both to those working directly in the milk aggregation and collection unit and to those working in other related sub sectors i.e., agro-inputs supply, processing and marketing of the milk produce;
- ii. Proliferation of business activities in the area, e.g., food kiosks to supply food to the workers in the milk collection and processing centre;
- iii. Available green energy for running cold chains (solar and wind energy);
- iv. There will be availability of public extension services due to an organized milk market;
- v. More herders will be willing to join the Society and this will translate to huge number of livestock thus more milk is available;
- vi. Reduction in poverty levels of many households. This will be as a result of the availability of more milk produce that can be sold in the available market;
- vii. Employment opportunities will be created both to those working directly in the milk aggregation and collection unit and to those working in other related sub sectors i.e., agro-inputs supply, processing and marketing of the milk produce;
- viii. Availability of ready milk market e.g., high demands for camel milk;
- ix. There will be opportunity for value addition;
- x. Available green energy for running cold chains (solar and wind energy);

Proposed Management Measures

There were few negative impacts highlighted by the community. Many were optimistic and challenged the implementers to fast-track the process so that the Society could enjoy the fruits of the project. The contractor was urged to prepare Environmental and Social Management Plan to manage any social and environmental impacts as a result of the sub-projects for specific mitigation measures in accordance with the requirements of ESMF and applicable national legislation and regulations

Closing Remarks3

The environmental and Social Safeguard Officer informed the community that once NEMA issued a license after the necessary reports have been submitted the project implementation will start. He thanked the leaders and the community for their participation and requests them to support the project implementation.

Vote of thanks

The Vice Chair of the Society Mr. Adan Mohamed Noor thanked the visitors (CPU and Consultants) for visiting the community. He promised to give his full support and also mobilize the community anytime there was a need or as requested by the project.

AOB

There being no other business, the meeting ended at 1:45 Pm

Signed By



Calvince Ochieng: _____
Lead Expert


Date: _____2/11/2021_____

Annex 4: Public Questionnaires

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MILK COLLECTION AND AGGREGATION FACILITY FOR BUTE DAIRY MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY IN BUTE WARD, WAJIR NORTH SUB COUNTY

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) is a Government of Kenya project jointly supported by the World Bank. The development objective of KCSAP is to increase agricultural productivity and enhance resilience /copying mechanisms to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response. To achieve this goal, the Producer Organization, Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society has been funded by KCSAP and construct a milk collection and aggregation unit that aims to assist camel milk producers within Bute location to aggregate, add value and market camel milk. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is a statutory requirement under the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations of 2003. Public participation and consultation are a key input in this process. Consultations are held with members of the immediate community; and the interested/affected parties, in order to obtain their views regarding the Proposed Project. As a valuable stakeholder, we kindly seek your comments regarding the proposed project activities and operations that you consider impacting on the socio-economic aspects and environment.

Name of Stakeholder:	Dabat Osua M	ID No:	25781715
Contacts:	07	Date:	1/4/21
Name of Organization:	Bute Org.	Signature:	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? YES NO. If YES mention.

None

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDS, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? YES NO. If yes, mention.

There will be employment opportunities.

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility?

The site is good. There should be proper waste management.

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

Appoint somebody to explain the benefits of their project to the community.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MILK COLLECTION AND AGGREGATION FACILITY FOR BUTE DAIRY MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY IN BUTE WARD, WAJIR NORTH SUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	Maryam Barrow	ID No:	9245826
Contacts:	07 25123955	Date:	11/12/15
Name of Organization:	Bute Dairy	Signature:	<i>Maryam</i>

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? YES NO. If YES mention.

Security will improve when the area is habitated

2. Socio-Economic Issues

Will the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDS, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? YES NO. If yes, mention.

Employment during construction and operation

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility?

Women should not be edged out of their businesses

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

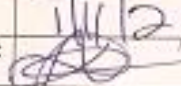
organize the women in groups

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MILK COLLECTION AND AGGREGATION FACILITY FOR BUTE DAIRY MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY IN BUTE WARD, WAJIR NORTH SUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	Alan Mohamed	ID No:	3453812
Contacts:	071246297	Date:	11/12/21
Name of Organization:	Bute Dairy	Signature:	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? YES NO. If YES mention.

None

2. Socio-Economic Issues

Will the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDS, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? YES NO. If yes, mention.

There will be jobs for women, youths and even people with disabilities

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility?

I don't see any

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

Continue, no objection

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MILK COLLECTION AND AGGREGATION FACILITY FOR BUTE DAIRY MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY IN BUTE WARD, WAJIR NORTH SUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	Nimo A. Salat	ID No:	2299865-1
Contacts:	077951471	Date:	11/12/1
Name of Organization:	Bute Dairy	Signature:	Nimo

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? YES NO. If YES mention.

None

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDS, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? YES NO. If yes, mention.

The land value may increase due to availability of such facilities

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility?

None

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

W/A

THANK YOU FOR...

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MILK COLLECTION AND AGGREGATION FACILITY FOR BUTE DAIRY MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY IN BUTE WARD, WAJIR NORTH SUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	Abdi Ibrahim Ali	ID No:	2109906
Contacts:	0716831227	Date:	11/12/1
Name of Organization:	Bute Dairy Marketing	Signature:	Abdi

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? YES NO. If YES mention.

None

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDS, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? YES NO. If yes, mention.

Yes for the youths
development of the area
improved dairy standards

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility?

Site selected is good

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

Waste generated should be managed
well

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

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Name of Stakeholder:	Abdulnaim Mohamed	ID No:	32554826
Contacts:	0716561372	Date:	1/11/21
Name of Organization:	Bute Dairy Marketing	Signature:	<i>[Signature]</i>

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? YES NO. If YES mention.

Development of the area. It will instead lead to improved waste management and improved security

2. Socio-Economic Issues

Will the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDS, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? YES NO. If yes, mention.

There will be no land take because it is Community Land. It will bring employment opportunities and improved hygiene.

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility?

None

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

[Blank lines for response]

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

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Name of Stakeholder:	MUMINA IBRAHIM	ID No:	01446757
Contacts:	0719819870	Date:	11/11/21
Name of Organization:	BUTE DAIRY	Signature:	<i>[Signature]</i>

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? YES NO. If YES mention

No

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDs, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? YES NO. If yes, mention

*Development of the area
improved security*

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility?

None

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.


Complete the project quickly

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MILK COLLECTION AND AGGREGATION FACILITY FOR BUTE DAIRY MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY IN BUTE WARD, WAJIR NORTH SUB COUNTY

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) is a Government of Kenya project jointly supported by the World Bank. The development objective of KCSAP is to increase agricultural productivity and enhance resilience /copying mechanisms to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response. To achieve this goal, the Producer Organization, Bute Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society has been funded by KCSAP and construct a milk collection and aggregation unit that aims to assist camel milk producers within Bute location to aggregate, add value and market camel milk. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is a statutory requirement under the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations of 2003. Public participation and consultation are a key input in this process. Consultations are held with members of the immediate community; and the interested/affected parties, in order to obtain their views regarding the Proposed Project. As a valuable stakeholder, we kindly seek your comments regarding the proposed project activities and operations that you consider impacting on the socio-economic aspects and environment.

Name of Stakeholder:	Fatuma Bure	ID No:	0705196590
Contacts:	0705196590	Date:	
Name of Organization:	Bute Dairy Marketing	Signature:	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? YES NO. If YES mention.

jobs

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDS, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? YES NO. If yes, mention:

improved hygiene, standard of living in the area

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility?

there can be community hostility if they don't incorporate all the people


b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MILK COLLECTION AND AGGREGATION FACILITY FOR BUTE DAIRY MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY IN BUTE WARD, WAJIR NORTH SUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	Aden Mohamed Hoor	ID No:	3453812
Contacts:	0717246297	Date:	11/1/21
Name of Organization:	Bute Dairy Marketing	Signature:	

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? YES NO, if YES mention.

There will be no negative environmental impact.

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDS, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? YES NO, if yes, mention

People will get jobs especially those that get jobs of security level in the area. Many people will be willing to join the Society because of organized market.

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility?

There should be proper waste management

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MILK COLLECTION AND AGGREGATION FACILITY FOR BUTE DAIRY MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY IN BUTE WARD, WAJIR NORTH SUB COUNTY

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Name of Stakeholder:	<i>Saadu Mohamed</i>	ID No:	<i>8495959</i>
Contacts:	<i>0726589385</i>	Date:	<i>11/8/21</i>
Name of Organization:	<i>Bute Dairy Marketing</i>	Signature:	<i>A.A-DIG</i>

1. Environmental Health and Safety Issues

Do you think the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility poses Social, Environmental, Health or Safety risks to you or to the community? YES NO. If YES mention.

Employment
sale of milk

2. Socio- Economic Issues

Will the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility generate any socio-economic impacts within the community (e.g., employment, enhanced hygiene/sanitation, source of income, Land Take, Crime Management, Labour Rights, Grievance Redress, HIV/AIDS, CSR, Child Labour, Gender Rights etc. etc.)? YES NO. If yes, mention.

Women exclusion in the project

3. General Concerns

a) What other issues of concern or consideration do you have with regard to the proposed milk collection and aggregation facility?

.....

b) Propose ways on how the management in collaboration with the community can enhance a sound social, environmental as well as health and safety within the community.

Ensure women are included at the beginning till the end of the project

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

Annex 5: Community Land Resolution and Agreement Form



Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
Office of the County Project Coordinator – KCSAP Wajir.
P.O. Box 33-70100 Wajir.

COMMUNITY LAND RESOLUTION AND AGREEMENT FORM

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Project Name:	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
Name of Investment:	Bute Dairy marketing Cooperative Society
Project Location:	Bute - GURAR LOCATION
GPS Coordinates:	Latitude: 3°23'28"N Longitude: 39°22'59"E
Estimated cost of the investment:	10 M
Source of Funding:	IDA
Financial Year:	2021

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

1. We the residents/users of the investment area (specify) Buta discussed and agreed that, Buta Gara s (Gumara) Shall be site of the proposed Buta Dairy Marketing Cooperative Society and that: Produce org
2. We all are aware of the Kenya Climate Smart Project and this proposed sub-project at Buta
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 negative impacts on particular individuals using the land will be addressed by the community, and no alternative claims will be made later on the land.
4. We all have no problem with the site of the investment and its conversion to public land.
5. We have all agreed unanimously that the project implementation should continue.
6. We will all allow other neighboring and cross-border communities access to the investment as agreed between elders of both communities.
7. We all shall strive to peacefully resolve any conflicts with other communities concerning the investment and that we would 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 not require any monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives as a condition for the donation.
13. The land being donated will not reduce the remaining land area to a level below that required to maintain the livelihoods of occupiers and users of land at current levels and will not require the relocation of any household.
14. If any structure will be moved or any access to land be limited as a result of the subproject, the individual affected will be compensated so their livelihood will be unaffected.
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 (Bute GUMAR)

Confirm the above information to be true and that we have resolved to abide by ALL terms of this agreement. (Please attach minutes of community meeting, where the community agreed to these and conversion of this land for this purpose).

S/NO.	NAME	VILLAGE/LOCATION	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE
1.	Adau Bulle	GUMAR	3452/45	
2.	OSMAN IBRAHIM	-11-	849/282	
3.	Habiba Mohamed Abdou	GUMAR	8494886	Habiba
4.	Kherow Kulmija	GUMAR	8492783	
5.	Abdisala ^M Ibrahim	GUMAR	8453848	

Witnessed on this ...18... Day of ...10..... in the Year...2021.....: by:


1. Area Chief

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	Favah AZI KANGSE	21246758	 CHIEF GUMAR LOCATION WAJIR NORTH P O Box 119 MOYALE DATE: 18/10/2021

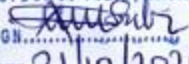
2. Ward Administrator

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	IDRIS ADAM MOHAMUD	26677901	 MINISTRE OF WATER 18 OCT 2021 BUTE WARD P.O. BOX 2000, WAJIR


3. County Government (Physical Planning Department)

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	Abdullahi Hassan	27280625	 COUNTY PHYSICAL PLANNER P. O. BOX 385-70200, WAJIR Date: 20/10/2021

4. Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project , Coordinator

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	ABDINOOR I. MUSA	21921762	 COUNTY PROJECT COORDINATOR SMART AGRICULTURE PROJECT (KCSAP) P. O. BOX 33-70200, WAJIR SIGN..... DATE: 21/10/2021

5. County Department Relevant to the project e.g. Water/Livestock Production etc.

S/NO.	NAME	ID/NO.	SIGNATURE & R /STAMP
1	Dayiba Hassan Abd	29024097	 COUNTY DIRECTOR CO-OPERATIVE BOX 9-70200, WAJIR Date:

Annex 6: Expert's Practicing License

FORM 7

(r.15(2))



**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/13766

Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/18244

M/S **Calvince Ochieng Onginjo**
(individual or firm) of address

P.O. Box 30902 - 00100, Nairobi

is licensed to practice in the

capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Lead Expert**
registration number **2666**

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

Issued Date: **1/20/2021**

Expiry Date: **12/31/2021**

Signature.....

(Seal)
Director General
**The National Environment Management
Authority**



ISO 9001: 2008 Certified