

Terms of Reference

Environmental / Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Introduction:

2011 was classified as the driest year on record in the Eastern Horn of Africa.¹ The La Niña conditions in the country as predicted by the Kenya Meteorological Department manifested themselves in form of severe drought over many parts of the country with the Arid and Semi Arid areas being the worst affected. The Kenya Food Security Steering group (KFSG) conducted a mid season assessment in May 2011 and estimated that 3.2 million people were in urgent need of cross-sectoral interventions as a result of severe drought. The population affected was an increase from 2.4 million in March 2011. On 30th of May 2011, the Government of Kenya (GoK) declared the drought a national disaster and the long rains assessment of July 2011 put the number of vulnerable people that needed urgent food assistance to 3.75 million people.

Project Description

KRCS, a leading humanitarian organisation in Kenya initiated mid to long term integrated food security projects which will contribute towards building resilience by providing means for sustainable food security and cushion the community against future similar drought shocks. Through provision of access to safe water for domestic and agricultural practices, vulnerability of the targeted beneficiaries is expected to considerably reduce.

Project Goal:

Contribute to the reduction of vulnerability to drought of the population of Kenya.

Specific Objective:

1. Improved food security situation of an estimated 2,100 people (350 HHs) through irrigation and training of farmers in Walda location of Sololo district.
2. Improved health care services through health facilities rehabilitation and equipping and provision of Water and Sanitation facilities within Walda Location

Project Objective:

Significantly, contribute to the reduction of vulnerability to drought for 350 drought stricken households in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands of Walda Location in Sololo District by the year 2012.

ESIA objectives:

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 makes it mandatory to carry out ESIA to establish whether the proposed projects have significant impacts to the Environment. The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2003, provides the terms of reference for the ESIA. These terms of reference include:

- i. Description of the project location, objectives, scope and justification.

¹ USAID/FEWSNET, "Past one year one of the driest on record in the eastern Horn," June 14, 2011.

- ii. Evaluation of the project locations, methodologies, procedures and processes to be used in the implementation of the project with other available methodologies and describe any alternatives.
- iii. Conducting site visits, direct observations, public consultations, personal interviews and review of existing records for data collection.
- iv. Evaluation of the products, by-products and wastes likely to be generated by the project.
- v. Evaluation of the environmental and social effects of the project including socio-cultural effects, direct and indirect effects, cumulative and non-cumulative effects, reversible and irreversible effects, short and long term effects on pre-project, project and post-project operations.
- vi. Generation of baseline information using the objectives of the project, the current existing status of the community, infrastructure and facilities in the project area.
- vii. Analysis of legal and policy framework relevant to the proposed project.
- viii. Drawing up environmental and social management plan proposing measures for eliminating, minimising or mitigating any adverse impacts on the environment including the cost, timeframe and the responsibility for implementation.
- ix. Drawing up an action plan for prevention and management of foreseeable accidents and other worker related hazards during the running of the project.
- x. Drawing up a non-technical summary outlining the key findings, conclusions and recommendations of the ESIA study.
- xi. Preparing the final ESIA report for submission to the Kenya Red Cross Society.

Evaluation Criteria - Scope of Work

The evaluation shall comprise, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

Relevance:

- Determine the appropriateness of strategies and approaches used to achieve objectives.
- Relevance/appropriateness of the project viewed against felt community needs and their priorities.

Effectiveness:

- Compare stated programme goals and objectives with actual accomplishments, and examine the reasons for such performance.
- Review and analyse the project phases from its planning stages until completion including inputs, implementation processes, monitoring and documentation.

Impact:

- Changes the project helped bring about in the target communities.

Sustainability:

- Community structures and other aspects in place to ensure sustainability of the project outcomes.
- Long term sustainability of the project and project activities.
- Ownership by the communities implementing the project.
- Assess the project role in sustainable mainstreaming of hardware issues such as quality of work and installations.

- Community contribution and participation in pre-project and implementation phases. Actual community contribution versus planned based on the Project Proposal.

Efficiency:

- Make an assessment on how well the project used the resources at its disposal to achieve its goals.
- Assess cost effectiveness and acceptance of the technology. Compare relevant costs and implications as well as recommendations for future projects.

Management:

- How well has the project coordinated with other agencies in the area.

Challenges, Lessons learnt and recommendations

- Examine the facilitating and constraining factors, as well as the relevant processes that took place, and recommend how to address constraints and capitalise on strengths.
- Community mechanisms of problem solving and conflict resolution of inter-clan tensions/disputes.
- Enumerate the lessons learned from implementation of the project.
- Provide recommendations/way forward for future programming.

Deliverables

Two reports will be availed at the end of the project, these are:

- Baseline Survey Report.
- Environmental and Socio-economic Impact Assessment Report.

Planning

The duration of the assignment is one month (30 days); tentatively scheduled as follows (the final schedule will be drawn by the consultant in consultation with KRCS):

	Task	Days (date)
1	Literature review (desk review) . national and district	4 days
2	Data collection and analysis including submission of draft report	22 days
3	Presentation of report to KRCS	1 day
4	Incorporate input from KRCS and Stakeholders	2 days
5	Submit / present final report	1 day
	Total	30 days

Report and debriefing

The entire report should be kept short and simple for everyone to read and understand. It should have a maximum of 50 pages with the following main elements:

- Title page, table of contents, and list of terms.
- Executive summary and recommendations (not more than 2 pages).
- Project description and Methodology.
- Baseline survey finding per sector and sub-sector.
- Recommendation and Conclusion.
- Annexes.

Costs

To be quoted by the consultant.

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