Rural urban migration is a phenomenon which is experienced in many developing countries; the result is an increase in populations across urban centers which further translate into overpopulation. In Mombasa, Kenya, there is a growing concern over comfort in particular thermal comfort due lack of response to the hot and humid climatic conditions in the design of transit facilities. The objective was to investigate thermal environment conditions in transit facilities. Field surveys were carried out to investigate the thermal environment conditions of ferry transit facilities. The study was conducted for two days at two terminals mainly the Island and the Mainland terminal at the Likoni area of Mombasa in the month of July 2012. The study consisted of two methods, namely, thermal environment measurement and thermal comfort questionnaire. Wind and thermal inertia measurements were taken and a total of 100 questionnaires were administered, 50 per terminal. The study found that there was approximately 70% dissatisfaction rate in thermal comfort at the mainland transit facility and a 20% dissatisfaction rate in the island transit facility. Poor ventilation levels were also observed in the mainland transit facility. It was recommended that solar passive cooling techniques be used to cool the thermal environment.

**Key words:** Urban Centers, Public Transport, Thermal environment, Congestion, Passive Cooling.