



Luxembourg, 21 March 2025

## Environmental and Social Data Sheet

### Overview

Project Name: MWACHE WATER PROJECT

Project Number: 2022-0857

Country: Kenya

This is a Multi-Purpose Dam project, located in Mwache, West of Mombasa: Financing of domestic water supply to Mombasa county. The project will contribute to key EU objectives and priorities under the Global Gateway and in the area of Climate Change Adaptation

EIA required : yes

This is required on each component of the project according to Kenyan law

Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise<sup>[1]</sup>: No

(details for projects included are provided in section: "EIB Carbon Footprint Exercise")

<sup>[1]</sup> Only projects that meet the scope of the Carbon Footprint Exercise, as defined in the EIB Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: 20,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.

### Environmental and Social Assessment

#### Environmental Assessment

Mwache Project involves the construction of a multipurpose dam of approximately 136million m<sup>3</sup> (including upper and lower check dams), a Water Treatment Plant (WTP) of capacity 186,000m<sup>3</sup>/day including Raw Water Pumping System, three Transmission Mains (TMs) totalling 62km including terminal reservoirs and the improvement of distribution systems and sanitation for the four zones (Island, South Mainland, North Mainland & West Mainland) of Mombasa city.

The EIB will not finance the dam. The WB has dedicated its financing to the dam, which is currently under construction. AFD's financing will go to the water treatment plant as well as the South mainland transmission lines. EIB will on the other hand co-finance the water treatment plant with AFD and in addition also finance the remaining two transmission lines (North mainland and West mainland) as well as some distribution networks. The sanitation component will be under counterpart funding.

The promoter for this project is Coast Water Works Development Agency (CWWDA), a state corporation fully owned by the Government of Kenya, operating under the Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation (MoWI) and responsible for bulk water and sanitation infrastructure development.

Environmental aspects of construction projects are under the jurisdiction of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) that is mandated by the Environmental



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Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) no 8 of 1999 to administer required Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs). The Second Schedule of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 (and its subsequent Amendment of 2015) define the projects that require an EIA.

According to EMCA Act of 1999, schedule 2, this project requires EIA to be done for the dam, and the water transmission infrastructure. The total number of Environmental and Social Impact assessments (ESIAs) required for this project are four (4) thus for the dam and the water treatment plant (which are in the same site) and for each of the three transmission mains. These have been elaborated following world bank safeguard procedures and are under the Bank's review.

There is no significant presence of wildlife around the project area since human settlement and intensive intensive land use trends have prevented access by wild animals into the nearby habitats including Mwache Forest. Plant species have also been influenced by surrounding ecosystems including Mwache forest, the Coastal vegetation and major systems such as Shimba hills.

Construction of the dam implies removal of all the vegetation while clearing the areas to be inundated and/or possibility of submerging of others. It is likely that certain plant species will be lost while others are likely to get introduced. There is also potential discharge of excessive particulate matter, cement and other construction materials residuals downstream as well as temporary interruption of flood flow downstream into the Mangrove ecosystem and habitats of Mwache Creek. To mitigate this, the measures undertaken include 1) baseline tree count illustrating the numbers, species and sizes (young or mature) across all project areas for replacement purposes thereafter, 2) A replacement schedule of the trees removed by species in all project areas has been prepared within the catchment management plan prepared under world bank funding 3) Water quality for the downstream of Mwache River will be monitored to ensure compliance with water quality standards. This is part of the C-ESMP (construction Environmental and Social Management Plan).

The potential positive and negative impacts of the project during the project cycle from planning, construction and operation as well as their mitigation measures have been identified as follows:

#### *Positive impacts*

- Improved and generalized access to water supply services: the most beneficial impacts of the Project will be the increase in potable water distribution coverage;
- Public Health improvement: increase in potable water coverage both in terms of quantity and quality has a direct impact on personal hygiene and thus public health;
- Economic attractiveness: the project areas are fast growing due to economic development (tourism and light industries);

#### *Negative impacts*

- Works impacts: during construction, occurrence of occasional and localized disturbances (mainly dust, noise, construction waste and traffic). Mitigation: an Environmental and Social Management Plan has been prepared and will be included in the works tender document for implementation by the future contractor;
- HIV and AIDS: during construction, presence of numerous workers can have an impact on the spread of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD). Mitigation: the ESMP under review includes a programme of actions for the minimization of HIV and AIDS transmission.

#### *Climate change*



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The project aims at improving the sustainability of the water supply service in the service areas of Coast Water Works Development Agency, including its resilience toward climate change, which is already severely affecting the coastal region of Kenya through more frequent and longer drought spells. The project addresses climate change impact in terms of adaptation.

## **Social Assessment, where applicable**

In addition to the positive impacts listed above, the project will have further positive social impacts related to employment. It will create different employment opportunities during the various phases of the project such as assisting with social surveys, unskilled and skilled labour during construction period. In addition to the direct employment opportunities, there will be also indirect employment linked to transport, accommodation, food services and laundry services for example.

The main social risks identified in the project sites are related to involuntary resettlement, namely: land acquisition, restrictions on land use, economic displacement; and labour influx-related risks. To address these situations, the project has elaborated an environmental and social management framework and a resettlement policy framework, as well as ESIA and Resettlement Action Plans including sections on the Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Prevention, Labor Management issues, Gender and Anti-GBV Actions. Requirements for these instruments, including implementation timeframes and responsibilities have been provided in the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which is published in EIB website.

Land is required for construction of the dam and water treatment plant. There is also need for wayleave acquisition for the transmission lines. The project required elaboration of four (4) RAPs thus for the Dam, the treatment plant and for each of the 3 transmission lines. Currently, RAP for the dam and treatment plant (both located on same site) have been elaborated using world bank standards and are under review by EIB. The land for dam as well as treatment plant was already acquired with construction commenced. The RAP for transmission lines is ongoing.

### **Gender Equality**

The project will provide new water connections to 134,000 households in the Mombasa/Kwale area that currently do not have water connections on their premises. When safe drinking water is not available in sufficient quantities the burden of water collection and treating water falls on women in a majority of Kenya's urban households (KNBS & ICF, 2022). The projects is expected to reduce women's time burden and water related stress thus contributing to narrow a recognised gender gap. In total the project aims to supply water to approximately 1.5m inhabitants of Mombasa and Kwale district, of which 50% are women according to population census. In addition the promoter is committed to promote a gender inclusive workplace including among its contractors.

The ESIA and ESMPs specifies that the promoter will prepare and implement a GBV-SEA/SH management plan to mitigate and respond to GBV cases, including a GRM that is sensitive and confidential to the satisfaction of the financiers.

### **Labour standards**

Kenya has been a member of the International Labour Organization since 1965. Kenya has ratified 52 ILO conventions which include worker's compensation, safety provisions, minimum age, and forced labour among others. Labour standards will apply to first tier contractors

The promoter also has HR policy and procedures manual as well as code of conducts. These will be reviewed to ensure they are aligned to EIB standards.



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## Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

The CWWDA has developed a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan to guide public consultation throughout the project lifecycle. These have been used during the preparation for the project safeguard plans including RAPs, ESIA, and ESMP.

A grievance redress mechanism has been established to address community concerns, ensuring compliance with Kenyan regulations and World Bank safeguards. These are under EIB's review to ensure compliance with the bank's standards.

## Other Environmental and Social Aspects

The promoter, CWWDA, has experience with management of Environmental and social risks and has in its organisation structure, the head of Environment and Social safeguards who is responsible for implementation of RAPs and monitoring ESMPs.

Specifically for this project, the promoter will also have a dedicated project implementation team (PIT) dedicated to implementing the project. The team will include an Environmentalist as well as a Social expert responsible for monitoring E&S impacts and their mitigation measures. The project also foresees an implementation consultant to support the PIT

## Conclusions and Recommendations

The implementation of this Project will lead to access to clean, stable and reliable water and sanitation services. This will lead to improved health, cleaner environment and sustainability of economic infrastructure and an enabling environment for economic activities in the project areas.

The Project is not expected to have significant adverse impact on the environment. Possible negative environmental effects should be temporary and confined to the immediate construction sites.

The Project is considered acceptable for EIB financing from an Environmental and Social point of view with the following conditions:

Conditions for any disbursement related to works:

- Submission of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) inclusive of a project-wide grievance mechanism.
- Evidence that the ESMP has been properly considered in the works contract as a contractually binding document.
- Confirmation that compensation to those people affected by the project, in relation to the disbursement in question, has taken place.
- Submission of the license from NEMA to start construction for the project component under disbursement.
- The Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and the Resettlement Action Plans of the components in relation to the disbursement in question are satisfactory to the Bank and sent to be published on the Bank's website, together with the favourable opinion of the competent authority.

Undertakings

- Implement a GBV-SEA/SH management plan to mitigate and respond to GBV cases, including a GRM that is sensitive and confidential.



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- The promoter commits to comply with the recommendations of the ESMP, the RAP, the SEP incl. grievance mechanism.