



**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)
SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT (SPR)**

**FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF INDIGENOUS CHICKEN PRODUCTION PARK
IN BUJWANG'A VILLAGE, MUDEMBI SUB LOCATION BUNYALA NORTH WARD,
BUNYALA SUB-COUNTY, BUSIA COUNTY.**



SPONSOR:	<p align="center">Government of Kenya / County Government of Busia County with support from the World Bank</p> 
CLIENT:	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) – Busia County
PROPONENT:	

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CERTIFICATION.

We do hereby submit the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Summary Project Report (SPR) for the proposed development of Indigenous chicken multiplication Centre. To our knowledge all information contained in this report is accurate and a truthful representation of all findings as relating to the proposed project as per project description by the proponent.

ESIA/EA EXPERTS:

Table 1: Details of the EIA Expert

Name of Expert	Details /Specialization	Signature
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CLIENT:

I on behalf of **Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project – Busia County of P.O Box 392- 50400, Busia** certify that the information contained in this report are current and truthful.

Signature.....Date.....

Designation.....

PROPONENT:

Joseph Ogesa Wafula

On behalf of Mudembi PMC

Signature.....

Date.....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First the assessment team wishes to thank the client (KCSAP-BUSIA) for according us the much-needed support. Also, the review team from NPCU and the World Bank Group. Secondly, we sincerely thank the entire Community of Bunyala North Ward and Busia county at large for the cooperation and assistance accorded to the ESIA consultancy team during the field visits and public participation in provision of relevant pertinent data /or information and documents for the proposed project.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BQ	Bill of Quantity
CDE	County Director of Environment
C-ESMMP	Contractor-Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
EMCA	Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GoK	Government of Kenya
IDA	International Development Association
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
KSHS	Kenyan Shillings
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
PDO	Project Development Objectives
OP	Operational Policies
PMC	Project Management Committee
SPR	Summary Project Report
STI	Sexually Transmitted Disease
VCT	Voluntary Guidance and Counselling
VAT	Value Added Tax
WIBA	Work Injury Compensation Benefit Act

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Busia County Government has proposed to construct an indigenous chicken multiplication project located within Bujwang'a village, Mudembi sub location Bunyala North Ward, Bunyala Sub-county, Busia county. The GPS co-ordinates at the proposed project site; **N0.120396 e34.052524**. The proposed project is funded by KCSAP to a tune of KSH. 45,000,000. The project is expected to benefit 18,000 beneficiaries. This is disintegrated as Male 4,700 and Female 5,300 out of which 600 are VMGs as direct beneficiaries and 8,000 as indirect beneficiaries.

The proposed project entails; establishment of a modern poultry production park of 12,000 brooding capacity. The park will have a hatchery equipped with thirteen 1056 capacity incubators each that will support 2 individuals out grower production stations. There will be a brooder stock of 1000 hens and 200 cocks each to ensure steady supply of fertile eggs. Each Out-grower production station will support 200 farmers (with at least 50 birds translating to 10, 000 birds) who will supply the market outlets.

The project is implemented through the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) – a Government of Kenya (GoK) initiative funded by World Bank/ International Development Association (IDA) – whose development objective is to increase agricultural productivity and profitability of targeted rural communities in selected counties including Busia County. The targeted agricultural value chains include green grams, indigenous chicken, banana and dairy. For the proposed project the targeted value chain is indigenous chicken.

The aim of this ESIA Summary Project Report is to identify the possible social, economic and environmental impacts that may arise from the construction activities and operations of this project and propose suitable mitigation measures.

As a requirement, it was subjected to Environment and social screening which the recommendation by the CDE an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. This is also in fulfillment of the legal requirements of Environmental Management and coordination Act (EMCA 2015) and Environmental an Assessment and Audit Regulation 2003 (Amendment 2015 & 2019). This process is envisaged to enhance positive impacts of the project and mitigate the negative impacts of the project for sustainability. The outcome of this process is ESIA Summary Project Report that is submitted to National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for review and approval.

The approach and methodology of undertaking this study involved: Environment and social screening against a checklist, A site reconnaissance and visual survey of the project sit, Analysis of the project documents, Discussion with the proponent, the community and the entire Project Team, Assessment of the site to detail the various existing and likely impacts, Seeking public views through interviews, public meeting (baraza) and questionnaires and finally Preparation and submission of the ESIA SPR.

Existing literature on statutory and other requirements was also reviewed. During the assessment, various Acts and Regulations were reviewed to gather information which would help in preparing the project. This review was done in both Kenya policy papers, Acts of Parliament, codes and regulations and international frameworks. Some of the legislations that were reviewed include: The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 (Cap. 387), amended 2015, Public Health Act, 1986 (Cap. 242), Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007, Work Injury Compensation Benefit Act (WIBA), 2007, County Governments Act, 2012.

Public participation was conducted on 11th June 2022 at the proposed project site attended by 35 participants (21 male and 14 female). It was conducted through through interviews with the neighbours, project management and other interested people and parties including the area residents in the neighbourhood of the proposed project site. Some of the concerns raised include, biasness in employment, noise, land degradation, biodiversity loss and pollution issues. From the public consultation process it was evident that the people have no objection with the proposed project at the proposed site.

Positive impacts arising from the project include; Employment opportunities for the local community, increased local incomes, Economic growth, Agricultural support among others.

Negative environmental impacts include; pollution issues (Air, water soil Noise), vegetation clearance, soil erosion and degradation, wastes (both solid and liquid), Risk of occupational accidents. Social impacts include; insecurity, increased social ills e.g HIV/AIDS, STIs, Increased GBV, sexual abuse and labour related issues.

The mitigation measures for the anticipated environmental social impacts are elaborated on Chapter five on anticipated impacts and mitigation measures. In addition, they are well highlighted on Chapter six on Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP).

The estimated cost of implementing the ESMMP is **Kshs. 295,000**. The ESMMP in this report should be shared with the selected contractor to enable the contractor come up with Contractor-Specific ESMMP (C-ESMMP) for implementation.

Considering the positive and negative impacts, this project will not result to significant, cumulative, or irreversible negative impacts. All the predicted impacts will be easily mitigated through the ESMMP. Based on the assessment, the project is thus recommended for approval by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and approval letter issued before commencement of its implementation.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background Information and project overview

KCSAP is a category B project according to the World Bank assessment. This therefore means that its sub projects require ESIA/ESMP/PMP. Its project interventions and activities trigger/prompt five Operational Policies (OP) as shown in table below;

Table 2: Policies triggered under this project

<u>S/No.</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Policy Name</u>	<u>Triggered YES/NO</u>
1	OP 4.01	Environmental Assessment	YES
2	OP 4.09	Pest Management	YES
3	OP 4.10	Indigenous People	YES
4	OP 4.11	Physical Cultural Resources	YES
5		Disclosure policy	YES

The proposed project entails; establishment of a modern poultry production park of 12,000 brooding capacity. The park will have a hatchery equipped with thirteen 1056 capacity incubators each that will support 2 individuals out grower production stations. There will be a brooder stock of 1000 hens and 200 cocks each to ensure steady supply of fertile eggs. Each Out-grower production station will support 200 farmers (with at least 50 birds translating to 10, 000 birds) who will supply the market outlets.

1.1 Project Objectives

1.1.1 Main objective

To increase the productivity and production of indigenous chicken in Busia County.

1.1.2 Specific objective

- a) To increase access to quality poultry breeding stock through establishment of a modern 12000 capacity of indigenous chicken hatcheries
- b) To establish modern out grower units at ward level that will support production from the main hatchery
- c) To increase the number of farmer trainings through farmers learning from the establishments
- d) To improve market linkages through formation of a poultry cooperative

The sub-project will increase production of indigenous chicken and consequently promote food security, improve livelihood of the target community and increased resilience to impacts of climate change. This is in line with KCSAP PDO which entails *increasing agricultural productivity, enhancing resilience to impacts of climate change and contributes to reduction in Greenhouse Gas emissions.*

1.2 Justification of the project

The proposed project has immense benefits to the target community throughout its life cycle. During construction phase, it will create employment, generate revenue for the government, promote transport sector through transportation of construction materials, provision for market construction materials among others. During operation phase the proposed project will increase production of indigenous chicken and the marketing. Generally, the proposed project will improve the livelihood of the target community.

1.3 Justification of conducting SPR

This ESIA was as a result of the recommendation of the County Director Environment (CDE) based on the Environmental and Social screening checklist that was administered. The proposed project is categorized as a Medium-risk Project under the second schedule of section 58 (1), (5) of EMCA, 1999 (Cap. 387), amended 2015. Its beneficial and adverse environmental impacts cannot therefore be underestimated. The project requires an ESIA carried out for it before it is implemented subject to Section 58 of the Act and Part VI, Section 31 (3) (a) (i) and (ii), of its legislative supplement, the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 (Amendment 2019) which require all upcoming projects to have environmental assessments carried out for them before they are executed. ESIA provides baseline information upon which subsequent environmental assessments are based. It also addresses mitigation options for potential impacts. The main purpose of an ESIA is therefore to assist the Proponent, NEMA and all other stakeholders in understanding the potential environmental consequences of the project and thus provide a basis for making informed decisions on the project.

1.4 SPR Objectives

The following are the main objectives:

- a) To comply with EMCA, 1999 (Cap. 387), amended 2015;
- b) To identify and assess the likely negative and positive environmental impacts that would arise with the implementation of the proposed project;
- c) To identify and plan for measures for the mitigation of the identified impacts; and

To provide a basis for decision-making to reviewers, the Authority and all other stakeholders.

1.5 SPR Approach and Methodology

1.5.1 Environmental Screening

The conducting of environmental screening for development projects determines the degree of risk posed by the proposed project on the environment and, based on this risk, the categorization of the project under the second schedule of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (2015 Amendment).

1.5.2 Environmental Scoping

The purpose of environmental scoping is to determine the intensity of the expected environmental impacts and the people likely to be affected. In this study, environmental scoping involved evaluating the expected environmental impacts and discussing them with relevant stakeholders to determine their views on the same.

1.5.3 Desk Review

This involves examining current and past literature addressing environmental and socio-economic impacts related to stores for aggregation, de-stoning, cleaning, polishing and packaging of pulses.

1.5.4 Field Data Collection

a) Public Consultation

The public consultation exercise was guided by a standard questionnaire developed by the experts with key focus on the area environment, community needs, potential risks, and benefits of the project. In addition to the questionnaires, key informants were administered to the government officials to enable them give their views and comments vis-à-vis the proposed project. Direct interviews were also used to gather the community's concerns and opinions on the project.

b) Observational Methods

This was used to assess and quantify environmental risks posed by the proposed project. The application of this technique was based on the expert's long-term knowledge and experience in environmental impact assessment and environmental management.

c) Photography

The EIA/EA expert took photos of the site to document the local environment including vegetation cover, existing structures, area topography, and infrastructure.

1.6 Outline of SPR

The structure of this ESIA-SPR Report is as follows:

- Executive Summary
- Introduction (Chapter 1)
- Nature of the Project (Chapter 2)
- The Location of the Project (Chapter 3)
- Public Participation and Stakeholder Consultation (Chapter 4)
- Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures (Chapter 5)
- Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESM&MP) (Chapter 6)
- Conclusion and Recommendations (Chapter 7)
- Reference
- Annexes

CHAPTER TWO: NATURE OF THE PROJECT

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a description of the key project components and details regarding activities throughout the life of the project.

2.1 Project description

2.1.1 Project Activities

The proposed project activities include the following;

2.1.1.1 Construction Works

a) Construction Inputs/ Raw Materials.

Main inputs during construction will include building blocks, sand, gravel, and hand cut construction stones, timber for making structural framework and interior design, and floor tiles in offices. Others are bricks, pre-cast units for drains, PVC pipes for sewer and water reticulation, roofing materials, water tanks and gutters. Window casement and glasses, earthmovers, spades and other hand-held tools are also to be used during construction. It is very much encouraged that these materials be sourced locally where necessary.

b) Excavation / Earthworks.

In order to prepare the site for construction of the building, excavations will be carried out. In this regard, earthmoving machinery and human labor will be relied upon. Debris and excavated materials especially soil and stones will be used in various construction activities like back filling while those of no use will be dumped in sites approved by the county government.

d) Foundation and Masonry.

Completion of excavations will be followed by the setting up of a foundation for the building. Thereafter masonry which entails building the foundation, courses and columns, floors, pavements, drainage systems will take place. Other masonry activities include stone carvings, concrete mixing, plastering, slab construction, reinforcing walls/lintels and curing of walls.

e) Roofing.

The building will eventually have the roof as described in the Plan and the BQ. I.e. Ridge covering, Sheet covering, Purling, Rafters, Struts, Ties and Beams. All this information is incorporated in the architectural drawing notes.

f) Electrical Works

Electrical work during construction will involve installation of electrical gadgets and appliances including electrical cables, lighting apparatus, sockets etc. In addition, there will be other activities involving the use of electricity such as lighting, welding and metal cutting.

g) Plumbing

Plumbing will entail fixing water pipes and conduits to the proposed septic tank and the building in general. Likewise, storm water will be channeled to a peripheral storm water drainage system. Plumbing activities include metal and plastic cutting, the use of adhesives, metal grinding and wall drilling among others.

h) Painting

Painting is the last part of the construction after all the construction fittings have been done. Paints will be decided upon by the proponent.

2.1.2 Operational Activities.

Completion of construction activities, installations of all the necessary superior and high-quality equipment and materials like startup feeds and training of the park management unit, the project will be operationized. In this case the contractor is expected to hand over the ready facility to the proponent.

The following activities will take place;

- Purchase and installation of incubators at the poultry park
- Purchase of startup eggs for incubation
- Purchase of poultry feeders and feeds for the production units
- Selection and training of the park management unit
- Training of farmers on poultry production and management
- Operationalization of the park by PMC

2.1.3 Project's Decommissioning Activities.

During decommissioning, the building with all other associated infrastructure will be demolished and disposed in order to restore the parcel of land to its original/near original state. Different kind of works and equipment will be deployed to carry out these tasks. This will produce a lot of solid waste that may be reused for other construction works or if not reusable, disposed of appropriately to a designated waste disposal site.

Decommissioning will also entail restoring the project area to its original state. Activities during restoration include landscaping, planting of trees and removal of barriers among others. It will be upon the proponent and the contractor to ensure restoration is done in an orderly manner.

2.2 Project Budget and Duration

The proposed project together with contingencies is estimated to cost **Kshs. 45,000,000** . It is funded by World Bank through KCSAP Busia and Busia County Government. It is expected to last for 6 months before operationalization.

2.3 Project Beneficiaries

The project is expected to benefit 18,000 beneficiaries. This is disintegrated as Male 4,700 and Female 5,300 out of which 600 are VMGs as direct beneficiaries and 8,000 as indirect beneficiaries

2.4 Linkage to National and County Plans and Policies

This project is consistent with various national and county plans and policies. It is aimed at increasing agricultural productivity and as thus linked to vision 2030 and the big Four agenda. It is also in line with the Busia County Development Plan and sustainable Development Goals.

CHAPTER THREE: LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the proposed project location/siting, proof of land ownership of the proposed project site, environmental sensitive area to be affected during implementation period, supportive environmental management infrastructure and conformity to land use plan or zonation.

3.1 Location and site ownership

The indigenous chicken production park project is located in Bujwang'a village, Mudembi sub Location, Bunyala North Ward, Bunyala Sub County of Busia County. The GPS coordinates are **N0.120396 E34.052524**.

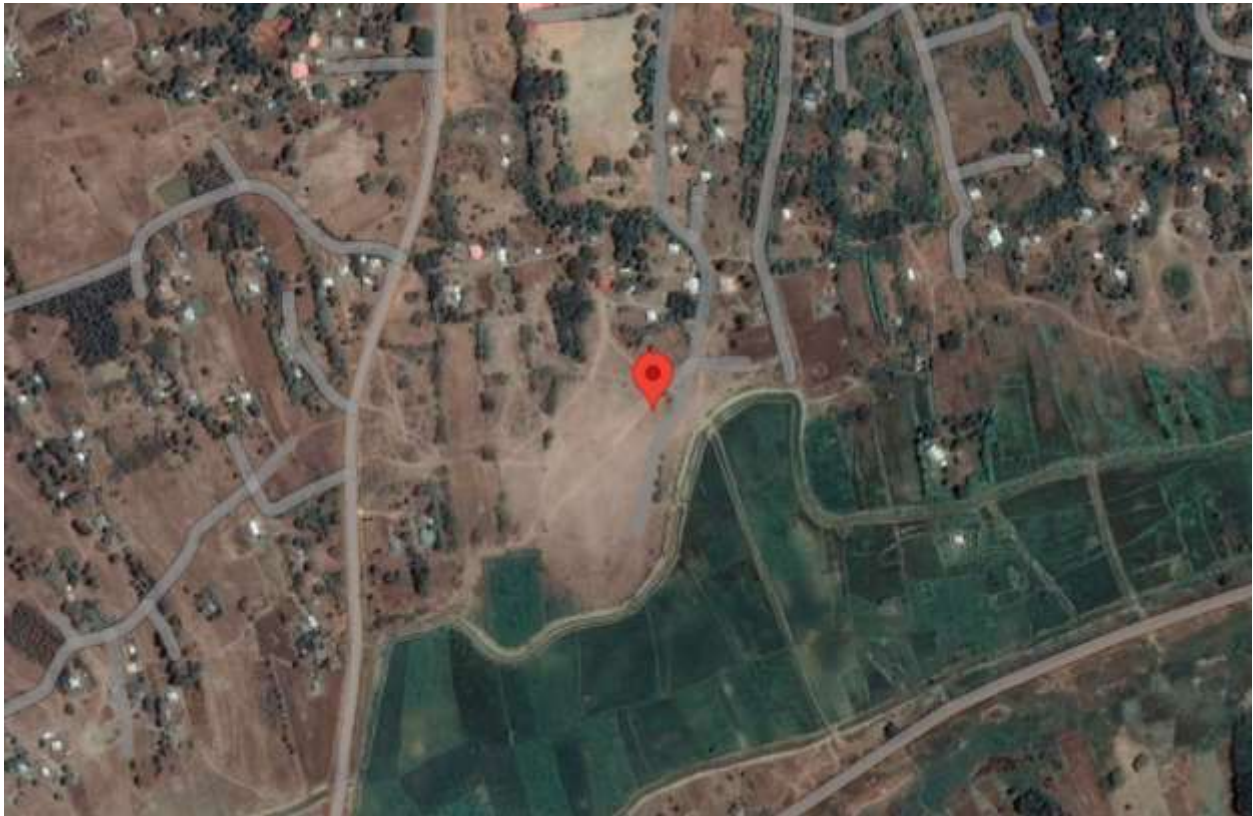


Figure 1: Google Earth Map showing location of the proposed project site



Plate 1: project site

3.2 Proof of landownership

The proposed project site is a public land reserved for Bujuangá Nursary School which is under trustee of the County Governmental of Busia. Plot L.R. No. is Bunyala/Mugembi/1859. *See annexed land search and minutes of public participation meeting and attendance list (Annex Nos. ...).*

3.3 Environmental Sensitive area to be affected

The study tried to establish if there is any environmental sensitive area to be affected during implementation. The proposed project involves construction of indigenous chicken production park and therefore there is no environmental sensitive area to be affected.

3.4 Availability of supportive environmental management infrastructure

3.4.1 Local Geology and soils

The soils of the project area are developed mainly on alluvial deposits and mudstones. In some parts of the of the project area, there are poorly drained and mainly clay type of soils due to frequent flooding. In the swampy areas also are heavy clay types – (near Yala swamp) which are very difficult to cultivate when dry or when wet. Some areas have good soils, well drained that can support cultivation.

Outcrops or cuttings of the main geological formations are hardly observed in the vicinity of the studied area. This implies deep weathering of the Mudstones that are the main geological formation of the area. The Andesites and Mudstones are part of the Nyanzian volcanic rock systems of the

Precambrian era, other rocks units associated with the area are the Rhyolites and conglomerates in varying degrees of weathering and fracturing.

3.4.2 Hydrogeology and drainage

The project area lies in Lake Victoria drainage basin. It covers an area of 306.5km² of which 120km² is part of the Lake Victoria waters. A number of significant swampy areas exist in the area including Mundere and Yala Swamp. Yala Swamp is fed by River Yala and is one of the largest swamps in the area as it drains into Lake Victoria via a number of small channels including Ndekwe stream, which also carries drainage from Bunyala pilot irrigation scheme. The site is located in a hydrogeological zone whose groundwater potential is characterized as good. The wider Lake Victoria catchment basin is expected to recharge the deeper aquifers through seepage. The vegetative cover and low gradients encourage rainfall water infiltration and eventually percolation into the subsurface. The topography of the project area is relatively flat, being mostly made up of the alluvial plain of the Nzoia River. The ground generally slopes gently to the south west.

3.4.2 Transport, energy and water supply

The area is served by a well tarmacked road running from Budalangi to Ruabuwa to the neighboring Siaya County. The area is connected with electricity in the neighborhood. Water will be drilled onsite.

3.4.3 Flora

The project area is a flat expanse with characteristic scrubland and savannah conditions. This vegetation is scanty with poor start grasslands around homesteads whereas the grazing fields are a mixture of tufted grasslands with thick bushes and scrub. There is reed vegetation where water floods during the rains, mostly resulting from the River Nzoia overtopping its banks rather than from the rains flooding the plains. From site observations and literature review, some of the dominant species within the project area include *Cyperus papyrus*, *C. latifolius* and *Phragmites mauritianum*.

3.4.4 Fauna

There are no animal species, which require special attention in terms of conservation within the project boundary. However, the neighboring swamps of Yala on the southern and marshy areas of Lake Victoria inhabit wild animals. The common animals in the periphery of the swamp include: water buck, bushbuck, sitatunga, reed buck, warthog and velvet monkey. Other wildlife animals found within the swamp are: crocodiles, hippos, hyenas, gazelles, impala and porcupine. Also difference spp of birds and fish are present.

3.4.5 Livelihoods

There are various livelihoods means in the area. Most of people in the project area are farmers, followed by traders and fishermen with a small fraction employed either as teachers or civil servants. The three most important livelihood strategies in the study area are crop farming, livestock rearing and casual labor in the rice fields or in other people's farms. Other livelihood strategies in Bunyala are business, craftsmanship and formal employment to a lesser extent.

3.4.7 Health Facilities

The project area has 9 health facilities including hospitals, health centres, nursing homes, dispensaries and clinics. These are either public or private. The area also have Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) centres and facilities offering Antiretrovirals (ARVs).

3.4.8 Education Status and facilities

Education is an investment in human capital. Education is not only a welfare indicator, but also a key determinant of earnings and thus an important exit route to poverty. Human resources development has continued to be an area of major concern in this area. Literacy level within the area is relatively high, at 65 per cent.

The project area has several primary and secondary schools, it also has vocational training centres and one university campus at Mundere.

CHAPTER FOUR: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the process of the public consultation that was followed to identify the key issues and impacts of the proposed development. Views from the general public and neighbors, who in one way or the other would be affected by the proposed project, were sought through oral interviews and administering of questionnaires as stipulated in the Environment Management and Coordination Act, CAP 387 (Amendment 2015). A number of site visits has been made to the site to interview the residents.

One of the key information sources used during the Environmental and social Impact Assessment exercise was public participation exercise. The exercise was conducted by a team of experienced registered environmental experts via administration of pre- designed questionnaires and by interviewing residents surrounding the proposed project site, which included also the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs)

The purpose for such interviews was to identify the positive and negative impacts and subsequently promote and mitigate them respectively. It also helped in identifying any other issues which may bring conflicts incase project implementation proceeds as planned.

4.2 Objectives of the Stakeholder Consultation and Public Participation

The objective of the consultation and public participation was to;

- a) Disseminate and inform the stakeholders about the project with special reference to its key components and location.
- b) Gather comments, suggestions and concerns of the interested and affected parties
- c) Incorporate the information collected in the ESIA study.
- d) Increasing public confidence
- e) Improving transparency and accountability in decision making
- f) Reducing conflict that may arise

4.3 Methodology

The Consultation and Public Participation Process is a policy requirement by the Government of Kenya and a mandatory procedure as stipulated by EMCA CAP 387, section 58, on Environmental Impact Assessment for the purpose of achieving the fundamental principles of sustainable development.

In general, the following Steps were followed in carrying out the entire CPP process: -

- a) Identification of individuals interested in the process - database of the interested and affected parties.
- b) Administration of questionnaires to the different target groups and local community members along the proposed project Site.

- **Public participation meeting and administration of questionnaires**

Site visit and public participation meeting was conducted on 11th June 2022 with 35 participants (21 male and 14 female). A number of questionnaires were administered to the public and the residents. *See attached sample questionnaires, attendance list and minutes (Annex Nos. ...).*

In the fourth week of May, a total of eighty (50) questionnaires were administered at the proposed site and its environs. The questionnaires were administered to an area of a radius of about 1km from the site. The target group for this area were the residents in close proximity to the proposed project.

4.4 Summary of Stakeholders' Major Concerns and Recommendations

Job opportunities: Local communities expect the proposed project to provide a number of employment opportunities during construction, operation and maintenance phases. They also recommended that whenever there are job openings during the project's life cycle, people coming from neighbouring villages be given priority.

Waste Management: Given the nature of project, it is expected that waste (solid, liquid and gaseous) will be produced. In that regard, stakeholders particularly local administration raised their concern that the proponent should have in place appropriate waste management and disposal mechanisms to avoid any potential negative impacts to both the environment and surrounding communities.

Wastewater Treatment: In connection to the above aspect, stakeholders were of the opinion that project proponent ensures all waste water generated from poultry farming and processing is treated before being disposed.

Safety and Health Issues: The stakeholder's consulted expressed their concern about safety and health risks that might associate with the project activities. It was recommended that the developer take into consideration all occupational health and safety standards to ensure employees safety and that of the general public neighbouring the project.

Farmers' training and capacity building: Stakeholders were appreciative of the fact that the developer will train local farmers on better poultry production skills to ensure quality poultry are produced. It was recommended that the developer also include training on poultry farming to the immediate local communities so as to increases productivity among local poultry farmers.

HIV/AIDS and other STIs: A concern was also raised that the proposed project may lead to increased transmission of HIV/AIDS and other STIs due to the influx of new comers searching for casual and permanent jobs. It was recommended that the developer effect long-term awareness creation program for employees and other project stakeholders.



Plate 1: Photo of public participation meeting

CHAPTER FIVE: ANTICIPATED IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.0 Introduction

This section identifies the potential social and environmental impacts of the proposed project and their possible enhancement/mitigation measures. These anticipated potential impacts can be looked at in terms of their nature, magnitude, extent and location, timing and duration. They may relate to the project design phase, construction phase or the project operation and decommissioning phase. Based on impact prediction methods, site visits and observations and the results of public consultations, both beneficial and adverse environmental and social impacts have been identified. Suitable enhancement measures to the positive impacts and mitigation measures to the negative impacts have been proposed. Both potential positive and negative impacts have been considered during the siting and Construction phase, Operational Phase and Decommissioning phase.

5.1 Positive Impacts and Enhancement Measures

5.1.1 Construction Phase

5.1.1.1 Employment Opportunities

There will be job opportunities especially to casual workers; unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled personnel. Employment opportunities are a benefit both in economic and social sense. In the economic sense it means abundant unskilled labour will be used in economic production. In the social sense these young and energetic otherwise poor people will be engaged in productive employment other than remaining idle. Remaining idle may attract them into social ills like drug abuse and other criminal activities like robberies.

Enhancement measure

- *The contractor should give priority to local people to cover manual (unskilled labour) work;*
- *In case of technical positions, the contractor should give priority to local expert in the project area before considering expatriates.*

5.1.1.2 Informal and Local Business Growth

Construction works will attract a more people into the area. The project will require supply of project materials some, of which will be sourced locally in the surrounding areas. The project will also provide ready market for construction/ installation material suppliers such as hardware shops and individuals with such materials. The number of project staff required will provide ready market for various goods and services, leading to business opportunities for small-scale traders such as food vendors around the project site.

Enhancement measure

- *The contractor shall decide with local service to render their services to construction workers on terms that are conducive to both parties*
- *Contractors shall promote purchase of construction materials available locally.*

5.1.1.3 Increased revenue to suppliers of construction materials and utilities

This will be an opportunity for the suppliers of construction/ installation materials and other utility suppliers to create market and sell their goods. In turn this will boost their profit margin which is an advantage to their businesses.

Enhancement measure

The contractor to buy materials from local licensed traders

5.1.1.4 Economic growth

Through the use of locally available materials during the construction phase/ installation e.g. cement, steel metals, plumbing pipes and others; the project will contribute towards growth of the country's economy by contributing to the gross domestic product. The consumption of these materials will attract taxes including VAT which will be payable to the government hence increasing government revenue while the cost of these raw materials will be payable directly to the producers.

Enhancement measures

The contractor to buy materials from licensed traders for the government to earn revenue.

5.1.2 Operation Phase

5.1.2.1 Market to Small Scale Farmers (Income Generation)

The project is expected to provide a reliable local market to small-scale poultry farmers in the area. This is going to be achieved through directly linking poultry production farmer to the poultry cooperative. This will be direct income to poultry farmers.

Enhancement measures

- *To give priority to local producers before considering other suppliers in other regions or outside the county;*
- *Proponent should offer competitive price for farmers produce; and*
- *Proponent to ensure that there is a binding legal agreement between the poultry cooperative and poultry farmers to purchase their produce.*

5.1.2.2 Employment Opportunities

There will be job opportunities in the operation phase especially to casual workers; cleaners, hatchery operators etc. Employment opportunities are a benefit both in economic and social sense.

Enhancement measure

- *The contractor should give priority to local people to cover manual (unskilled labour) work;*
- *In case of technical positions, the contractor should give priority to local expert in the project area before considering expatriates.*

5.1.2.3 Extension Services to Farmers

During operation, the project expects to provide extension services to local farmers to promote poultry farming. The extension services will majorly focus on best methods of producing poultry of high quality.

This can be enhanced through making use of local extension officers who have experience with the area and long-term working relation with the farmers; and taking on board local/traditional farming knowledge that will prove beneficial to the plan.

5.1.2.4 Promotion of Poultry Sector

The proposed project will motivate and promote more poultry farmers hence a boost in the robust agricultural sector in the county.

Enhancement measures

- *Supply of poultry feed and chicks in the surrounding communities and target markets both locally and in other region;*
- *Provide extension services and/or training on better poultry farming skills;*
- *Encourage the development of small-scale broiler and layer farms for the day-old chicks to fully grown broilers and produce table eggs.*

5.1.2.5 Contribution to Community Development

This potential impact will be enhanced through making direct contributions as part of corporate social responsibility (CSR) by supporting community development initiatives in areas such as education, health, water, feeder roads, etc.

5.1.3 Decommissioning Phase

5.1.3.1 Conservation of Non-Renewable Resource

The enhancement measure is for the responsible ministry to conserve all non-renewable resources for future use.

5.1.3.2 Reduction of Gaseous Emission levels to the Environment

Enhancement measure

Developer to find alternative sources of energy with less emission of gaseous into the environment.

5.2 Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

5.2.1 Construction Phase

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

5.2.1.1 Soil Erosion

There is a possibility of soil erosion to occur during construction phase of the project. The clearing of vegetation could lead into soil erosion when the cleared land is exposed to natural agents such as wind and surface run-off. Removal of top soil after site clearance by agents such as wind, rain water, and surface run off is a likely action to occur.

Mitigation measures;

- ✓ *implements erosion control measures as an on-going exercise;*
- ✓ *protects all areas susceptible to erosion by installing necessary temporary and permanent drainage works*
- ✓ *Ground clearance be minimized*
- ✓ *construction during long rains period should is done with caution to avoid soil from being washed away;*

5.2.1.2 Land Degradation

Most of the building materials such as stones, aggregates, and sand required for construction of the proposed project will be obtained from nearby quarry sites and borrow pits. Since substantial quantities of these materials will be required for construction of the development, the availability and sustainability of land resources at the extraction sites will be negatively affected as they are not renewable in the short term. In addition, the sites from which the materials will be extracted may be significantly affected in several ways including landscape changes, displacement of animals and vegetation, poor visual quality and opening of depressions on the surface leading to several human and animal health and safety risks.

Mitigation Measures

- ✓ *Any tunnels or erosion channels should be backfilled and compacted and the areas restored to a proper condition*
- ✓ *Rehabilitate through re-vegetation.*
- ✓ *topsoil excavated from buildings foundations is stored for re use on other areas like rehabilitations of quarries*

5.2.1.3 Air Pollution

Air pollution is quite likely to occur during construction phase. This is due traffic and other equipment using fossil fuels that release hydrocarbons and other gases including carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides, sulphur oxides, and particulate matters which may pollute the air. Likewise, activities like land clearing, vehicle movement, excavations for sheds and buildings foundations, construction drive ways and landscaping may generate dust especially during the dry season. The level of air pollution originating from the above-mentioned sources are expected to be low, localized and short term. No serious impacts are expected on people and the environment as whole.

Mitigation measures;

- ✓ *Ensure that the generation of dust is minimized*
- ✓ *Exposed soil and material stockpiles shall be protected against wind erosion*
- ✓ *Water will be sprinkled on the construction site and on drive ways as frequently as possible to minimize dust;*
- ✓ *Machinery and equipment shall not be running when not in use while ensuring that they regularly serviced in order to minimize exhaust fumes.*

5.2.1.4 Surface Water Pollution

Surface water quality may be polluted due to increased erosion, run off from construction site, and contamination in the event of oil spills from equipment and machinery. The extent of this impact will depend directly on the magnitude of other causal factors such as level of clearance, awareness, etc.

Mitigation Measures;

- ✓ *contaminated water storage facilities are not left to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding are implemented;*
- ✓ *used (empty) cement bags are; collected, stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination, not to be used for any other purpose and shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system;*

- ✓ *all excess concrete is removed from site upon completion of concrete works and disposed of whilst preventing washing of the excess concrete into the ground;*
- ✓ *entrance or accidental spillage, of solid matters, contaminants, debris and other pollutants and wastes into surface and ground water is prevented;*
- ✓ *awareness of employees to prevent unnecessary oil spills and protection of environment in their daily duties is promoted.*

5.2.1.5 Waste Generation

The potential effects of waste generated from construction activities on the physical environment would be minimal representing more of an effect on the aesthetics than on pollution. Sources of these waste will be rejected materials, surplus materials, surplus spoil and excavated materials.

Mitigation Measures;

- ✓ *Solid waste may be temporarily stored on site in a designated area prior to collection and disposal;*
- ✓ *Waste storage containers are covered, tip-proof, weatherproof and scavenger proof;*
- ✓ *Waste storage area is fenced off to prevent wind-blown litter;*
- ✓ *All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at a designated landfill site or sold as fertilizer or composted for fertilizer;*
- ✓ *Inert construction rubble and waste materials are disposed off by burying in the borrow pits or a designated site;*

5.2.1.6 Biodiversity Loss (vegetation clearing)

The clearance of most vegetation during construction to leave space for construction of building facilities and access roads will bring negative impacts to flora and fauna population. Although the project area has grassland and woodland which will be affected, no special plant species of international conservation importance was recorded. The impacts are therefore considered of low significance.

Mitigation Measures;

- ✓ *The contractor is responsible for informing all employees about the need to prevent any harmful effects on natural vegetation on or around the construction site as a result of their activities;*
- ✓ *Clearing of natural vegetation is kept to a minimum;*
- ✓ *Unnecessary removal, damage and disturbance of natural vegetation are prohibited;*
- ✓ *Re-vegetation of the proposed project site is undertaken*

5.2.1.7 Vibration and Noise

The level of noise and vibration are likely to increase during the construction phase. The noise will be mainly come from vehicles and equipment operation during construction activities as well as people working on the project construction. This is a short-term impact and it will be felt mostly around construction sites and its peripherals.

Mitigation measures;

- ✓ *keep noise generating activities to a minimum;*
- ✓ *restrict all operations to daylight hours on weekdays;*

- ✓ *inform in advance any local communities and/or residents that could be disturbed by noise generating activities such as drilling or compacting and shall try to keep such activities to a minimum;*

SOCIAL IMPACTS

5.2.1.8 Occupational Health and Safety Issues

Construction workers are prone to accidents resulting from construction activities. These accidents may have acute or chronic impacts depending on nature, severity and intensity. Such injuries may be from accidental falls from high elevations, injuries from hand tools and construction equipment cuts from sharp edges of metal sheets and collapse of building sections among others.

Mitigation measures;

- ✓ *Provision of health and safety induction course to all workers;*
- ✓ *Instilling proper code of conduct and work ethics among construction workers and ensure that they are observed;*
- ✓ *Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to all workers and enforce their use;*
- ✓ *Installing first aid kit and hire trained personnel to provide first aid*

5.2.1.9 Increased STDs and HIV/AIDS Cases

The project is expecting to employ a significant number of casual labourers during construction. Social interactions among staffs and with locals cannot be avoided. Considering the nature with which HIV/AIDS is contracted and spread, this number is significant to make a serious contribution to the pandemic. Also, presence of monetary strength will act as catalyst and thus enhance such social interactions between the project workers and people of the nearby centres.

Mitigation Measures;

- ✓ *Review the construction activities to integrate with the HIV/AIDS campaigns*
- ✓ *Develop appropriate training and awareness materials for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) on HIV/AIDS*
- ✓ *provision of condoms dispenser on site.*

5.2.1.10 Increased GBV

With influx of immigrants and increase in income due to money paid to site workers, GBV is expected to be on the rise.

Mitigation

- ✓ *Training on family values*
- ✓ *Training on proper use of money accrued from construction work*
- ✓ *Awareness on family discipline and responsibilities.*

5.2.1.11 Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of the community members by project workers

This impact refers to sexual exploitation and abuse committed by project staff against communities and represents a risk at all stages of the project, especially when employees and community members are not clear about prohibitions against SEA in the Project.

Mitigation Measures:

- *Develop and implement a SEA action plan with an Accountability and Response*

Framework as part of the C-ESMMP. The SEA action plan will follow guidance on the World Bank's Good Practice Note for Addressing Gender-based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works (Sept 2018).

The SEA action plan will include how the project will ensure necessary steps are in place for:

- ✓ ***Prevention of SEA:*** including Codes of Conducts (CoCs) and ongoing sensitization of staff on responsibilities related to the CoC and consequences of non-compliance; project-level IEC materials;
- ✓ ***Response to SEA:*** including survivor-centered coordinated multi-sectoral referral and assistance to complainants according to standard operating procedures; staff reporting mechanisms; written procedures related to case oversight, investigation and disciplinary procedures at the project level, including confidential data management;
- ✓ ***Engagement with the community:*** including development of confidential community-based complaints mechanisms discrete from the standard GRM; mainstreaming of Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) awareness-raising in all community engagement activities; community-level Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials; regular community outreach to women and girls about social risks and their PSEA-related rights;
- ✓ ***Management and Coordination:*** including integration of SEA in job descriptions, employments contracts, performance appraisal systems, etc.; development of contract policies related to SEA, including whistleblower protection and investigation and disciplinary procedures; training for all project management; management of coordination mechanism for case oversight, investigations and disciplinary procedures; supervision of dedicated PSEA focal points in the project and trained community liaison officers.

5.2.1.12 Spread of COVID-19

The World Health Organization officially declared the outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) a public health emergency of international concern on 30 January 2020. A few months later, the world is dealing with a crisis of immense proportions. The pandemic has shown that this crisis is fueled by poverty, hunger, weak health systems and lack of clean water and sanitation, and community education.

Mitigation measures:

- *Awareness creation by both the CPCU and contractor.*
- *Individuals be sensitive on health decisions that meet personal needs as well as the needs of the broader community.*
- *Project support control measures on COVID-19; use facemasks all the time including on public transport; observe social distancing; and self-quarantining when necessary.*

5.2.1.13 Child labor

Child labour is work that children should not be doing because they are too young, or if they are old enough to work, because it is dangerous or unsuitable for them. Whether or not work performed by children is defined as child labour depends on the child's age, the hours and type of work involved. In this area, it is not uncommon to find children working for pay because their parents asked them to do it. Therefore, the CPCU and contractor should be keen on this and avoid it through due diligence.

Mitigation measures:

- *Community sensitization;*
- *Putting the clause on child labour in the bidding documents for the contractor(s) to ensure mitigation through avoidance;*
- *Working with the County children's Department.*

5.2.2 Negative Impacts during Operation Phase

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

5.2.2.1 Soil Erosion and Pollution

During operation phase no significant soil erosion impacts are expected as most of the activities will not lead to soil disturbance. However, poultry carcasses and manure (which contains considerable amounts of nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and other excreted substances like antibiotics) can lead to significant soil erosion impact on site unless they are well mitigated.

Mitigation measures;

- ✓ *Access roads should be tarmacked*
- ✓ *Carcasses and manure should be properly managed*

5.2.2.2 Surface and Ground Water Pollution

Improper disposal of poultry carcasses can contribute to water-quality problems especially in areas prone to flooding or where there is a shallow water table. Depending on disposal method (burial, incineration, composting or rendering), large volumes of carcasses can generate excessive amounts of leachate and other pollutants, increasing the potential for environmental contamination.

Similarly, effluents generated from various sources including runoff from poultry housing, feeding, and watering; waste storage and management facilities as well as poultry processing activities have the potential to contaminate surface and ground with nutrients like ammonia, sediment, pesticides, pathogens, and feed additives and antibiotics and excreta. Therefore, the impact is negative and of high significance.

Mitigation measures;

- ✓ *installing vegetative filters to trap sediment;*
- ✓ *runoff from workshops/machinery washing bays and concrete batching areas shall be collected into a conservancy tank and disposed of at an approved site;*
- ✓ *onsite wastewater treatment should be done on a regular basis; and*

- ✓ *both non-contaminated and contaminated wastewater from utility operations, non-contaminated storm water, and sanitary sewage should be routed to the treatment facility.*

5.2.2.3 Spread of Poultry Ailments and Pathogens

During operation phase of the proposed project there is a risk of disease transmission from poultry to humans. The main zoonotic diseases associated with poultry are caused by Campylobacter and Salmonella species which are found in poultry manure. Both pathogens can cause diarrhoea, cramping, fever, nausea and vomiting. Viruses such as the H5N1 strain of avian influenza “bird flu”, which affected several Asian countries in 2008, can also be passed from poultry to humans. Respiratory hazards could also be a potential source of disease transmission and infection of the lungs. Particular jobs, such as shed clean out or batch exchange of birds, should be completed using respiratory protection. Therefore, the impact is negative and of high significance. Employees working with poultry will undergo medical tests to ensure they are not carriers of these pathogens which can be passed on to the chickens.

Mitigation measures;

- ✓ *establishing sound biosecurity protocols for the entire poultry operation that control animals, feed, equipment, and personnel, entering the facility.*
- ✓ *controlling animals entering the facility (e.g. quarantine periods for new animals)*
- ✓ *Preventing the interaction of wild birds with feed, as this interaction could be a factor in the spread of avian influenza from sparrows, crows, etc.*
- ✓ *Put in place fohh/tyre bath*
- ✓ *sanitizing bird housing areas on a regular basis;*
- ✓ *establishing a detailed animal health program supported by the necessary veterinary and laboratory capability;*
- ✓ *identify and segregate sick birds and develop management procedures for adequate removal and disposal of dead birds.*

5.2.2.4 Air Emissions (Odour)

During operation stage it is envisaged that the proposed poultry park operation activities will generate air emissions primarily odours, dust, refrigerators and exhaust emissions. Nuisance odours will emanate from chicken housing, manure management and mortality tank used for disposing dead birds. Odour will be released in greater than normal quantities during the cleaning of sheds or when litter/manure is disturbed. Dust might emanate from feed storage, loading and unloading as well as waste management activities. Exhaust emissions will be generated from generators and vehicles carrying feed, birds and chicken meat.

Mitigation measures;

- ✓ *composting of manure to reduce odour emissions;*
- ✓ *optimizing the frequency of shed clean-out;*
- ✓ *keeping dust levels low, as odours are absorbed and carried by dust particles;*
- ✓ *ventilation that will achieve the maximum possible dilution of odour strength during shed cleanout;*
- ✓ *containing litter and manure under weatherproof covering, prior to removal from the vicinity*

5.2.2.5 Poultry Manure and Litter

Poultry manure and litter are high in nitrogen and phosphorus and can contain trace elements and microbes. The isolation of poultry manure/litter from water resources is an essential requirement of all aspects of poultry farming. In order to minimize the amount of manure produced, facilitate handling of animal wastes, and minimize migration of contaminants to surface water, groundwater, and air the following management measures are recommended:

- ✓ *keeping waste as dry as possible by scraping wastes instead of using water as a solvent, minimize amount of water used during cleaning (for example, by using high-pressure, low-flow nozzles);*
- ✓ *manure piles shall be located away from water bodies.*
- ✓ *place dry manure or litter in a covered or roofed area;*
- ✓ *design, construct, operate, and maintain waste management and storage facilities to contain all manure, litter, and process wastewater including runoff and direct precipitation.*

5.2.2.6 Poultry Carcasses

Poultry carcasses should be properly and quickly managed as they are a significant source of disease and odours, and can attract vectors. Recommended measures for the management and disposal of poultry carcasses include the following:

- ✓ *reducing mortalities through proper animal care and disease prevention/control;*
- ✓ *collecting carcasses on a regular basis to prevent putrefaction;*
- ✓ *use reliable commercially available options approved by local authorities that dispose of carcasses by rendering or incineration, depending on the cause of fatality;*
- ✓ *in absence of authorized carcasses collection, on-site burial may be one of the only viable alternatives.*

SOCIAL IMPACTS

5.2.2.7 Impacts on Security

The presence of expensive equipment and materials at the facilities will always attract thieves in the surroundings and could potentially pose a security risk to the well-field facilities. This impact is likely due to isolated nature of the sites from major police stations that could otherwise reduce the potentiality for criminal activities around the facilities.

A provision of 24 hours security services and fencing off the facilities will reduce the impacts to a low significance level.

5.2.2.8 Occupational Health and Safety

During operation employees may be exposed to health and safety hazards. Employees in poultry production facilities may become exposed to a series of physical hazards related to equipment and vehicle operation and repair, trip and fall hazards, and lifting heavy weights, which are common to other industries. Employees can also be exposed to pesticides, disinfecting agents, minerals, antibiotic and products. Moreover, workers may be exposed to odour, dust and a range of pathogens such as bacteria, fungi, mites and viruses (including “bird flu”) transmitted from live birds, excreta, carcasses and parasites and ticks. In addition, noise and vibration exposure may result from proximity to noisy machinery such as compressors, automatic packing machinery, condensers, ventilation units, and pressurized air, among other sources.

Mitigation measures;

- ✓ *maintaining safe workplaces, plant and work systems;*
- ✓ *providing information, instruction and training enabling employees to work without hazards*
- ✓ *providing adequate personal protective clothing and equipment;*
- ✓ *staff needs to be educated on preventing infection by thorough hand washing after work and before eating and also by ensuring all PPE are in good condition;*
- ✓ *ensuring that there are basic first aid facilities for staff and clean up equipment for any spills that occur.*

5.2.2.9 Increased GBV at the community level

GBV constitutes acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties and/or termination of employment. This impact refers to gender-based violence at the community level that women and girls may experience as a result of project implementation. This includes, for example, an increase in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) when compensation schemes that share funds equally among husband and wife at the household level do not provide adequate sensitization and safety measures to reduce potential for increased tensions due to females receiving funds. This also refers to other GBV-related risks incurred as a result of project implementation that do not adequately consult women and adolescent girls in the community about safety and security issues related to the delivery of water and sanitation services.

Mitigation Measures:

- *The contractor will implement provisions that ensure that gender-based violence at the community level is not triggered by the project, including:*
 - ✓ *Effective and on-going community engagement and consultation, particularly with women and girls;*
 - ✓ *Review of specific project components that are known to heighten GBV risk at the community level, e.g. compensation schemes; employment schemes for women; etc.*
 - ✓ *Specific plan for mitigating these known risks, e.g. sensitization around gender equitable approaches to compensation and employment.*
 - ✓ *The contractor will ensure adequate referral mechanisms are in place if a case of GBV at the community level is reported related to project implementation*
 - ✓ *Continuous awareness creation on reduction of GBV;*
 - ✓ *Awareness creation to the community on the availability of gender desks at the police stations and also the ministry of gender and social services and the need to seek for their services when necessary.*

Counselling sessions for the victims at identified health facilities to be encouraged; make known to the community available legal redress channels and make available the following GBV helplines in Kenya: The National GBV helpline 1195, Police helpline 999/112, Childline Kenya helpline 116, UWIANO SMS Platform 10, Kimbilio GBV helpline 1193, LVCT one 2 one youth helpline 1190, and FIDA SMS platform 21661.

5.2.2.10 Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of the community members by project workers

This impact refers to sexual exploitation and abuse committed by project staff against communities and represents a risk at all stages of the project, especially when employees and community members are not clear about prohibitions against SEA in the Project.

Mitigation Measures:

- *Develop and implement a SEA action plan with an Accountability and Response Framework. The SEA action plan will follow guidance on the World Bank's Good Practice Note for Addressing Gender-based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works (Sept 2018).*

The SEA action plan will include how the project will ensure necessary steps are in place for:

- ✓ ***Prevention of SEA:*** *including Codes of Conducts (CoCs) and ongoing sensitization of staff on responsibilities related to the CoC and consequences of non-compliance; project-level IEC materials;*
- ✓ ***Response to SEA:*** *including survivor-centered coordinated multi-sectoral referral and assistance to complainants according to standard operating procedures; staff reporting mechanisms; written procedures related to case oversight, investigation and disciplinary procedures at the project level, including confidential data management;*
- ✓ ***Engagement with the community:*** *including development of confidential community-based complaints mechanisms discrete from the standard GRM; mainstreaming of Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) awareness-raising in all community engagement activities; community-level Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials; regular community outreach to women and girls about social risks and their PSEA-related rights;*
- ✓ ***Management and Coordination:*** *including integration of SEA in job descriptions, employments contracts, performance appraisal systems, etc.; development of contract policies related to SEA, including whistleblower protection and investigation and disciplinary procedures; training for all project management; management of coordination mechanism for case oversight, investigations and disciplinary procedures; supervision of dedicated PSEA focal points in the project and trained community liaison officers.*

5.2.2.11 Spread of COVID-19

The World Health Organization officially declared the outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) a public health emergency of international concern on 30 January 2020. A few months later, the world is dealing with a crisis of immense proportions. The pandemic has shown that this crisis is fueled by poverty, hunger, weak health systems and lack of clean water and sanitation, and community education.

Mitigation measures:

- ✓ *Awareness creation by both the CPCU and contractor.*
- ✓ *Individuals be sensitive on health decisions that meet personal needs as well as the needs of the broader community.*

- ✓ *Project support control measures on COVID-19; use facemasks all the time including on public transport; observe social distancing; and self-quarantining when necessary.*

5.2.2.12 Child labor

Child labour is work that children should not be doing because they are too young, or if they are old enough to work, because it is dangerous or unsuitable for them. Whether or not work performed by children is defined as child labour depends on the child's age, the hours and type of work involved.

Mitigation measures:

- ✓ *Community sensitization;*
- ✓ *Putting the clause on child labour in the bidding documents for the contractor(s) to ensure mitigation through avoidance;*
- ✓ *Working with the County children's Department.*

5.3 Negative Impacts during Decommissioning Phase

5.3.1 Loss of Aesthetics due to Abandoned Project Facilities

In closure of the project, demolition of facilities will occur. Loss of aesthetics may result from the demolished waste remaining on site for a long time to the extent of becoming an eyesore.

The proponent shall ensure that demolished waste is removed from the site and properly disposed of in designated locations.

5.3.2 Loss of Employment

If for whatever reason the project is closed down, the people employed by the project will lose their jobs. This will have significant impact to these people and their families. Other groups of people who are dependent on the project, such as suppliers of various services (e.g. Security Company) will also lose the market.

Employees are encouraged to form a Sacco and also join NSSF. These funds shall be available in case of decommissioning of operations.

5.3.3 Abandoned Infrastructure

When it happens that operation should be halted there will remain behind machinery which will need proper disposal. If proper decommissioning process is not done the proponent may abandon buildings and other project facilities which may permanently render the project land useless.

However, since the material are made from metal and there is a high demand for scrap metal. The entire plant's infrastructure with exception of buildings can be recycled.

5.3.4 Dust and Noise Pollution from Decommissioning

Should demolition of project facilities be desired upon decommissioning it is likely that there will dust and noise. In order that these impacts are properly managed, the following measures shall be taken:

- ✓ *ensuring that proper notification is made prior to demolition;*
- ✓ *water shall be sprayed during demolition to ensure dust is controlled*

CHAPTER SIX: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN (ESMMP)

7.0 Introduction

This Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) provides a logical framework within which the negative environmental and social impacts identified during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study can be mitigated and any beneficial environment effects can be enhanced. Monitoring and management practices are considered and cost estimates included. Responsibilities and time frames for the implementation of the various aspects of the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan have been identified. The Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan should be implemented accordingly.

6.1 ESMMP for Construction Phase

Impact Identified	Mitigation/Enhancement measures	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Responsible person	Timeframe	Cost (Ksh.)
Environmental Impacts						
Biodiversity Loss	Sensitize workers about the need to prevent any harmful effects on natural vegetation on or around the construction site. Clearing of natural vegetation shall be kept to a minimum. Re-vegetation of the proposed project site. Planting indigenous trees.	No. of meetings Area of land cleared No. of trees and other vegetation planted	Reports of the meetings Attendance list Purchase orders Photos	Contractor	Monthly	5,000
Land degradation and soil erosion	Landscaping Excavation activities be kept minimal Provide soil erosion control and conservation structures. rehabilitation and re-vegetation. Construction during long rains period should be done with caution. Topsoil excavated from buildings foundations should be stored for re use.	Presence of soil control and conservation structures Area rehabilitated and re-vegetated	Photos	Contractor	Monthly	10,000
Soil and water pollution	Prevention of accidental oil or chemical spillage, solid matters, contaminants, debris and other pollutants and wastes from entering into surface and ground water Awareness on environmental protection.	Presence of strategies to prevent soil and water pollution	Photos	Contractor	Monthly	5,000

	<p>Water containing pollutants shall be discharged into a conservancy tanks for removal from site</p> <p>Dispose solid wastes away from the site to an approved disposal site.</p> <p>Equipment storage or wash areas shall be placed and constructed in such a manner so as to ensure that the surrounding areas (including groundwater) are not polluted</p> <p>Fuel oil should be stored in areas with hard standing and containment to handle spills</p> <p>Minimize waste production by utilizing best available techniques.</p>					
Waste Generation	<p>Waste management on site shall be strictly controlled and monitored.</p> <p>Ensure that all facilities are maintained in a neat and tidy condition.</p> <p>Provide litter bins, containers and refuse collection facilities for later disposal.</p> <p>Waste storage containers shall be covered, tip-proof, weatherproof and scavenger proof.</p> <p>The waste storage area shall be fenced off to prevent wind-blown litter.</p> <p>All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site.</p>	<p>No. of monitoring facilities</p> <p>Neat and tidy facilities</p> <p>No. of litter bins and other refuse collection facilities</p> <p>Fenced off waste storage facility</p>	<p>Photos</p> <p>Purchase orders</p>	<p>Contractor</p>	<p>Monthly</p>	<p>15,000</p>

Air pollution (Noise and Emissions)	Control speed of vehicles in the project site to 10km/hr. To minimize dust generation, water should be sprinkled. Regular maintenance of equipment. Provision of PPEs Exhaust mufflers and engine enclosures are in place and in good working. Idling time for pick-up trucks and other small equipment will be minimized to limited time. Noise generation activities to be relegated during daytime.	Awareness sign board Well maintained equipment	Photos Service documents	Contractor	Monthly	15,000
Social Impacts						
Occupational Health and Safety	Construction worker safety shall be in accordance with contractor prepared site-specific health and safety plan. Daily site inspections. Provision of PPEs Avail first aid kits and fire extinguishers	No. of inspections No. of PPEs provided No. of first aid kits provide	Purchase orders Photos	Contractor		10,000
Job Opportunities	Job priorities be given to local people. In case of technical positions, the contractor should give priority to local expert before considering outsiders.	No. of locals employed	List of employees	Contractor	Monthly	5,000
Informal and local business growth	Decide with local service providers to render their services to construction workers on terms that are conducive to both parties	No. of local service providers rendering services	Purchase orders	Contractor	Monthly	5,000

	Promote purchase of construction materials available locally	No. of materials purchased locally				
Spread of COVID - 19	Awareness creation. Use facemasks Provision of hand washing facilities/ sanitizers Observe social distancing; Self-quarantining when necessary.	No. of the meetings No. of PPEs provided No. of hand washing facility/ sanitizer provided	Purchase orders/receipts Minutes of the meetings Attendance list Photos	Contractor	Monthly	10,000
Increase in HIV/AIDS & STI and Drug Abuse	Sensitization of local communities and staff working on the project. HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse awareness training for all employees. Avail Condom Dispenser	No. of meetings/trainings No. of condom dispensers	Training reports Attendance list Photos	Contractor	Monthly	10,000
Labour issues	Put in place a proper strategy to ensure fair recruitment of workers. Workers should be paid the right wages according to labour laws	Presence of the strategy Right wages payment	Copy of the strategy Payment list	Contractor	Monthly	20,000
SEA	Develop and implement a SEA action plan with accountability and response framework as part of the C-ESMMP. SEA action plan will include how the project will ensure necessary steps are in place for: Prevention of SEA Response to SEA Engagement with the community Management and coordination	SEA action plan in place and being implemented	SEA action plan	Contractor	Monthly	10,000

GBV	Implementing provisions that ensure that GBV is not triggered including: Effective and on-going community engagement and consultation. Reviewing specific project components that are known to heighten GBV risk. Specific plan for mitigating these known risks. Ensuring adequate referral mechanism are in place. Community awareness creation.	No. of community engagement meeting No. of specific project components reviewed. No. of specific plan in place No. of awareness creation meetings	Minutes of the meetings Attendance list Plan documents Photos	Contractor	Monthly	15,000
Child Labour	Sensitization Putting clause on child labour in bidding documents Working with County Child Department	No. of meetings No. of bidding documents with clause on child labour	Minutes of the meetings Attendance list Photos Documents	Contractor	Monthly	10,000
TOTAL						140,000

6.2 ESMMP during Project Operation Phase

Impact identified	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Indicators	Means of verification	Responsible person	Timeframe	Cost
Environmental Impacts						
Pollution (Odour, Dust, water etc)	Regular maintenance of construction plant and equipment. Provision use of PPEs. Optimizing the frequency of shed clean-out - Keep dust levels low, as odours are absorbed and carried by dust particles	No. Well maintained plant and equipment. No. of PPEs provided	Purchase orders Service orders No. of PPEs provided	Proponent	Monthly	10,000

	<p>Ensure ventilation that achieves the maximum possible dilution of odour strength during shed cleanout;</p> <p>Use dense vegetation buffer screens to cause turbulent airflow (to disperse odour), filter dust and redirect odour away from sensitive areas;</p> <p>Contain litter and manure under weatherproof covering, prior to removal from the property</p> <p>Limit Vehicle speeds to 10km/hr in the park</p> <p>Reduce water use and spills from animal watering by preventing overflow of watering devices</p>	Well ventilated structures	No. of well-ventilated structures			
Waste generation	<p>Poultry Litter and Manure</p> <p>Manure/litter to be cleaned from the sheds and removed from the site on the same day.</p> <p>For the litter to be disposed of on site, buffer distances must be preserved between land disposal areas and sensitive features.</p> <p>Manure may be used as a fertilizer on agricultural land after careful assessment of potential impacts due to the presence of hazardous chemical and biological constituents.</p> <p>Ensure production and manure storage facilities are constructed to prevent manure contamination of surface water and ground water</p>	<p>No. of clean sheds</p> <p>No. litter disposed with buffer distance</p> <p>Kgs. Manure used as fertilizer</p> <p>Kgs. Of manure located away from water courses</p> <p>No. of mortalities</p>	Photos Records	Proponent	Monthly	20,000

	<p>Locate manure piles away from watercourses.</p> <p>Poultry Carcasses Reduce mortalities through proper animal care and disease prevention; Collect carcasses on a regular basis to prevent putrefaction; Incineration should only be conducted in permitted facilities;</p>					
Spread of Animal Pathogens	<p>Provision of PPEs to poultry park workers Control birds, entering the facility. Medical testing of personnel to avoid carriers of pathogens. Prevent the interaction of wild birds with feed. Sanitize bird housing areas; Put in place foot and tyre baths. Identify and segregate sick birds and develop management procedures. Train workers in the application of animal health products.</p>	<p>No. of PPEs provided No. of medical testing Presence of foot and tyre baths. No. of workers trained</p>	<p>Purchase orders Records of testing Copy of the strategy Photos Reports of the trainings Attendance list</p>	Proponent	Monthly	30,000
Social Impacts						
Occupation Health and Safety	<p>Maintain safe workplaces and work systems; Provide information, instruction and training; Provide adequate PPEs; Ensure all work procedures are undertaken without exposing workers to hazards.</p>	<p>No. of trainings No. of PPEs provided Work procedures</p>	<p>Purchase orders Report of the trainings Attendance list Photos</p>	Proponent	Monthly	20,000

	Disease transmission by other vectors such as vermin and insects should be controlled. Avail an incident log register.					
Market to small scale farmers	Give priority to local producers before considering other suppliers; Offer competitive price for farmers produce; Enter into a legal agreement with farmers to guarantee that the project will purchase their poultry.	No. of local suppliers No. of legal agreement	List of local supplying Copies of legal agreement	Proponent	Monthly	5,000
Extension service to local farmers	Making use of local extension officers who have experience with the area and long-term working relation with the farmers	No. of local extension officers in use	Records such as attendance list Payment schedules	Proponent	Monthly	20,000
Conflicts/Disputes	Proper GRM mechanism in place Suggestion boxes placed strategically in the park	No. of conflicts recorded	Conflict register	Proponent	Monthly	5,000
HIV/AIDS	HIV trainings Condom dispenser in place	No. of trainings No. of condom dispensers	Purchase orders Reports of the trainings Attendance list Photos			
Spread of COVID - 19	Awareness creation. Use facemasks Provision of hand washing facilities/sanitizers Observe social distancing; Self-quarantining when necessary.	No. of the meetings No. of PPEs provided No. of hand washing facility/	Purchase orders/receipts Minutes of the meetings Attendance list Photos	Contractor	Monthly	10,000

		sanitizer provided				
SEA	Develop and implement a SEA action plan with accountability and response framework. SEA action plan will include how the project will ensure necessary steps are in place for: Prevention of SEA Response to SEA Engagement with the community Management and coordination	SEA action plan in place and being implemented	SEA action plan	Contractor	Monthly	10,000
GBV	Implementing provisions that ensure that GBV is not triggered including: Effective and on-going community engagement and consultation. Specific plan for mitigating these knows risks. Ensuring adequate referral mechanism are in place. Community awareness creation.	No. of meetings No. of specific plan in place No. of awareness creation meetings	Minutes of the meetings Attendance list Plan documents Photos	Contractor	Monthly	15,000
Child Labour	Sensitization Putting clause on child labour in bidding documents Working with County Child Department	No. of meetings No. documents	Minutes of the meetings Attendance list Photos Documents	Contractor	Monthly	10,000
TOTAL						155,000

6.3 ESMMP for Decommissioning Phase

Impact identified	Mitigation/Enhancement measures	Monitoring indicator	Means of verification	Responsible person	Timeframe	Cost (KSHS)
Environmental Impacts						
Loss of employment opportunity	Ensuring that Social Security contributions are remitted to the applicable fund at the right time Assist with re-employment and job seeking. Compensate and suitably recommend workers. Offer advice.	No. of workers with re-employed No. compensated	Records	Contractor	Monthly	To be determined
Loss of Aesthetics due to abandoned Facilities	The contractor shall ensure that demolished waste is removed from the site and properly disposed of in designated location	Type of waste removed	Records	Contractor	Monthly	To be determined
Scraps and other Debris Onsite	Disposal locations will be selected by the contractor. Other materials be disposed at an approved dumpsite(s).	No. of disposal location	Records	Contractor	Monthly	To be determined
Occupational Hazards	Ensure that safety measures have been effectively integrated and positioned in respective areas.	No. of safety measures in place	Records	Contractor	Monthly	To be determined
Dust and Noise Pollution from Decommissioning	Proper notification is made prior to demolition; Water shall be sprayed during demolition; Noise related activities should be kept to a minimum especially at night	No. of notifications Presence of sprinkles surfaces	Records	Contractor	Monthly	To be determined

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

Several measures have been suggested to prevent or minimize the negative environmental impacts and to maximize the positive ones using a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan. The measures mainly focus on the following points:-

- Use of alternative materials or products which are less damaging to the environment.
- Reduction of impacts of waste through minimization of waste generation, recycling, reuse and responsible disposal.
- Use of appropriate technologies to mitigate environmental impacts of various activities
- Ensuring compliance with relevant safety, health and environmental regulations
- Reduction of exhaust emissions through proper planning of vehicle movements and use of lead free fuel.

7.2 Recommendation

Considering the positive socio-economic and environmental benefits that will accrue as a result of the proposed development, and the ESIA study having found no major/significant impacts to arise from the development, it is our recommendation that the project be allowed to proceed with the understanding that the proponent will adhere to the mitigation measures recommended herein and will further still implement the proposed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to the latter. An initial environmental audit will also be carried within a period of 12 months after commencement of the operations to check compliance to the set policies, standards and laws and the proponent will contract a licensed firm to provide Environmental Health and Safety Services for the construction phase of the proposed development.

REFERENCES

1. Kenya gazette supplement Acts 2000, Environmental Management and Coordination Act Number 8 of 1999. Government printer, Nairobi
2. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Land Planning Act (Cap. 303) government printer, Nairobi
3. Kenya gazette supplement Acts County government Act, 2012 ,government printer, Nairobi
4. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Penal Code Act (Cap. 63) government printer, Nairobi
5. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Physical Planning Act, 1999 government printer, Nairobi
6. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Public Health Act (Cap. 242) government printer, Nairobi
7. Kenya gazette supplement number 56. Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations 2003. Government printer, Nairobi
8. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Water Act, 2016, Government Printers, Nairobi
9. Kenya gazette supplement number 69, Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste management) Regulations, 2006, Government printer, Nairobi
10. Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009, government printer, Nairobi
11. Busia County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017

ANNEXES

- Sample chance finds procedures
- EIA/EA Experts' practicing license
- Minutes of Public Participation.
- Attendance list of public participants.
- Sample of filled Key informant
- Sample of filled questionnaires
- Land ownership document
- Screening Checklist

Annex 1: EIA/EA Expert's practicing licence

FORM 7

 nema
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)
THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

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

License No: NEMA/EIA/TRPL/14929
Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/19249

M/S Chirande Dennis
(individual or firm) of address
P.O. Box 140-50400 Busia

is licensed to practice in the
capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Lead Expert**
registration number **6511**

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

Issued Date: 3/5/2021 Expiry Date: 12/31/2021

Signature.....

(Seal)
Director General
The National Environment Management
Authority



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Annex 2: Sample chance finds procedures

Chance find procedures are an integral part of the project EMMP and civil works contracts. The following is proposed in this regard: If the Contractor discovers archaeological sites, historical sites, remains and objects, including graveyards and/or individual graves during excavation or construction, the Contractor shall:

- Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find;
- Delineate the discovered site or area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be arranged until the responsible local authorities or the Ministry of State for National Heritage and Culture take over;
- Notify the supervisor, Project Environmental Officer and Project Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of State for National Heritage and Culture immediately (within 24 hours or less);

Responsible local authorities and the Ministry of State for National Heritage and Culture would then be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archaeologists of the National Museums of Kenya. The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage, namely the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values. Decisions on how to handle the find shall be taken by the responsible authorities and the Ministry of State for National Heritage and Culture. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding irremovable remains of cultural or archaeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage. Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by relevant local authorities.

Construction work may resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities or the Ministry of State for National Heritage and Culture concerning safeguard of the heritage.

Annex 4: Attendance list of public participation meeting

Annex 5: Sample of filled questionnaires

JOSEPH OUMA 11538126
ID No.

071677945
Phone No.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESMENT REPORT FOR THE
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF INDIGENEOUS CHICKEN MULTIPLICATION
CENTRE, BUNYALA SUB COUNTY, BUSIA COUNTY

Reference is made to the above project. Kindly provide your response to the questions as they are key in preparation of ESIA report for the proposed projects

All information will be treated with due confidence.

1. Are you aware of the upcoming proposed project?
..... YES
2. If yes, how close is your home from the proposed site? 500m to
3. What positive impacts is the project likely to have within the community/
 - i) JOB
 - ii) EMPOWERMENT
 - iii) IT BRINGS IDOLNESS
4. What negative impacts is the project likely to have within the community
 - i) NOISE POLLUTION
 - ii) DUST FROM CONSTRUCTION
 - iii) CONFLICTS FROM COMMUNITY

5. Suggest possible mitigation measures to the above (no. 4) negative impacts.

i) TRAVELING OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS

ii) COMMITTEE BE PUT IN PLACE TO
MANAGE

iii) PENALTY

6. Do you have any other relevant information?

NO

SILVESTER JOHN OMALA

0703961518 — 9980817
0755658253

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESMENT REPORT FOR THE
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF INDIGENEOUS CHICKEN MULTIPLICATION
CENTRE, BUNYALA SUB COUNTY, BUSIA COUNTY

Reference is made to the above project. Kindly provide your response to the questions as they are key in preparation of ESIA report for the proposed projects

All information will be treated with due confidence.

1. Are you aware of the upcoming proposed project?
.....YES.....
2. If yes, how close is your home from the proposed site?300mts.....
3. What positive impacts is the project likely to have within the community/
 - i).....EMPLOYMENT.....
 - ii) Education.....
 - iii) Improved living standards.....
4. What negative impacts is the project likely to have within the community
 - i) ~~HA~~ Conflict among community members.....
 - ii) Noise from construction site.....
 - iii).....

5. Suggest possible mitigation measures to the above (no. 4) negative impacts.

i) ~~Atta~~ There should be particular and rules for access

ii) The locals should be the first to be considered for employment

iii)
.....
.....

6. Do you have any other relevant information? N/A

LINET ANTANGO. 0725678860
ID 14679508

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESMENT REPORT FOR THE
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF INDIGENEOUS CHICKEN MULTIPLICATION
CENTRE, BUNYALA SUB COUNTY, BUSIA COUNTY

Reference is made to the above project. Kindly provide your response to the questions as they are key in preparation of ESIA report for the proposed projects

All information will be treated with due confidence.

1. Are you aware of the upcoming proposed project?
.....
-YES
2. If yes, how close is your home from the proposed site? 2 1/2 KM.
3. What positive impacts is the project likely to have within the community/
 - i) job opportunity to resident around.
 - ii) old women and men may benefit from this project because the income could cover the medical ~~position~~.
 - iii) students around may get bus fare from income generated from the project.
4. What negative impacts is the project likely to have within the community
 - i) noise from machine.
 - ii) Employment opportunities to resident outside Bunyala.
 - iii) diseases like COVID likely to be conducted from people outside.

5. Suggest possible mitigation measures to the above (no. 4) negative impacts.

i) Houses To be used ^{for project} should be have
calling board

ii) employment opportunity be given to
people around.

iii) prevention measures be put in place
like supply of sanitiza, masks etc.

6. Do you have any other relevant information?

No.

CHRISTOPHER NDIRA
0797044846 (2602791)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF INDIGENEOUS CHICKEN MULTIPLICATION
CENTRE, BUNYALA SUB COUNTY, BUSIA COUNTY

Reference is made to the above project. Kindly provide your response to the questions as they are key in preparation of ESIA report for the proposed projects

All information will be treated with due confidence.

1. Are you aware of the upcoming proposed project?
.....
YES
2. If yes, how close is your home from the proposed site? .. APPROXIMATELY 3-4 KILOMETRES
3. What positive impacts is the project likely to have within the community?
 - i) TRAINING & EMPOWERMENT TO LOCALS
 -
 - ii) JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOCALS' VONARABLE GROUPS
 -
 - iii) VONARABLE GROUPS WOULD BE SENSITISED HENCE PROJECT ELEVATION.
4. What negative impacts is the project likely to have within the community
 - i) CONSIDERING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT POLLUTION WOULD LEAD TO HAZARDOUS
 -
 - ii) LACK OF COMMUNITY INCLUSION
 -
 - iii) IS THE LONG-DUR PROJECT BY PROMOTE NEGOTIATION & RECOGNITION OF COMMUNITY AND MEMBER'S FEELING IS A COURT PROJECT.

5. Suggest possible mitigation measures to the above (no. 4) negative impacts.

i) Inclusion to all since some
projects are bulldozed by majority
ii) groups.

iii) The project would be relevant
if not politicized.

6. Do you have any other relevant information?

- * Public participation should be
given priority. Hence inclusion -
- * Community should be involved
for success of the project.
- * Need to see value of the
curriculum.
- * Project should not be politicized.

0715985760 - JORDON J. EVEMA

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESMENT REPORT FOR THE
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF INDIGENEOUS CHICKEN MULTIPLICATION
CENTRE, BUNYALA SUB COUNTY, BUSIA COUNTY**

Reference is made to the above project. Kindly provide your response to the questions as they are key in preparation of ESIA report for the proposed projects

All information will be treated with due confidence.

1. Are you aware of the upcoming proposed project?
Yes
2. If yes, how close is your home from the proposed site?
3. What positive impacts is the project likely to have within the community/
 - i). Increase capacity in Poultry Management and disease control within the community
 - ii) Increase household income for members participating in the project
 - iii) Availability of breeding stock within the community.
4. What negative impacts is the project likely to have within the community
 - i) Water pollution due to poultry waste, air pollution from the poultry house.
 - ii) Community conflicts that may arise from the management of the project.
 - iii)

5. Suggest possible mitigation measures to the above (no. 4) negative impacts.

i) Proper waste disposal mechanism should be put in place

ii)

Conflict management to be done before the onset of the project

iii)

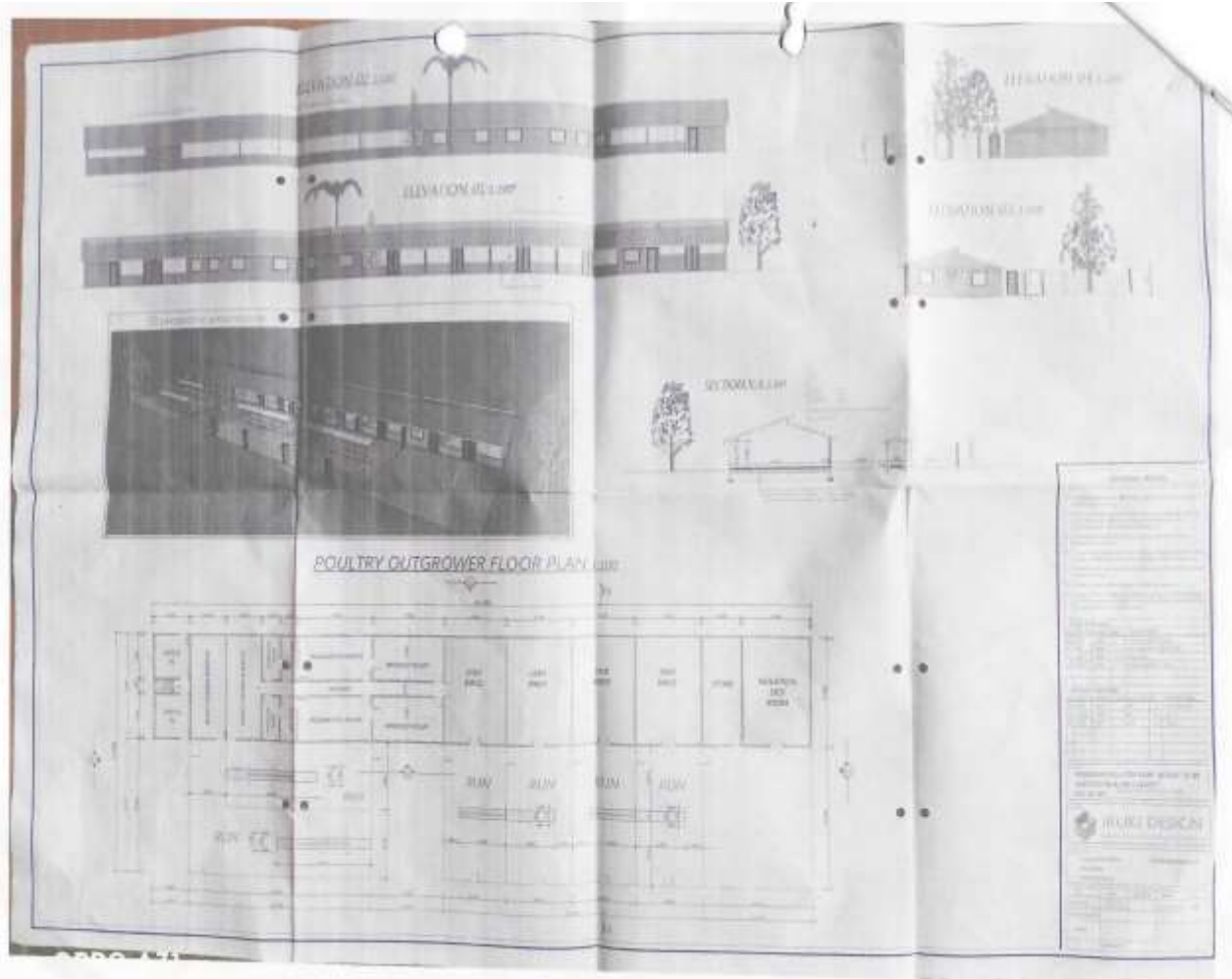
Training in group dynamics

6. Do you have any other relevant information?

The community needs to be sensitized about the project.

Annex 6:Landownership documents

Annex 7: Poultry park plan



Annex 8: Screening Checklist

Annex 12A: Environmental and Social screening Check list
ESM Sub-projects Screening Checklist (Prototype)
(Sub-projects screening process by benefitting communities/Agencies)
Section A: Background information

Name of County BUSIA
 Name of CPCU /Researcher BUSIA CPCU
 Sub-project location BUIWANG'A - BUNYALA S/C
 Name of CBO/Institution KCSAP - BUSIA
 Postal Address P.O BOX PRIVATE BAG BUSIA
 Contact Person PAULINE KONA Cell phone:

Sub-project name INDIGENOUS CHICKEN MULTIPLICATION CENTRE
 Estimated cost (Kshs.) 90,500,000
 Approximate size of land area available for the sub-project 1 ACRE
 Objectives of the sub project TO INCREASE FARMER INCOME
✓ INCREASE ACCESS TO QUALITY POULTRY BREEDING STOCK
✓ INCREASE POULTRY PRODUCTION
✓ INCREASE FARMER TRAINING AND LEARNING

Activities/enterprises undertaken.....
 How was the sub-project chosen? Through community participation
 Expected sub project duration: 1 YEAR

Section B: Environmental Issues

Will the sub-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 sub-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.)?	✓	

Section D: Natural Habitats

Will the sub-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 sub-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

- | Will the sub-project: | YES | NO |
|--|-----|----|
| Involve the use of pesticides or other agricultural chemicals or increase existing use? | ✓ | |
| Cause contamination of watercauses by chemicals and pesticides? | | ✓ |
| Cause contamination of soil by agrochemicals and pesticides? | | ✓ |
| Experience effluent and/or emission discharge? | | ✓ |
| Export produce? Involve annual inspections of the producers and unannounced inspections? | | ✓ |
| Require scheduled chemicals applications? | ✓ | |
| Require chemicals application even to areas distant away from the focus? | | ✓ |
| Require chemicals application to be done by vulnerable group (pregnant mothers,chemically allergic persons,elderly,etc | | ✓ |

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? | ✓ | |

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

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:

- All the above answers are 'No'
- There is at least one 'Yes'

(ii) Guidance

- 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?

The proposed sub-projects may create social and environmental impacts during construction and operations. It is therefore recommended that Environmental Impact Assessment be conducted on the same.

Completed by: SAMUEL OMIJO E

Name: Samuel

Position / Community: KCSAP CESSCO

Date: 15-6-2020

Field Appraisal Officer (FDE):

Signature: [Signature]

Date:



