EIA FULL STUDY REPORT

Proposed Construction of Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital on Plot No. 4783 LAMU/HINDI/MAGOGONI along Mokowe-Hindi Road in Shungwaya, Hindi, Lamu County.

PROJECT PROPONENT:

Shungwaya Health Access Limited

Prepared By:

MaCa Plan Consulting

info@macaplanconsulting.com

SUBMISSION FORM

This Full Study Report (FSR) was prepared by an Environmental Expert in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Cap 387 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019. We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that this report was prepared based on the information provided by the proponent as well as that collected from other primary and secondary sources and on the best understanding and interpretation of the facts by the environmental expert.

We are pleased to here by submit the FSR for the proposed construction of Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital on Plot No. 4783 LAMU/HINDI/MAGOGONI along Mokowe-Hindi Road in Shungwaya, Hindi, Lamu County.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERT

NAME: ..... **NEMA Reg. No**:.....

Signature ..... *Date* .....

PROJECT PROPONENT

Name: ..... **Designation:**.....

Signature ..... *Date* .....

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

BMS	Building Management System
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Mitigation Plan
FSR	Full Study Report
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Kenya
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEC	National Environmental Council
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan Committee
NET	National Environmental Tribunal
PCC	Public Complaints Committee
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SERC	Standards and Enforcement Review Committee
WRA	Water Resource Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed construction of Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital on Plot No. 4783 LAMU/HINDI/MAGOGONI, along Mokowe-Hindi Road in Shungwaya, Hindi, Lamu County, evaluates the environmental and social implications of developing a comprehensive healthcare facility. The project, led by Shungwaya Health Access Limited, aims to provide quality healthcare access to residents of Lamu County and handle referral cases from neighboring Tana River and Garissa counties, aligning with Kenya's Vision 2030 and healthcare improvement objectives. The ESIA complies with Kenya's Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387, and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, ensuring that environmental and social impacts are mitigated during the design, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases. The hospital, spanning a gross built-up area of approximately 5,659 m² in Phase 1 and an additional 891 m² in Phase 2, includes a 52-bed main hospital, morgue, cafeteria, maintenance points, nurses' tuition block, and accommodation block, with a total footprint of 6,363 m². The project emphasizes sustainable practices, such as locally sourced materials, on-site sewage treatment, and climate-resilient design. Public participation involved stakeholders, including local residents, community leaders, and health authorities, to ensure alignment with socio-economic needs. Anticipated impacts include dust, noise, and waste generation during construction, as well as potential biodiversity disruption due to vegetation clearance. Mitigation measures include dust suppression, noise control, waste segregation, and biodiversity restoration through landscaping with native species. The ESIA provides a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) to guide sustainable implementation.

Rationale and Scope of the Work

The ESIA for the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital is mandated by Kenya's legal framework, specifically EMCA, Cap. 387, and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, which classify the project as a high-risk project under the Second Schedule, requiring a full ESIA study due to its potential to affect the physical environment, including soil, water, and air, during construction and operation. The rationale is to assess the project's impacts on the biophysical environment, socio-economic dynamics, and public health while identifying mitigation measures to align with national and international environmental standards, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The project, located at Latitude 2°11'58"S, Longitude 40°49'37"E, spans a site of approximately 16,000 m², with Phase 1 comprising a 5,659 m² built-up area and Phase 2 adding 891 m². The scope of the ESIA encompasses:

- **Baseline Environmental Conditions**: Analysis of the site's soil, water, air quality, noise levels, and biodiversity, with a focus on preserving native vegetation and assessing aquifer characteristics.
- **Project Description**: Detailed overview of the hospital, including a 52-bed facility with departments such as outpatient (2,391 m²), surgery (588 m²), inpatient wards (795 m²), morgue (142 m²), cafeteria (627 m²), back-of-house facilities (1,268 m²), and external spaces (1,640 m²).

- **Legal Provisions**: Compliance with EMCA, the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, the Climate Change Act, 2016 (amended 2023), the Public Health Act, Cap. 242, the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), 2007, and the Radiation Protection Act, Cap. 243.
- **Impact Identification**: Assessment of impacts such as dust emissions (estimated 10-15 µg/m³ during construction), noise (targeted not to exceed 60 dB daytime for health facilities), hospital waste (hazardous and non-hazardous), and vegetation disruption.
- **Mitigation Measures**: Strategies including water sprinkling for dust control, noise barriers, on-site sewage treatment, and waste segregation to achieve 70% recycling of construction debris and proper disposal of hospital waste via licensed handlers.
- **Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP)**: A plan to guide sustainable practices, monitoring air quality, noise, waste, and biodiversity, ensuring alignment with Kenya's healthcare and environmental goals.

The ESIA integrates stakeholder feedback from over 20 community members, leaders, and health officials within a 3-km radius to ensure the project supports socio-economic development and environmental integrity.

Objectives

The primary objective of the ESIA is to conduct a comprehensive environmental and socio-economic analysis of the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital project to ensure sustainable development and compliance with Kenya's environmental regulations. Specific objectives include:

- Assessing baseline environmental and social conditions of the site, including soil stability, water quality (e.g., pH 6.5-8.5, TDS <1,000 mg/L), air quality (PM10 <50 µg/m³), noise levels (≤60 dB daytime), and biodiversity (targeting zero loss of protected species).
- Evaluating potential impacts of constructing a 5,659 m² hospital (Phase 1) and 891 m² additional facilities (Phase 2) on the environment and local communities, including dust, noise, waste, and biodiversity loss.
- Identifying mitigation measures to address adverse impacts, such as hospital waste management (segregation at source, licensed disposal), noise control, and climate-resilient measures like rainwater harvesting.
- Engaging stakeholders, including Hindi Ward residents, community leaders, and health authorities, to incorporate community needs and ensure social inclusivity (e.g., >50% local hiring).
- Developing an ESMMP to guide project implementation, monitoring, and compliance across all phases, targeting Phase 1 completion by June 2026 and Phase 2 by December 2026.
- Ensuring alignment with EMCA, Cap. 387, the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, and international protocols like SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) to foster a healthcare facility that enhances regional healthcare access.

Approach and Methodology

The ESIA for the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital adopted a systematic, participatory, and integrated approach to assess environmental and social impacts. The methodology included:

- **Environmental Screening and Scoping**: Classified as a high-risk project under EMCA's Second Schedule due to its scale (6,363 m² footprint) and potential impacts (hospital waste, noise, dust). Scoping identified key issues, including waste management, biodiversity, and traffic, and mapped stakeholders within a 3-km radius.
- **Desktop Studies**: Review of project documents, topographical surveys, County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), and data from the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) to assess soil, water, air, and socio-economic baselines.
- **Site Inspections**: Physical assessments of the site to evaluate soil stability, vegetation (targeting >70% native cover retention), drainage patterns, and infrastructure (e.g., Mokowe-Hindi Road access).
- **Public Participation**: Consultations with over 20 stakeholders, including focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), and public barazas, to gather feedback on impacts (e.g., noise, traffic) and community expectations (e.g., job opportunities, healthcare access). Questionnaires and written submissions ensured inclusivity.
- **Impact Assessment**: Quantitative analysis of impacts, such as dust emissions (10-15 µg/m³), noise levels (≤60 dB daytime), and hospital waste generation (hazardous and non-hazardous). Biodiversity impacts were assessed, targeting zero loss of protected species and restoration of disturbed areas.
- **Mitigation and ESMMP Development**: Formulation of measures, including on-site sewage treatment plants, waste segregation (70% recycling target), noise barriers, and biodiversity restoration (100% disturbed area restoration with native species). The ESMMP outlines monitoring protocols for air, noise, waste, and biodiversity during construction (March–June 2026) and operation (December 2026).

This approach ensured compliance with NEMA regulations and alignment with community and environmental priorities.

Legal Framework of the CPR

The ESIA adheres to the following Kenyan laws and regulations:

- **Constitution of Kenya, 2010**: Guarantees a clean and healthy environment (Article 42) and sustainable development (Article 69), guiding the project's environmental and community focus.
- **Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387 (1999)**: Mandates ESIA submission to NEMA, with the Second Schedule classifying the hospital as a high-risk project requiring a full study.
- **Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 (amended 2019)**: Outlines ESIA preparation, stakeholder roles, and post-project audits based on the ESMMP.

- **Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022**: Requires waste segregation at source and disposal by licensed handlers, guiding the hospital's waste management plan (e.g., handling clinical and general waste).
- **Climate Change Act, No. 11 of 2016 (amended 2023)**: Promotes low-carbon development, supporting the project's use of solar power and rainwater harvesting to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Public Health Act, Cap. 242**: Ensures health and safety, requiring dust suppression, sanitation facilities, and waste management to prevent nuisances.
- **Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), 2007**: Mandates safe working conditions for approximately 150 construction workers, including PPE and risk assessments.
- **Radiation Protection Act, Cap. 243**: Ensures safe use of radiation-emitting equipment (e.g., X-ray machines) to protect patients and staff.
- **National Building Regulations (NBR), 2015**: Requires registration with the National Construction Authority and compliance with design and construction standards.
- **Fire Risk Reduction Rules, 2007**: Mandates fire escape exits and firefighting systems, with extinguishers mounted at least 60 cm above ground.
- International protocols, such as SDG 3 and SDG 11, inform the project's design to enhance healthcare access and sustainable urban development

Key Environmental Issues and Mitigation Measures

The ESIA identified key environmental and social issues across the project's phases, with corresponding mitigation measures summarized below:

Table 1-Summary of Negative Impacts & Mitigation Measures

Phase	Issue	Impact Description	Mitigation Measures
Construction	Dust Emissions	Excavation and construction may generate dust (10-15 µg/m³), affecting air quality and health.	Use water sprinkling and dust screens; limit machinery use to 8 AM–5 PM; monitor PM10 biweekly.
	Noise Pollution	Construction activities may exceed 60 dB daytime, disturbing nearby residents.	Install noise barriers; restrict noisy activities to 8 AM–5 PM; provide ear protection for workers.
	Waste Generation	Approximately 250 tons of debris (soil, construction waste) may strain waste systems.	Implement waste management plan; recycle 70% of debris; use licensed

			waste handlers per NEMA guidelines.
	Vegetation Disruption	Vegetation clearance may affect local biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Relocate native plants; restore 100% of disturbed areas with native species; monitor biodiversity quarterly.
Operation	Hospital Waste	Hazardous and non-hazardous waste (e.g., clinical waste) may impact health and environment.	Segregate waste at source; use licensed handlers for disposal; treat effluents via on-site STP.
	Energy Consumption	Hospital operations may increase energy demand, straining local grids.	Use solar power for 80% of energy needs; install energy-efficient appliances; monitor consumption monthly.
	Water Usage	Hospital operations may increase water demand (estimated 15,000 liters/day).	Install rainwater harvesting and low-flow fixtures; recycle greywater for landscaping; monitor weekly.
	Traffic and Access	Increased vehicle/pedestrian traffic may cause congestion on Mokowe-Hindi Road.	Improve road signage; design direct hospital access; monitor traffic flow monthly.
Decommissioning	Site Restoration	Decommissioning may leave residual waste or disturbed land if not managed properly.	Develop decommissioning plan; restore site with native vegetation; recycle 90% of materials; conduct final audit.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Globally, urban and rural communities face environmental challenges driven by human activities, including resource depletion, pollution, and habitat degradation. In response, nations have adopted frameworks to promote environmental sustainability through international agreements, regional policies, and national commitments. Kenya has prioritized environmental stewardship by integrating sustainability into development projects, as mandated by the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387. The proposed construction of Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital on Plot No. 4783 LAMU/HINDI/MAGOGONI, along Mokowe-Hindi Road in Shungwaya, Hindi, Lamu County, aligns with these efforts. This project, spearheaded by Shungwaya Health Access Limited, aims to enhance healthcare access while ensuring environmental and social safeguards. As a high-risk project under EMCA's Second Schedule, it requires a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to address potential impacts and ensure compliance with national regulations.

1.2 Project Objectives

The Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital seeks to deliver high-quality, accessible healthcare services to residents of Lamu County and referral cases from Tana River and Garissa counties, while prioritizing environmental protection and community well-being. The project aims to establish a 52-bed facility with modern amenities, designed for future expansion into a teaching and referral hospital, supporting Kenya's Vision 2030 healthcare goals.

1.3 Background of ESIA and Objectives

To comply with Kenya's legislative framework, specifically EMCA, Cap. 387, Section 58, and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 (amended 2019, Legal Notice No. 32), the project proponent has commissioned an ESIA. These regulations mandate a full ESIA study for high-risk projects like hospitals to identify potential environmental and social impacts and propose mitigation measures during the planning phase. This ensures sustainable development, minimizes adverse effects, and aligns with national environmental and health priorities. The ESIA aims to produce a comprehensive report assessing the environmental and social impacts of the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital across its lifecycle, from construction to operation and decommissioning. Specific objectives include:

- Identifying and evaluating positive and negative impacts, including direct, indirect, short-term, long-term, and irreversible effects.
- Proposing mitigation measures to eliminate or minimize adverse impacts, ensuring environmental and social sustainability.
- Developing an Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) to guide project implementation and compliance.

- Ensuring alignment with Kenya's environmental laws and international standards, such as SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).
- Engaging stakeholders to incorporate community needs and foster social inclusivity.

1.4 Scope of the ESIA and the Terms of Reference

The ESIA covers the entire lifecycle of the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital, focusing on environmental and social impacts. The approved Terms of Reference (ToR) capture the following:

a. **Project Location and Scope of Works:** The hospital is located on Plot No. 4783 LAMU/HINDI/MAGOGONI (Latitude 2°11'58"S, Longitude 40°49'37"E), with a total footprint of 6,363 m², including 5,659 m² in Phase 1 and 891 m² in Phase 2, comprising a main hospital, morgue, cafeteria, nurses' tuition block, and accommodation block.

b. **Legislative and Regulatory Framework:** Compliance with EMCA, Cap. 387, Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, Climate Change Act, 2016 (amended 2023), Public Health Act, Cap. 242, Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), 2007, and Radiation Protection Act, Cap. 243, alongside international protocols.

c. **Technology, Procedures, and Processes:** Use of sustainable construction methods, locally sourced materials, and on-site sewage treatment plant (STPs) for effluent management.

d. **Products, By-products, and Waste:** Generation of construction debris (estimated 250 tons), clinical and non-clinical hospital waste, requiring segregation and licensed disposal.

e. **Natural and Physical Environment:** Assessment of soil, water quality (e.g., pH 6.5-8.5, TDS <1,000 mg/L), air quality (PM10 <50 µg/m³), noise (≤60 dB daytime), and biodiversity (targeting zero loss of protected species). f. Environmental and Social Effects: Analysis of impacts such as dust (10-15 µg/m³), noise, waste, traffic, and socio-economic benefits (e.g., >50% local hiring).

f. **Wastewater Management System:** Recommendation of an on-site STP to treat effluents to safe levels for discharge to the environment, per EMCA Water Quality Regulations, 2006. h. Alternative Technologies and Processes: Evaluation of sustainable options like solar power (80% energy needs) and rainwater harvesting, chosen for cost-effectiveness and environmental benefits.

g. **Analysis of Alternatives:** Consideration of no-development, relocation, alternative land use, and the proposed hospital design, with the latter selected for its alignment with healthcare needs.

h. **Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP):** A plan detailing mitigation measures, responsibilities, timelines, and monitoring protocols for impacts like waste, noise, and biodiversity. k. Accident and Hazard Prevention: An action plan for managing risks, such as fire safety (per Fire Risk Reduction Rules, 2007) and radiation safety (per Radiation Protection Act, Cap. 243).

i. **Health and Safety Measures:** Recommendations for worker safety (e.g., PPE for 150 workers), visitor safety, and emergency response protocols. m. Economic and Social Analysis: Assessment of job creation, healthcare access improvements, and community benefits, ensuring >50% benefit-sharing with vulnerable groups.

1.5 Approach and Methodology

The report applied an inter alia approach, incorporating the project's environmental, social, cultural, economic, legal, safety, and health impacts. The integrated nature of the impact assessment ensured all possible negative impacts were identified and adequately mitigated. The methodology followed in the evaluation was as follows:

1.5.1 Desktop Review

The ESIA process involved reviewing key legislative and policy documents, including EMCA, Cap. 387, the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, and the Climate Change Act, 2016. Secondary data from the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), and World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines provided baseline information on environmental conditions (e.g., climate, soil, water) and socio-economic factors (e.g., demographics, health status).

1.5.2 Site Visit

Multiple site visits were conducted during scoping and screening phases to assess the project site and its 3-km radius. These visits evaluated soil stability, vegetation cover (>70% native retention target), drainage patterns, and infrastructure (e.g., Mokowe-Hindi Road). Observations informed the baseline environmental and social analysis.

1.5.3 Public Consultation

Stakeholder engagement included focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs) with over 20 community leaders, residents, and health officials, and public barazas within a 3-km radius. Questionnaires and written submissions captured community perceptions, concerns (e.g., noise, traffic), and expectations (e.g., job opportunities, healthcare access). Consultations ensured inclusivity, targeting vulnerable groups like women and youth.

1.5.4 Data Synthesis

Data from desktop reviews, site visits, and consultations were analyzed to identify impacts (e.g., dust, noise, waste) and develop mitigation measures. The resulting ESMMP outlines monitoring indicators, such as air quality (PM10 <50 µg/m³), noise (≤60 dB daytime), and biodiversity restoration (100% disturbed area recovery), to ensure compliance and sustainability.

1.5.5 Reporting

The ESIA report includes an executive summary, methodology, project description, baseline conditions, legal framework, impact assessment, mitigation measures, and an ESMMP. Eleven hard copies and an electronic copy will be submitted to NEMA for review and licensing, per the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003.

CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT DESCRIPTION, DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCTION

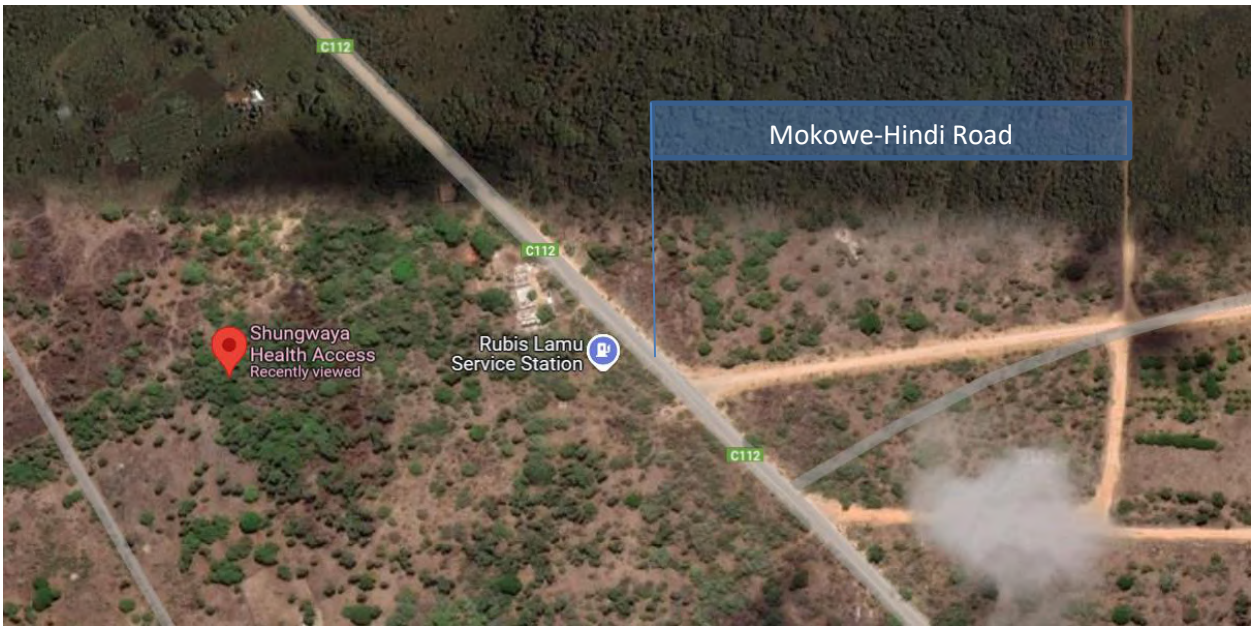
2.1 Introduction

This EIA study report is based on information and consultations with the project proponent, the project team of experts, the members of the public, and the details contained in the architectural plans and drawings. The proposed hospital will be constructed and managed by Shungwaya Health Access Limited. The hospital will offer high quality and diverse health services to the growing population of Hindi Ward and other neighboring regions.

2.2 Ownership and Location of The Project

The proposed Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital is located on Plot No. 4783 LAMU/HINDI/MAGOGONI, along Mokowe-Hindi Road in Shungwaya, Hindi Ward, Lamu West Sub-County, Lamu County. The plot, owned by Shungwaya Health Access Limited, spans approximately 2.0 hectares. The site is strategically positioned with GPS coordinates at Latitude 2°11'58" S, Longitude 40°49'37" E, ensuring accessibility via the Mokowe-Hindi Road, a key regional transport corridor connecting Lamu to other counties.

Figure 1-Location Map



Source: MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

2.3 Planning Concept of The Proposed Project

The planning and design of the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital were influenced by several key factors to ensure functionality, environmental sustainability, and integration with the local context:

a) **Healthcare Functionality:** The master plan was developed in accordance with Kenyan healthcare facility standards, prioritizing efficient patient flow, accessibility for emergency services, and scalability for future expansion into a teaching and referral hospital.

b) **Site Context and Aesthetics:** The design considers the 360-degree view from Mokowe-Hindi Road and surrounding areas, incorporating low-rise, single-storey structures to harmonize with the local landscape and minimize visual intrusion.

c) **Traffic and Accessibility:** The traffic management plan accounts for the existing Mokowe-Hindi Road infrastructure, with designated access points for ambulances, service vehicles, and public transport. Internal circulation ensures separate pathways for emergency and non-emergency traffic to enhance operational efficiency.

d) **Environmental and Cultural Sensitivity:** The design respects Lamu's coastal ecosystem and cultural heritage, incorporating sustainable features such as rainwater harvesting and waste management systems to minimize environmental impacts.

2.4 Project Description

The proposed Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital will be developed in two phases, with a total gross built-up area (GBA) of approximately 6,550 square meters and a capacity of 52 inpatient beds. The facility will include essential healthcare services and support infrastructure, designed to meet Level 4 hospital standards as per the Kenya Health Policy Framework.

Phase 1:

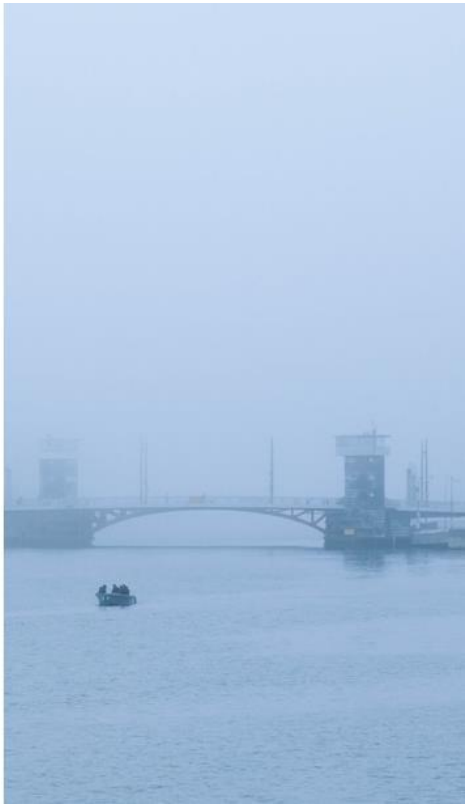
- Total Capacity: 52 beds
- Gross Built-up Area: 5,659 square meters
- Structures:
    1. Main Hospital Block: Housing outpatient departments, surgical units, inpatient wards, and diagnostic services.
    2. Morgue: A dedicated facility with a guard house.
    3. Cafeteria: Including a kitchen and auxiliary spaces.
    4. Maintenance and Service Points: Including waste management, laundry, and power systems.

Phase 2:

- Additional Gross Built-up Area: 891 square meters
- Structures:
    1. Nurses Tuition Block: To support training and capacity building.
    2. Accommodation Block: For healthcare staff to ensure 24/7 service availability.

The hospital will feature single-storey buildings with provisions for future vertical expansion. The design adheres to zoning regulations, maintaining adequate setbacks and ensuring compliance with plot ratio and ground coverage requirements.

ZONE	PROGRAM	AREA(Total)
OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT	Offices General Consultation Centre Washrooms Prayer Rooms TB Clinic Pharmacy Laboratory Mother-Child Clinic	2,391sqm
IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT	Wards **(52 Bed Capacity)**	795sqm
SURGERY DEPARTMENT	Surgery Block Delivery Block	588sqm
MORGUE	Body Handling Prayer Room	130sqm
SERVICE ROOMS	Workshops Bulk Storage Kitchen Waste Disposal	1,268sqm
CAFETERIA	Kitchen Indoor Cafeteria Garden	627sqm
EXTERNAL SPACES	Gatehouses Arched Walkways Pedestrian Footpaths Vehicle Parking	3,021sqm



2.5 Current Zoning Regulations

The project site is zoned for hospital use, with a change of use from agricultural to health facility approved by the Lamu County Planning Committee. The certificate of lease was registered and issued on 5th May 2022. The proponent has complied with all conditions stipulated by the Lamu County Government and the National Construction Authority (NCA), including submission of architectural plans for approval.

2.6 Project Justifications

The proposed Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital is justified by several strategic factors:

a) **Healthcare Needs**: The hospital addresses the critical need for quality healthcare in Lamu County, serving as a referral facility for Tana River and Garissa counties. It aligns with national and regional goals to improve healthcare access for all, regardless of economic status.

b) **Road Network**: The site's location along Mokowe-Hindi Road provides good connectivity to surrounding areas. The proposed stabilized murram access road and pedestrian footpath ensure safe and efficient access for vehicles and pedestrians.

c) **Utilities Infrastructure**:

- **Power Supply**: The hospital will be served by Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) with a dedicated transformer, supplemented by solar power and canopied diesel generators (sound level below 75 dB) for backup.
- **Water Supply**: Water will be sourced from an on-site borehole, stored in bulk raw water tanks, and supplemented by rainwater harvesting. A dual piping system (potable and non-potable) and low-flow fixtures will minimize consumption.
- **Waste Management**: Solid and hazardous waste will be managed by NEMA-licensed contractors. Liquid waste will be treated via an on-site sewage treatment plant (STP) to produce water suitable for landscaping or safe discharge.

d) **Socio-Economic Benefits**: The hospital will create employment opportunities during construction and operation, boost local economic activity, and improve community health outcomes, particularly for vulnerable populations.

2.7 Construction activities and inputs

2.7.1 Inputs During Construction

Construction inputs include:

- **Land**: 1.416 hectares at Plot No. 4783 LAMU/HINDI/MAGOGONI.
- **Materials**: Building sand, aggregates, construction stones, cement, steel reinforcement bars, HDPE and PPR pipes (6 bar working pressure), electrical cables, LED lighting fixtures, water tanks, and roofing materials.
- **Labor**: Skilled and unskilled workers, including masons, engineers, electricians, and plumbers.
- **Machinery**: Excavators, backhoes, bulldozers, concrete mixers, and transport vehicles.

2.7.2 Construction Activities

Construction activities will commence upon NEMA's approval of the EIA report and issuance of an EIA License. Key activities include:

- **Site Preparation**: Clearing, hoarding, and installation of safety signage.
- **Excavation and Foundation**: Normal soil excavation, hardcore filling, and laying of foundation slabs.
- **Structural Works**: Construction of substructure and superstructure, including walls, columns, and roofing.
- **Finishes**: Plastering, painting, and installation of mechanical and electrical systems.
- **Landscaping**: Development of external spaces, including walkways and gardens.

2.8 Project Implementation Sequencing

Table 2-Project Implementation Sequencing

1. Pre-construction stage	a. Plan preparation and seeking of the appropriate approvals from the relevant authorities, such as the approval for the building/architectural plans. b. ESIA Project Report preparation to seek EIA License.
2. Construction stage	**Excavation and landfilling works** In preparing the site for the construction, the use of heavy earthmoving machinery such as excavators, backhoes, and bulldozers will be required.
	Establishment of related works and all support infrastructures that are significant for the construction work This will involve the transportation of machinery and the deployment of the contracted workers to the construction site. The machinery will be used for ground breaking and transportation of materials from the sources to the site. The contractor will also mobilize the human workforce, including casual, permanent, skilled, and unskilled.
	Acquisition and transportation of building materials The contractor shall source construction materials from various available suppliers. Supply of materials will be a continuous activity throughout the project life since different materials will be needed during future phases of the construction. Such materials include building stones, sand, ballast, cement, timber, reinforced concrete frames, steel, bars, G.I. pipes, PVC pipes, pavement blocks, concrete slabs, murram, hardcore, insulated electrical cables, and timber, among others.
	Masonry, Concrete Work, and Related Activities The engineering designs and site layout plans that have been approved shall be implemented. The setting will comply with the specifications set out by the client to the contractor under the supervision of qualified engineers. In accordance with the designs and the layout plans, the construction of the proposed project and associated infrastructure will begin immediately after NEMA approves this EIA report. The contractor will then be supplied with all the approved documents, including the EIA report. The construction of the building walls, foundations, floors, pavements, and drainage systems, among other components of the project, will involve a lot of masonry work and related activities.
	Structural Steel Works The building will be reinforced with structural steel for stability. Structural steel works will involve steel cutting, welding, and erection.

	Transportation of the construction waste from the site for disposal. Construction waste that cannot be used for landscaping work at the site will be deposited off-site in approved dump sites by the contractor.
	Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing MEP works during the construction of the premises will include the installation of electrical gadgets and appliances, including electrical cables, lighting apparatus, and sockets. A reliable BMS will also be installed. Installation of pipework for water supply and distribution will be carried out within the building and associated facilities. In addition, pipework will be done to direct sewage to the on-site STP and for the drainage of stormwater.
3. Timeframe	The expected construction period is about 2 years.

2.9 Project Budget

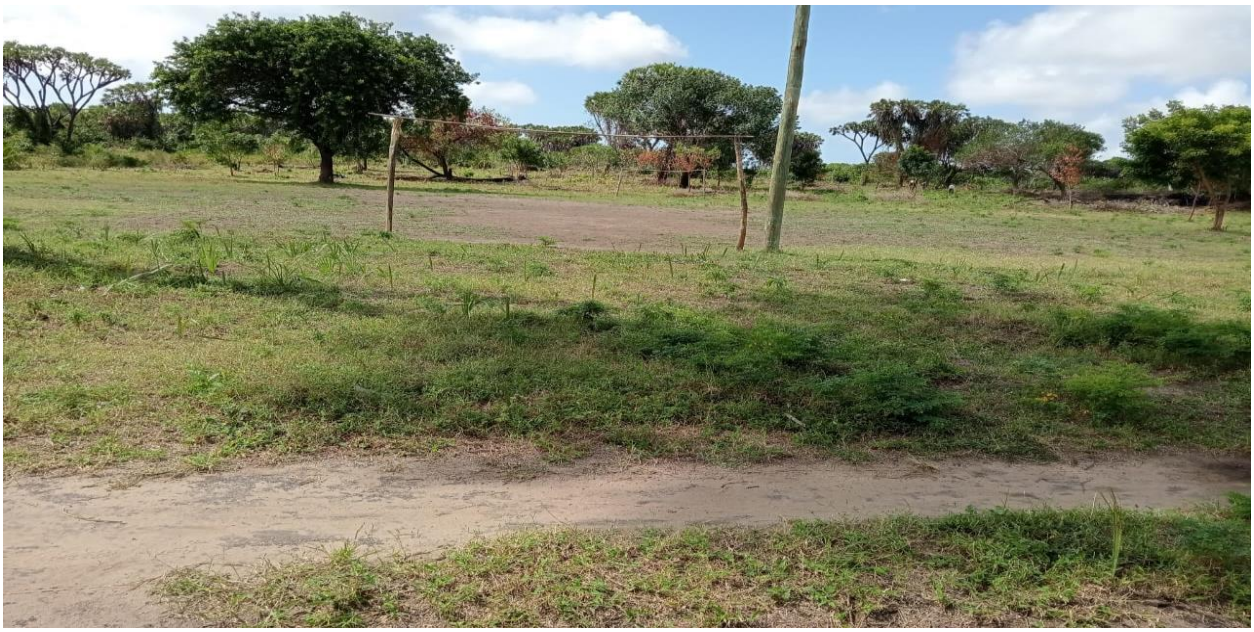
The budget for the whole proposed project is approximated at about 614,010, 758, where direct labor option may be adopted. The proponent shall remit the required NEMA statutory fees.

CHAPTER THREE: BASELINE INFORMATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

3.1 Terrain

The proposed site for the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital in Lamu County is located within a flat, low-lying coastal plain, characteristic of the Lamu West Sub-County, with elevations ranging from 0 to 50 meters above sea level. The terrain features minimal undulation (0–4% slope), comprising coastal plains, sand dunes, and geological depressions prone to seasonal inundation during high tides or rainy seasons. These depressions, observed in nearby areas along the Lamu Port Access Road and Mokowe-Hindi Road, require careful consideration in the hospital's design to ensure effective drainage and flood prevention. The flat topography simplifies construction activities, reducing the need for extensive grading, and supports accessible infrastructure for patients, staff, and emergency vehicles. The site's proximity to Hindi/Magogoni and Mokowe wards ensures connectivity to existing road networks, facilitating ease of access. Sustainable construction practices, such as elevated foundations and integrated drainage systems, will preserve the natural terrain while mitigating risks of waterlogging.

Figure 2-Topographical profile



Source: MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

3.2 Climate

The project area lies within agro-climatic zones IV, V, and VI, classified as semi-humid to semi-arid and arid, respectively, typical of Lamu County's coastal and mainland environments. The climate follows a bimodal rainfall pattern, with long rains from March to May (peaking in April) and short rains from October to December (peaking in November). Coastal areas experience high relative humidity, while mainland regions

are drier. Temperatures range from moderate to high, supporting year-round construction but necessitating climate-resilient building designs, such as ventilation systems to manage heat and humidity. The thick vegetation cover, including bushland and grasslands, mitigates strong onshore winds, reducing dust and improving air quality. Seasonal rains require robust stormwater management to prevent flooding, particularly in April and November, ensuring uninterrupted hospital operations and accessibility.

Figure 3-Climate Profile of the Site

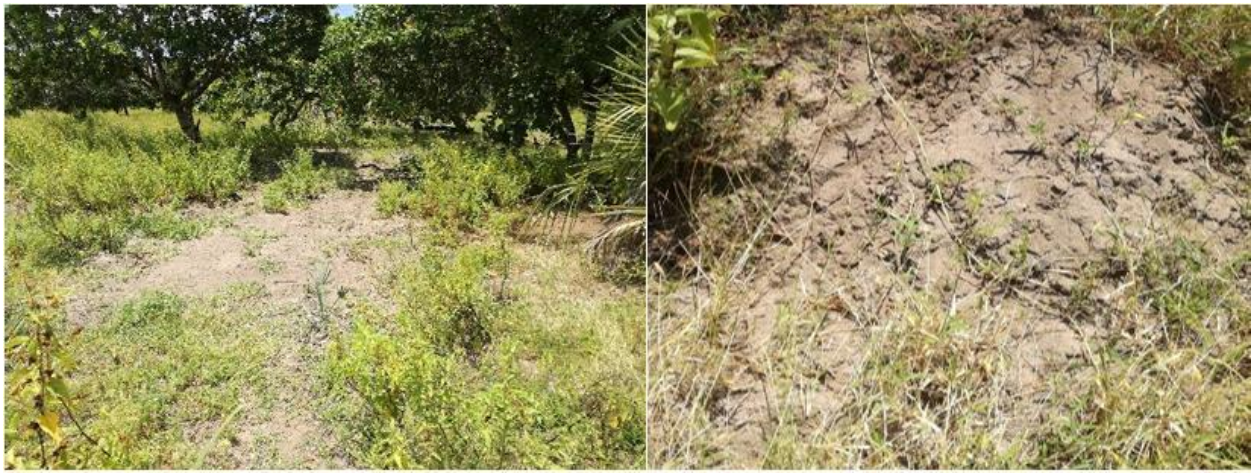
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	27.2 °C (81) °F	27.4 °C (81.3) °F	28.3 °C (82.9) °F	27.9 °C (82.2) °F	26.5 °C (79.8) °F	25.8 °C (78.4) °F	25.1 °C (77.3) °F	25.2 °C (77.4) °F	25.7 °C (78.3) °F	26.4 °C (79.6) °F	27.2 °C (80.9) °F	27.6 °C (81.7) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	25.1 °C (77.2) °F	25.2 °C (77.4) °F	26.1 °C (78.9) °F	25.9 °C (78.6) °F	25 °C (77) °F	24.3 °C (75.8) °F	23.6 °C (74.6) °F	23.6 °C (74.4) °F	24 °C (75.1) °F	24.5 °C (76.2) °F	25.1 °C (77.2) °F	25.5 °C (77.9) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	30.6 °C (87) °F	30.8 °C (87.5) °F	31.4 °C (88.5) °F	30.3 °C (86.5) °F	28.4 °C (83.1) °F	27.7 °C (81.8) °F	27.2 °C (81) °F	27.5 °C (81.5) °F	28.2 °C (82.7) °F	28.9 °C (84) °F	29.6 °C (85.3) °F	30.4 °C (86.8) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	14 (0)	4 (0)	24 (0)	124 (4)	215 (8)	95 (3)	72 (2)	52 (2)	49 (1)	77 (3)	69 (2)	36 (1)
Humidity(%)	74%	73%	73%	77%	80%	77%	75%	74%	73%	75%	77%	75%
Rainy days (d)	1	0	5	17	18	16	15	13	12	13	12	6
avg. Sun hours (hours)	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.5	9.0	9.2

Source: Adapted from climate-data.org, Climate & Weather Averages in Lamu, 2025

3.3 Geology and Soils

The geological profile of the Shungwaya site consists of coastal sedimentary formations. Soils are imperfectly drained, very deep, brown, and vary from sandy loam to sandy clay loam, with a friable loamy sand topsoil and slightly to moderately sodic subsoil. Soil pH ranges from slightly acidic (6.2) to fairly alkaline (8.26), with average to high organic matter content and moderate infiltration capacity. The flat topography and dense grassed woodland vegetation stabilize erosion, though areas near bottomlands are susceptible to seasonal ponding and waterlogging. These soil characteristics support construction of the hospital's infrastructure, including multi-story buildings and parking areas, but require elevated foundations and drainage systems to address waterlogging risks. Soil pH and stability are suitable for landscaping and potential on-site greening initiatives.

Figure 4-Soil Typology on Site



Source: MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

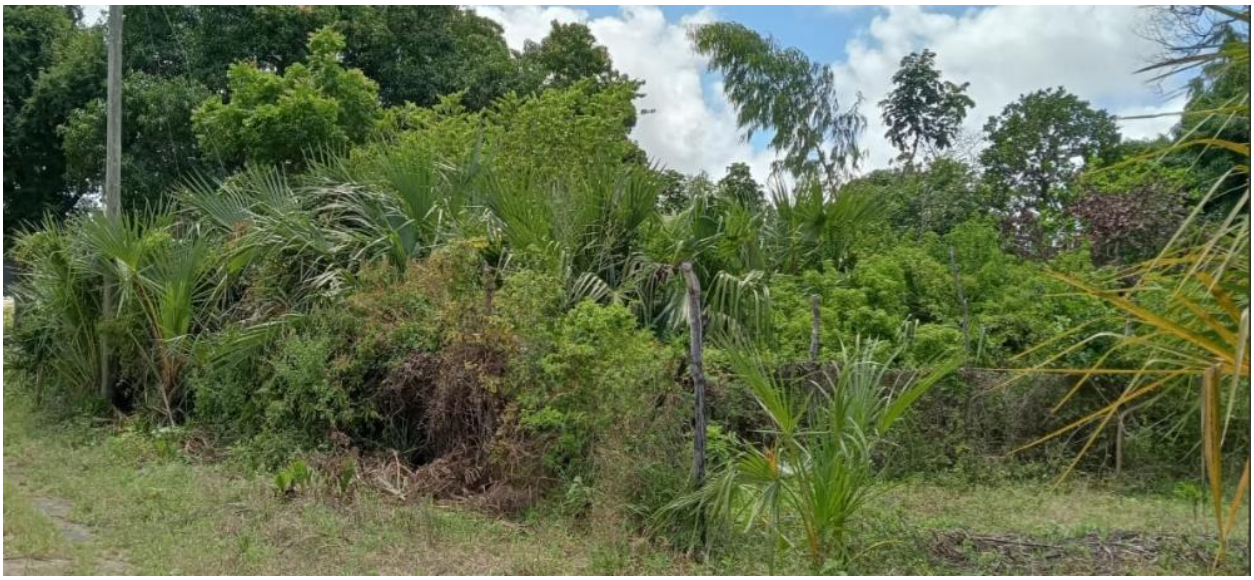
3.4 Hydrology

Lamu County's water resources include groundwater (boreholes), surface water (lakes, marshes, seasonal rivers), and desalinated seawater. The Shungwaya site benefits from a stable groundwater table, as evidenced by nearby boreholes supplying Hindi/Magogoni and Mokowe. Surface water sources, such as Lake Kenyatta (Mkunguya), Lake Amu, and marshes like Ziwa la Roka and Ziwa Kiboko, provide additional water for local communities. Water supply systems are managed by entities including Lamu Water and Sewerage Company, Hindi/Magogoni Water Association, and community borehole committees. The hospital's water needs, including medical facilities, sanitation, and landscaping, will be met through on-site boreholes and rainwater harvesting systems, capturing runoff during the rainy seasons. Engineered drainage systems will manage surface runoff to prevent erosion and waterlogging, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and maintaining site accessibility during heavy rains

3.5 Flora and Fauna

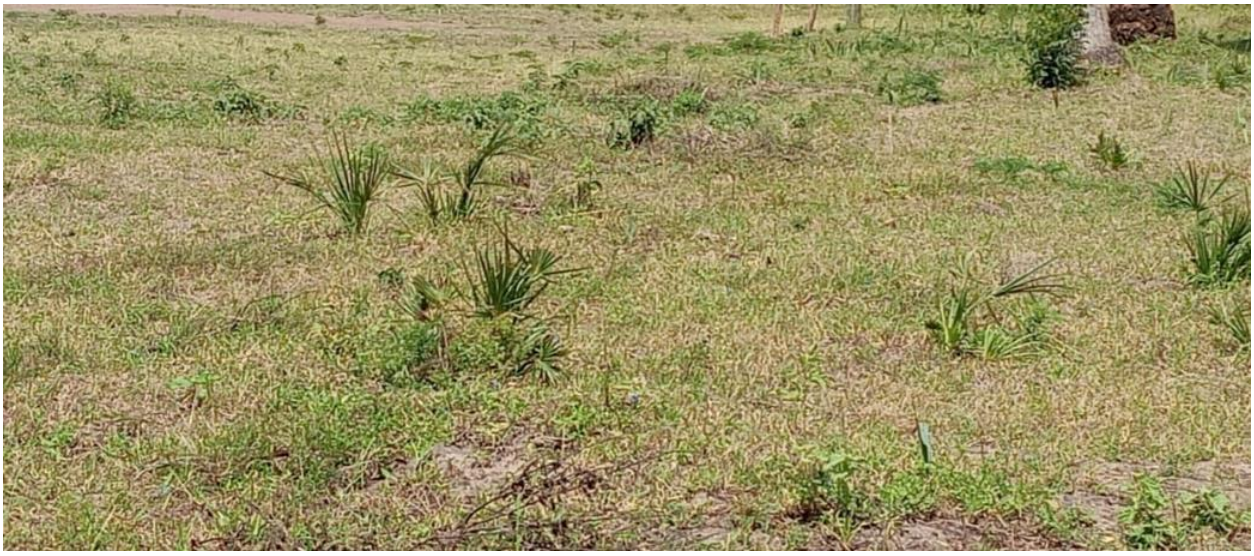
The Shungwaya site supports diverse ecosystems, including grasslands, palm-bushed grasslands, and disturbed farmlands, reflective of the Lamu West landscape. Grasslands, dominated by species like Echinochloa haploclada and Bothriochloa glabra, are maintained by seasonal flooding and poorly drained soils. Palm-bushed grasslands feature Hyphaene coriacea, Terminalia spp., and Acacia sp., common in sandy, well-drained areas. Disturbed sites, previously used for agriculture, include crops like maize, cowpeas, and cashew nuts, alongside invasive species such as Ricinus communis. Seasonal swamps common in the area host aquatic species like Nymphaea lotus and Pistia stratiotes, supporting waterfowl such as open-billed storks and grey herons. Fauna includes small mammals (baboons, warthogs, mongooses) and birds, with no endangered species reported in the area. Construction will involve phased vegetation clearing, with native species replanted in landscaped areas around the hospital to preserve biodiversity and enhance the aesthetic environment for patients and staff.

Figure 5-Palm Grass on Site



Source: MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

Figure 6-Shrubs on Site



MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

Figure 7-Mongoose Scant

MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

3.6 Drainage

The bimodal rainfall pattern (March–May and October–December) generates significant runoff, particularly in low-lying areas prone to seasonal inundation. The site's flat terrain and imperfectly drained soils (sandy loam to sandy clay loam) necessitate engineered drainage solutions, including swales, retention basins, and perforated drainage pipes, to channel stormwater and prevent flooding. These systems will protect hospital infrastructure, including wards, operating theatres, and access roads, from waterlogging during peak rainfall in April and November. Drainage designs will comply with Lamu County's environmental and stormwater management regulations, ensuring minimal disruption to natural drainage patterns and preventing erosion on-site.

3.7 Infrastructure

3.7.1 Roads and Access

The Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital site is accessible via the Mokowe-Hindi (C112) Road. The hospital's primary access will be upgraded to accommodate emergency vehicles (ambulances), staff, patients, and visitors during peak operational periods. The site's proximity to Mokowe (approximately 10 km) and Lamu Town enhances connectivity, ensuring efficient access for residents across Lamu West. On-site roads will be paved and designed to support accessibility for persons with disabilities, aligning with health facility standards.

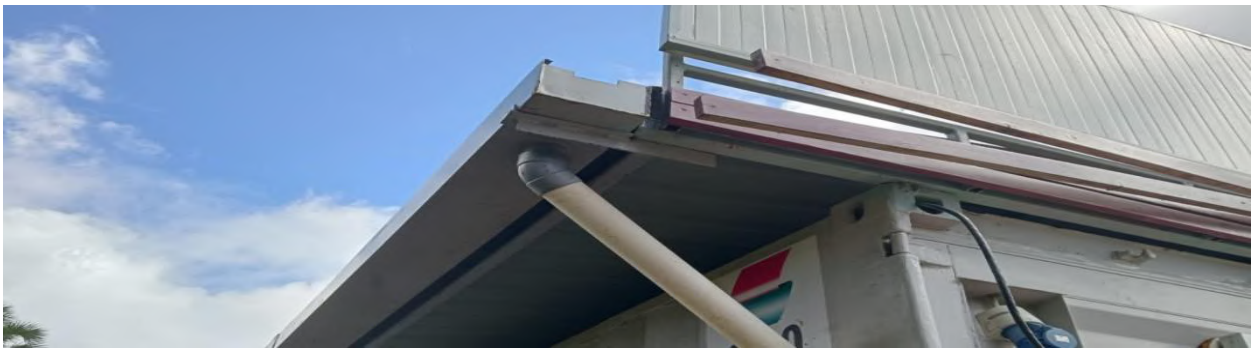
Figure 8-Access Road to Site

MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

3.7.2 Water Supply

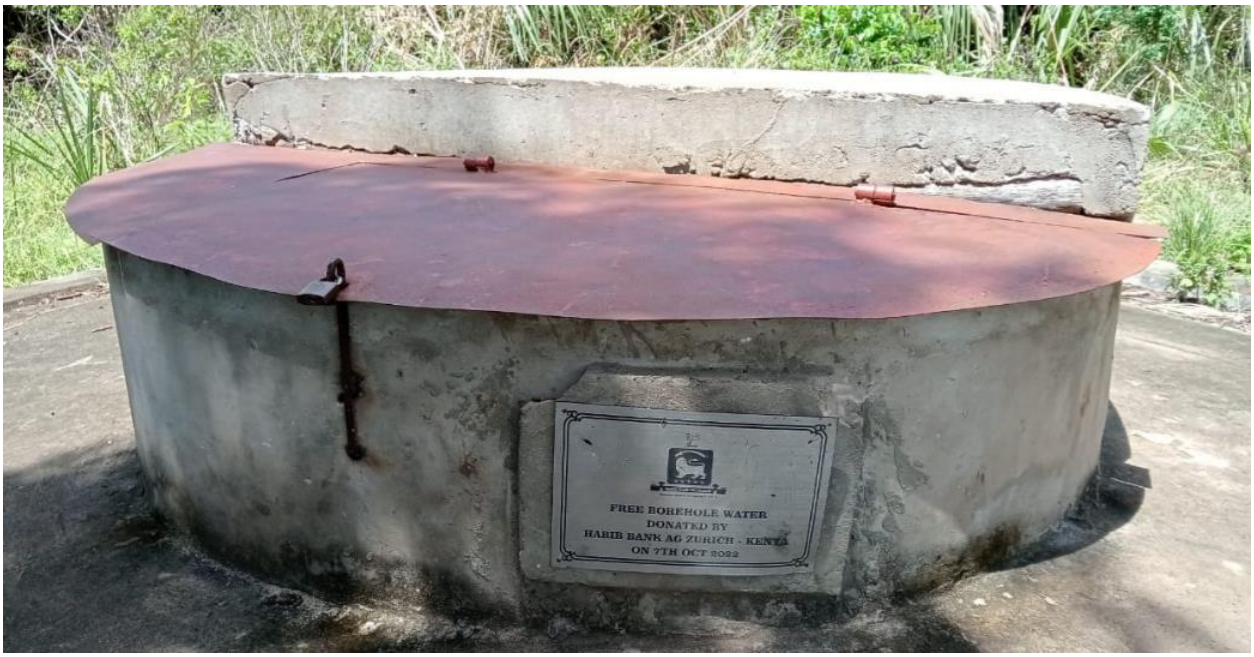
Water supply will be sourced from on-site boreholes, leveraging the stable groundwater table, and supplemented by rainwater harvesting systems capturing runoff from hospital rooftops. These systems are projected to meet the hospital's daily demand for medical procedures, sanitation, and landscaping. Backup water storage tanks will ensure an uninterrupted supply during dry seasons. The water management plan aligns with practices observed in Hindi/Magogoni, where water associations and boreholes provide reliable access.

Figure 9-Roof Rain Water Catchment



MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

Figure 10-Borehole on Site

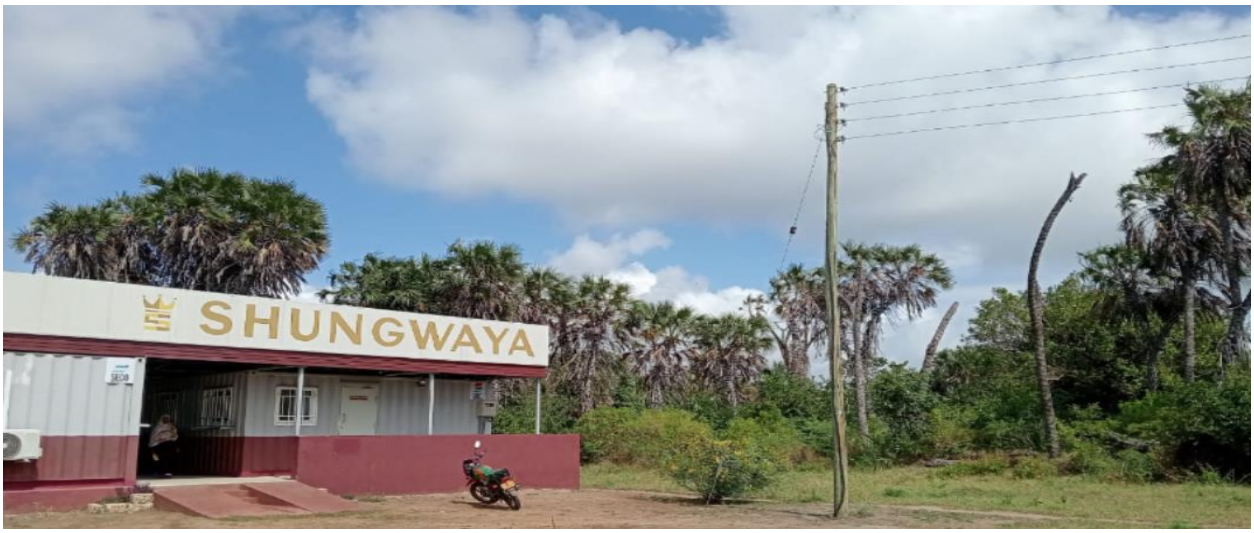


MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

3.7.3 Electricity

The site is connected to the national grid via Kenya Power, providing a 3-phase supply sufficient for hospital operations, including medical equipment, lighting, and HVAC systems. The hospital will be served by Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) with a dedicated transformer, supplemented by solar power and canopied diesel generators (sound level below 75 dB) for backup. Installed solar panels will supply at least 30% of energy needs, reducing operational costs and promoting sustainability. Underground electrical conduits will ensure safety and aesthetic integration, supporting critical infrastructure like operating theatres and diagnostic units.

Figure 11-3 Phase Electricity Supply on Site



MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

3.7.4 Liquid and Solid Waste Management

The absence of a municipal sewer system necessitates a modern biodigester system to manage liquid waste from wards, laboratories, and communal areas, designed to handle the hospital's daily wastewater output. Currently, liquid waste generated from the clinic is channeled to an existing septic tank, with medical waste collected by a contractor for off-site disposal. Solid waste, including medical and non-medical waste, will be managed by a licensed private contractor, with on-site sorting facilities for recycling plastics, paper, and organic waste. Hazardous medical waste will be handled per NEMA and Ministry of Health guidelines, with designated incineration or off-site disposal, where a NEMA-licensed medical waste handler will be contracted. Waste management infrastructure will be integrated into the site layout, ensuring environmental compliance and public safety.

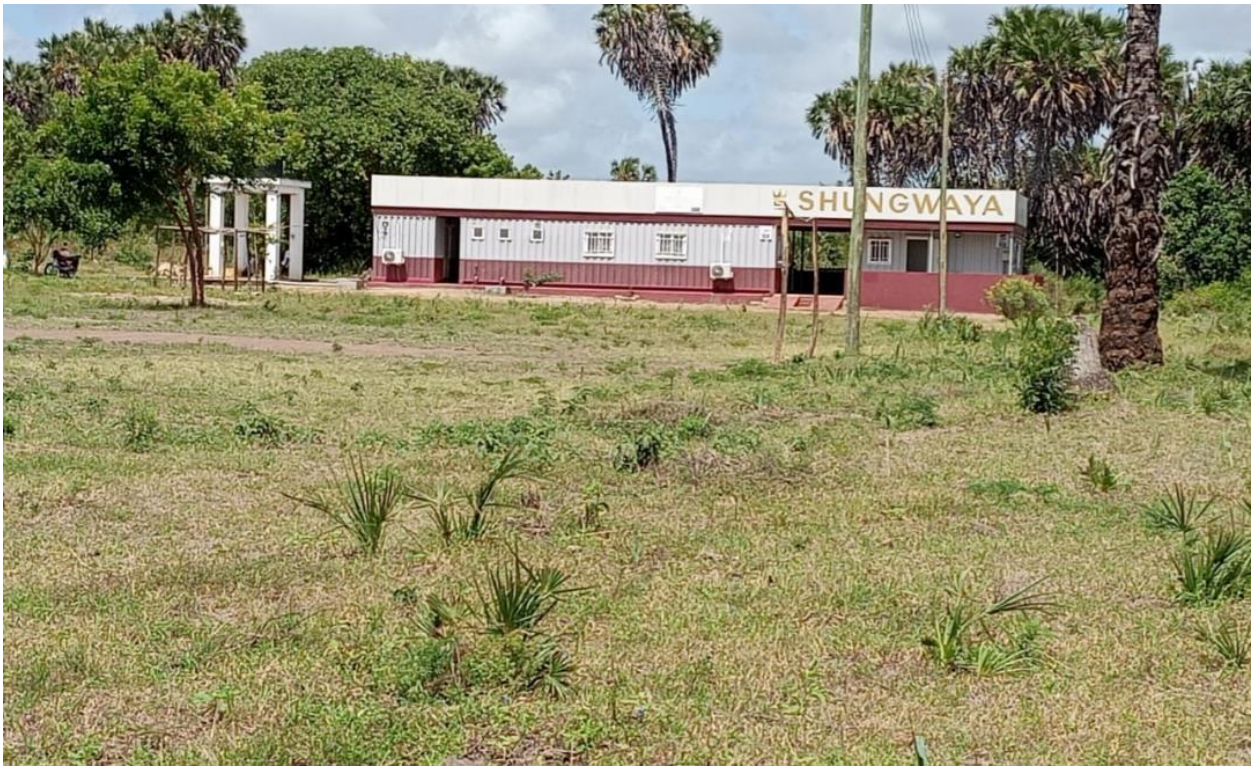
Figure 12-Septic Tank on Site

MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

3.7.5 Current Land Use

The Shungwaya site is located in Lamu West Sub-County, which spans 3,971.3 km² (63.3% of Lamu County's 6,273.1 km²). The area supports agriculture, livestock keeping, and settlement schemes like Hindi/Magogoni Phase 1 and 2. Current land use includes agroforestry, mixed cropping (maize, sorghum, cowpeas, cassava, cotton, cashew nuts), and livestock rearing. The Shungwaya site itself remains largely undeveloped, dominated by grasslands and undisturbed farmland, which facilitates ease of site preparation. A small portion on the northern periphery contains a container structure currently serving as the operational Shungwaya Clinic. The proposed hospital development is consistent with Lamu County's strategic vision to enhance healthcare infrastructure, complementing existing facilities such as Mokowe Health Centre and King Fahad Hospital, and addressing the health service needs of communities in Hindi/Magogoni and Mokowe wards.

Figure 13-Shungwaya Clinic Currently Operating on Site



Source: MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

3.7.6 Social-Economic Development

Lamu County's projected population in 2017 was 137,180, with a 3.34% annual growth rate from the 2009 census (101,539). Lamu West Sub-County, encompassing Hindi/Magogoni and Mokowe wards, has a higher population density due to its arable land (5,517 km² county-wide). The economy is driven by agriculture (maize, cassava, cashew nuts, cotton), livestock (173,794 zebu cattle, 136,597 goats, 310,760 chickens),

fisheries, tourism (Lamu Old Town, Boni and Dodori reserves), and mining (titanium, limestone, natural gas). The labour force (61,535 in 2012, 54% of the population) is largely unskilled due to limited educational facilities, with 150 ECD centers, 92 primary schools, 19 secondary schools, and two youth polytechnics. Housing consists of mud/wood-walled structures with makuti or corrugated iron roofs, and land tenure is predominantly unregistered, complicating ownership in settlement schemes.

Health challenges include a high maternal mortality ratio (676 per 100,000 live births) and malaria prevalence (63.3% of illnesses). The Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital will enhance access to healthcare, complementing the county's 42 health facilities (24 government-owned, including Mokowe Health Centre and King Fahad Hospital). The hospital is expected to create 100–150 direct jobs (doctors, nurses, support staff) and 200 indirect jobs (suppliers, transport services) during construction and operation, boosting local employment and skills development. Community engagement will include health outreach programs, such as maternal and child health clinics, to address local needs.

Security in Lamu has been challenged by Al-Shabaab attacks, particularly along the Lamu-Garsen road, but the project area benefits from a heavy KDF and US Marine presence, ensuring safety during construction. The hospital will improve emergency response capabilities, supporting both civilian and security personnel healthcare needs. The project aligns with Lamu County's development goals, enhancing social cohesion and economic growth through improved health infrastructure.

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CHAPTER FOUR: POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

The proposed construction of the hospital will be governed by various national and regional laws that regulate its location, scale, height, and intended use. The government has implemented supportive policies and encourages investment in various sectors to meet existing gaps in the supply of essential services. At the same time, it has consistently emphasized environmental protection and public health. A comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for environmental management has been established to support these priorities. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 was introduced to unify and streamline environmental governance, which was previously handled by multiple sector-specific laws.

4.2 Policy and Legal Framework

Table 3-Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Legislation	Relevant sections of the Legislation	Trigger of Legislation	Project fulfilment Legislation
Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap 387	Mandates National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as the principal institution which exercises general supervision and coordination over all matters relating to the environment in accordance to the Act. ● The second schedule of this Act provides guidance on project impact categorization into low, medium, and high risks and implementation of appropriate environmental and social impact assessments. ● The project falls under the category of 'High risk projects (e) establishment of hospitals. ● Section 58. Requires preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) for proposed projects before the commencement of the project in order to obtain a license. ● The authority, Director general is supposed to respond to applications on EIA license within six months. ● Section 60 of EMCA gives power to NEMA to require lead agencies to comment on an ESIA Report. Considering the nature of the Project, NEMA may require bodies/agencies to also comment on the ESIA Report before issuance of an EIA license.	Project has the potential to affect the physical environment including soil, water & air during the construction phase.	Commissioning of this ESIA

EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003	These regulations stipulate how an ESIA full study report should be prepared and specifies all the requirements that must be complied with. The regulations highlight the stages to be followed, information to be made available, role of every stakeholder and rules to be observed during the whole ESIA report making process. ● Regulation 18 of the regulations provide the contents of a full EIA study report. ● Part IV section 31 of the 2003 regulations requires an environmental audit to be done after completion of a project based on the Environmental Management plan of the EIA report.	Project has the potential to affect the physical environment including soil, water & air during construction phase and operation phase. Therefore, the Need for an ESIA	This EIA report is prepared pursuant to the guidelines of these regulations. The Environmental Management and monitoring Plan (ESMMP) provides guidelines for the contractor during the construction phase. An audit study shall follow after project completion through licensed Environmental experts
EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006	These regulations streamline handling, transportation and disposal of various types of waste, with an aim of protecting human health and the environment. The regulations advocate for cleaner production principles, waste reduction, and segregation at source. ● Regulation 1-3. The mode of transporting waste shall be in an environmentally acceptable manner, no littering while transporting or emission of noxious smells. ● Rule 4 (1) prohibits disposal of waste in any other place except designated waste receptacles.	Construction and operation phase will generate various types of solid waste.	The contractor and proponent will take the responsibility to ensure that solid waste is properly handled, stored, transported and disposed as per the procedures provided in these regulations.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Rule 4(2) and 5 require segregation of hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste, and disposal in facilities provided by the relevant local authority.
Rule 7 requires the use of licensed waste handlers for collection, transport, and disposal.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006)</td><td>These regulations apply to sustainable water use for a variety of purposes. They protect lakes, rivers, streams, springs, wells and other water sources whereby contravening the regulations is an offense that attracts a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings.
Part II section 4 gives a provision for prevention of pollution. It states that; -Every person shall refrain from any act which directly or indirectly causes or may cause immediate or subsequent water pollution, and it shall be immaterial whether or not the water resource was polluted before the enactment of the Act.
Further prohibits throwing or causing to flow into or near a water resource any liquid, solid or gaseous substance or deposit any such substance in or near it, so as to cause pollution.</td><td>The construction and operation phase will generate various types of liquid waste.

This waste will be managed by a biodigester</td><td>The contractor and proponent will take the responsibility to ensure that liquid waste is properly managed and treated. The contractor shall take measures as per the ESMMP to prevent any discharge of water into the environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>L.N. 61: Noise and Excessive Vibration Control Regulations, 2009</td><td>The general prohibition states that no person shall make or cause to be made any loud, unreasonable, unnecessary or unusual noise which annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others and the environment.
In this case permissible levels applicable to public utility construction should be in line with the table below.<table><tr><td colspan="3">Maximum permissible Noise levels for construction sites (measurement within the facility)</td></tr><tr><td>Facility</td><td>Day</td><td>Night</td></tr><tr><td>Health facilities, educational</td><td>60</td><td>35</td></tr></table></td><td>Noise nuisance is likely to emanate from construction activities</td><td>The contractor shall adhere to ESMMP to abate noise nuisance</td></tr>
</table>

	<table><tr><td>Residential</td><td>60</td><td>35</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Areas other than those</td><td>75</td><td>65</td><td></td></tr></table> Time frame: Day: 6.01 a.m. – 6.00 p.m. (Leq, 14h) Night: 6.01 p.m. – 6.00 a.m. (Leq, 14h)			
EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014	These regulations are to provide for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution to ensure clean and healthy ambient air. The overall aim is to protect human health and safety. ● Regulation 5, 6, 7 and 8 prohibit any person from causing the emission of air pollutants (such as liquid and gaseous substances) and suspended particulate matter listed under Second Schedule (Priority air pollutants) to exceed the ambient air quality levels as stipulated under the First schedule (Ambient air quality tolerance limits) and Third Schedule (Emission limits for controlled and noncontrolled facilities).		The project has the potential to impact on air quality in the form of adding Particulate dust and gasses emissions from construction machinery.	The contractor is therefore required to keep particulates, especially dust, within acceptable limits. During operation this impact is not expected
Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022	With the enactment of the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, Kenya has demonstrated its commitment to promote sustainable waste management and circular economy practices for green growth. The Act imposes several obligations on both public and private entities, which will demand an environmentally friendly and sustainable approach to economic development and business practices. Some key highlights of the Act include: a. Scope of the Act: The Act covers: domestic waste, waste electronic equipment, extended producer responsibility, hazardous waste, industrial waste, organic and non-organic		The project has the potential to generate domestic and hospital waste.	The proponent should segregate the waste at the source in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and dispose of the waste to only licensed waste service providers or at collection points

	waste, payment for environmental service, pollution, private sector entity, producer, public entity, recycle, re-use, recovery, sustainable waste management, waste management facility. b. Sustainable Waste Management-Part 1 (d) of the act defines sustainable waste management "as a means of using material resources efficiently as prioritized by waste hierarchy, circular economy, and clean production to reduce the amount of waste that is generated, deposited or discarded in the environment including the management of materials that would otherwise have been dumped or wasted in a way that contributes to environmental, social and economic goals of sustainable development. Extended Producer Responsibility- Section 13 (clauses 1 and 2) requires every waste producer to bear responsibility obligations to reduce pollution and environmental impacts of the products they introduce into the Kenyan Market and waste arising therefrom. Likewise, every producer shall fulfill their extended producer responsibility obligations individually or collectively in a compliance scheme		designated in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
Climate Change Act, 2016	This Act is applied for the development, management, implementation, and regulation of mechanisms to enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for the sustainable development of Kenya. The Act places duties on the national government and county governments to mainstream climate change responses into development planning, decision making, and implementation and to respond in various other ways to climate change. The Act sets out principles of climate change planning and implementation of measures. Per the Act, every development undertaken by the public and private sectors is required to act in the best interests that protects the	Every development possesses climate change risks. Critical functions of the hospitals will either act as climate stressors or enablers. Such associated risks, if unmitigated, might contribute to costly climatic damages or	Per the provisions of this act and the Climate Change Measures and Actions enlisted in the National Climate Change Action Plan, the proponent will establish a framework to consistently

	environment. The act establishes an institutional framework to govern climate change matters to ensure compliance. Such a framework includes the following stakeholders. 1. National Climate Change Council- Tasked with the responsibility of providing an overarching national climate change coordination mechanism by ensuring that the legislative and policy-making functions 2. Cabinet Secretary Climate Change Response Function- Coordinates negotiations on climate change related issues 3. Climate Change Directorate- Lead agency of the government on national climate change plans and actions to deliver operational coordination. 4. National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)- Tasked with monitoring, investigating, and reporting on whether public and private entities are in compliance with the assigned climate change duties in addition to regulating, enforcing, and monitoring compliance on levels of greenhouse gas emissions as set by the Council under the Climate Change Act.	disruptions, either currently or in future	monitor any climate change risk and vulnerability induced by the proposed project. The proponent will further develop adaptation strategies to reduce identified climate variability and change risks.
Occupational Safety and Health Act (2007)	The Act makes provision for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed. The provision requires that all practicable measures be taken to protect persons employed from any injury. The provisions of the act are also relevant to the management of hazardous and non- hazardous wastes, which may arise at the project site during construction and operation. The act provides that all measures should be taken to ensure safety, health and welfare of all the stakeholders in the workplace. It shall be the duty of the proponent and contractor to ensure workers safety is	The construction phase of project will have activities taking place which pose occupational health and safety risks	This ESIA provides recommendations with regards to compliance with Safety and Health provisions.

	given priority during construction. This should be achieved in several ways: ● According to section 44. The construction site(s) shall be registered as a construction site with the directorate of occupational safety and health services (DOSHS) under the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services as stipulated in Part V. ● As highlighted in Section 6, by undertaking risk assessments and adopting preventive and protective measures. ● Ensure all dangerous situations and accidents are reported within time and appropriate action taken. ● Similarly, all plants and machinery in use shall be subjected to periodical plant examinations as provided by law to ensure safety according to Part VII. ● General welfare issues are dealt with under Part X. These include provision of drinking water, washing facilities, and first aid facilities ● Section 125 requires building plans to be approved by the director, DOSHS prior to building.		
Fire Risk Reduction Rules, 2007	Rule 17 requires a Proponent to clearly delineate fire escape exits. The regulation provides for the minimum standards to be applied in marking out all fire escape exits. Rules 29 – 31 refer to the installation and maintenance of firefighting systems in workplaces. Fire extinguishers are to be mounted at least 60cm above ground while a fire hose reel must be located within a radius of 30m. ● The firefighting system shall be installed and maintained annually by a competent person and records maintained by the Proponent.	To promote fire safety	The project features fire exits and water for firefighting, including firefighting equipment. The proponent is advised to adhere to the provisions of these rules.

Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019	Section 192 and 191 prohibits voluntary fouling air and water into the environment which affects the health of the persons. It states "Any person who voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place so as to make it noxious to the health of persons in general dwelling or carrying on business in the neighborhood or passing along a public way is guilty of a misdemeanor"	Construction activities have a potential of fouling air and water	The contractor/ proponent shall refrain from polluting the environment.
The National Building Regulations (NBR) 2015	An Act of Parliament to provide for the establishment, powers and functions of the National Construction Authority and for connected purposes. ● The act requires that a person shall not carry on the business of a contractor unless the person is registered by the Board under this Act. ● The NBR,2015 is a set of rules to be used by professionals in the building industry to guide design, construction and maintenance of buildings in Kenya. It is one among a set of key legislative and policy documents that have resulted from an extensive review of building laws and policies in Kenya. ● The regulations take one through all the stages of development from land planning through the design of the building, approval of the same to construction, inspection to completion of the building. It also gives procedures for issuance of occupation certificates and maintenance. ● The contractor who will be selected must adhere to the provisions of the regulation in terms of Structure, Foundations and Excavations, Materials and Workmanship, Floors, Walls and Roofs, Lighting, Ventilation, Water Service, Drainage, Water Disposal and Storm	For development Regulation and streamlining	During project implementation, there is need to register project site and use registered professionals by the National Construction Authority (NCA) and methods as guided

	Water, Electrical Installations, Fire Safety and Installations, refuse disposal and construction risk management.		
The public Health Act Cap 242	Under this Act, every local authority or health authority is mandated to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures to prevent all injurious conditions in premises, construction condition or manner of use of any trade premises. Nuisances under this Act include any noxious matter or waste water, flowing or discharged from any premises wherever situated, into any public street, or into the gutter or side channel of any street or water course, or any accumulation or deposit of refuse or other offensive matter. Every council and every urban area council (now County Governments) may make by-laws as to buildings and sanitation. ● Part IX section 115 of the Public Health Act states that no person/institution shall cause nuisance or condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to human health. Any noxious matter or waste water flowing or discharged into a watercourse is deemed as a nuisance. Part XII Section 136 states that all collections of water, sewage, rubbish, refuse and other fluids which permits or facilitate the breeding or multiplication of pests shall be deemed nuisances. The Act addresses matters of sanitation, hygiene and general environmental health and safety.	The project site has a potential to cause nuisance from wastes generated. During operation, the hospital is required to provide waste receptacles, cleaning service for common areas and washrooms, and maintaining drains	This ESIA proposed abatement measures for preventing nuisance and promoting health. The proponent shall maintain a clean environment by properly disposing any wastes generated during the project operations. Adhering to the Environmental Management Plan developed in this report will help in preventing nuisance during all phases of the project implementation.
Radiation Protection Act, Chapter 243	An Act of Parliament to provide for the protection of the public and radiation workers from the dangers arising from the use of devices or material capable of producing ionizing radiation e.g., X- ray machines and for other connected purposes		Compliance with this act will be a main objective by the proponent to ensure proper use of radiation emitting

			equipment and therefore protect patients and other employees from the harmful effects occurring from overexposure to radiation
The Nurses Act, Chapter 257	This is an Act of Parliament that makes provision for the training, registration, enrolment and licensing of nurses, to regulate their conduct and to ensure their maximum participation in the health care of the community and for connected purposes.		The proponent has complied with the same in order to achieve the required set standards when it comes to the provision of medical care.
The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Act, Chapter 253	An Act of Parliament to consolidate and amend the law to make provision for the registration of medical practitioners and dentists and for purposes connected therewith and incidental thereto.		This Act should act as guidance to the proponent on the requirements of hiring of doctors to avoid cases of mal-practice.

4.3 Institutional Framework

4.3.1 NEMA

The National Environment Management Authority, known as NEMA, acts as Kenya's primary agency responsible for overseeing environmental policies and their implementation. Established in 1999 under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), NEMA is crucial in safeguarding Kenya's natural resources and promoting sustainable development. While NEMA takes the lead in environmental matters, several other governmental bodies contribute to Kenya's ecological management efforts:

- Water Resources Authority (WRA): This agency focuses on water resource management, including allocation, quality monitoring, and conservation of Kenya's water bodies.
- Kenya Forest Service (KFS): Tasked with the protection and sustainable management of Kenya's forests, the KFS works to balance conservation efforts with the needs of forest-dependent communities.
- Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS): This organization conserves and manages Kenya's wildlife and habitats, including national parks and reserves.
- Lamu County Government: At the local level, the county government handles environmental issues specific to all areas, such as urban waste management and green space preservation.

Under the coordination of NEMA, these agencies form a comprehensive network that addresses Kenya's diverse environmental challenges and promotes sustainable practices nationwide.

4.3.2 National Environment Council (NEC)

The National Environment Council (NEC) is a pivotal body in Kenya's environmental governance structure, established under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999. Its primary mandate is to shape the country's environmental policy landscape and provide strategic direction concerning ecological conservation and sustainable development.

Key responsibilities of the NEC include:

- Formulating national environmental goals and objectives
- Determining policies and priorities for environmental protection
- Fostering collaboration among various stakeholders

The NEC serves as a unifying platform, bringing together diverse entities involved in environmental stewardship. These include government departments, local authorities, private sector organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other groups engaged in environmental protection initiatives.

4.3.3 Public Complaints Committee (PCC)

This Committee investigates any allegations or complaints against any person or the authority in relation to the condition of the environment in Kenya, and on its motion, any suspected case of environmental degradation. PCC makes reports of its findings together with its recommendations thereon to the Council.

The Committee prepares and submits periodic reports of its activities to the council, which shall form part of the annual report on the state of the environment under section 9(3). It also performs such other functions and exercises as may be assigned to it by the NEC.

4.3.4 National Environment Action Plan (NEAP)

The National Environment Action Plan Committee, commonly called NEAP, is crucial in Kenya's environmental planning framework. This committee is responsible for crafting and overseeing the nation's Environmental Action Plan, a comprehensive strategy document spanning a five-year period. The NEAP Committee's primary function is to develop a roadmap that outlines Kenya's environmental priorities, goals, and strategies for the upcoming half-decade. This action plan is a guiding document for various stakeholders involved in environmental management and conservation efforts nationwide. By creating this five-year plan, the NEAP Committee helps to:

- Identify key environmental challenges facing the nation
- Set realistic and achievable environmental targets
- Outline specific actions and initiatives to address these challenges
- Allocate resources effectively for environmental programs
- Provide a framework for monitoring and evaluating progress in environmental protection

The committee's work ensures that Kenya maintains a forward-looking approach to environmental stewardship, adapting its strategies to emerging ecological issues and aligning with global environmental standards and practices. Through its periodic planning process, the NEAP Committee is vital in promoting sustainable development and ensuring that Kenya's natural resources are managed responsibly for current and future generations.

4.3.5 Standards and Enforcement Review Committee (SERC)

The Standards and Enforcement Review Committee (SERC) is a technical body responsible for developing environmental standards, analysis methods, inspection and monitoring procedures, and providing technical guidance on appropriate mitigation measures.

4.3.6 National Environmental Tribunal (NET)

The National Environment Tribunal (NET) hears and decides cases involving environmental offences filed by complainants or litigants dissatisfied with decisions made by the Public Complaints Committee (PCC). If a party is unsatisfied with NET's ruling, they may appeal to the High Court.

CHAPTER FIVE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, ISSUES OF CONCERN, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Overview

The impact assessment for the Shugwaya Level 4 Hospital construction project in Lamu is a systematic process designed to evaluate baseline environmental and social conditions, predict potential changes induced by the project, and propose mitigation measures to address adverse impacts. This assessment aligns with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999, Kenya's Vision 2030, and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) standards, ensuring environmental and social considerations are integrated into project planning. The objectives include identifying positive and negative impacts, employing robust analytical tools (e.g., environmental modeling, stakeholder consultations, and risk matrices), proposing mitigation strategies, and developing an Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP). Stakeholder consultations and environmental surveys conducted in May 2025 identified key concerns, including soil erosion, air quality, noise pollution, water resource management, waste management, and community integration. A comprehensive risk assessment criterion was applied to evaluate the likelihood, severity, and mitigability of potential impacts, ensuring compliance with NEMA standards and addressing community concerns specific to Lamu's coastal and socio-cultural context.

5.2 Risk Assessment Criterion

The risk assessment criterion for the Shugwaya Level 4 Hospital project is designed to systematically identify, evaluate, and prioritize environmental and social impacts arising from construction and operational phases. The criterion is based on the interaction of magnitude (the extent of the impact) and sensitivity (the vulnerability of the receptor), resulting in a determination of impact significance. This approach ensures that mitigation measures are tailored to reduce significant impacts to acceptable levels, following a mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimization, and offset.

5.3 Methodology

The risk assessment process involves the following steps:

- Impact Identification: Impacts are identified through expert judgment, stakeholder consultations (including local communities, county government, and environmental authorities), and baseline environmental and social surveys. Impacts are categorized into construction phase (e.g., site clearance, excavation) and operational phase (e.g., hospital waste management, water usage).
- Magnitude Assessment: The magnitude of each impact is evaluated based on duration, spatial extent, reversibility, likelihood, and compliance with legal standards. Impacts are classified as beneficial or adverse and ranked as major, moderate, minor, or negligible.
- Sensitivity Assessment: The sensitivity of receptors (e.g., air, water, soil, flora, fauna, human communities) is determined based on proximity, vulnerability, and capacity to absorb change. Sensitivity is classified as high, medium, low, or negligible.

- Significance Determination: The significance of impacts is determined using a significance matrix that combines magnitude and sensitivity. Impacts classified as critical, major, or moderate are considered significant and prioritized for mitigation.
- Mitigation and Residual Impact Assessment: Mitigation measures are proposed following a hierarchy of avoidance (e.g., design modifications), minimization (e.g., best practices), and offset (e.g., restoration). Residual impacts (post-mitigation) are re-evaluated to ensure acceptable levels.
- Monitoring and Management: An EMMP is developed to monitor significant impacts, implement mitigation measures, and ensure compliance with EMCA, 1999, and NEMA standards.

5.4 Criteria for Magnitude

Magnitude is assessed based on the following parameters:

- Duration: Temporary (less than 1 year), short-term (1–5 years), long-term (5–20 years), or permanent (beyond decommissioning).
- Spatial Extent: Site-specific (within project footprint), local (within Lamu County), regional (Coast Province), national, or international.
- Reversibility: Fully reversible (returns to baseline without intervention), partially reversible (requires minor intervention), or irreversible (permanent change requiring significant intervention).
- Likelihood: Unlikely (less than 10% chance), possible (10–50% chance), likely (50–90% chance), or certain (over 90% chance).
- Compliance: Meets or exceeds national standards (e.g., EMCA, 1999), aligns with international guidelines (e.g., WHO environmental health standards), or exceeds national limits

Table 4-Risk Magnitude Matrix

Magnitude	Description
Major	Fundamental, long-term, or permanent change, typically widespread (local to regional), requiring significant intervention to return to baseline; exceeds national standards (e.g., NEMA air quality limits).
Moderate	Detectable, non-fundamental temporary or permanent change, often local in extent, with partial reversibility.
Minor	Detectable but minor change to specific conditions, site-specific, and reversible with minimal intervention.
Negligible	No perceptible change to specific conditions, highly localized, and fully reversible.

5.5 Criteria for Sensitivity

Sensitivity is determined based on the vulnerability of receptors and their capacity to absorb change, considering Lamu's unique coastal ecosystem and socio-cultural context (e.g., proximity to marine protected areas, indigenous communities).

- Proximity: Receptors within the project site, adjacent areas (e.g., nearby villages), or sensitive ecosystems (e.g., Lamu mangroves).
- Vulnerability: Receptors with high ecological or social value (e.g., endangered species, low-income communities) or limited resilience to change.
- Capacity: Ability to absorb impacts without significant harm, influenced by existing environmental conditions or socio-economic factors.

Table 5-Risk Sensitivity Matrix

Sensitivity	Definition
High	Vulnerable receptor (e.g., Lamu's mangrove ecosystems, fishing-dependent communities) with little or no capacity to absorb changes; minimal mitigation opportunities.
Medium	Vulnerable receptor (e.g., local water sources, small-scale farmers) with limited capacity to absorb changes; limited mitigation opportunities.
Low	Receptor (e.g., non-endangered flora, established urban communities) with some capacity to absorb changes; moderate mitigation opportunities.
Negligible	Receptor (e.g., degraded land, resilient infrastructure) with good capacity to absorb changes; ample mitigation opportunities.

5.6 Significance Matrix

The significance of impacts is determined by combining magnitude and sensitivity, as shown in the matrix below. Significant impacts (critical, major, moderate) require prioritized mitigation measures.

Table 6-Risk Significance Matrix

Magnitude	Sensitivity of Receptors			
	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Negligible	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant
Minor	Insignificant	Minor	Minor	Moderate
Moderate	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major
Major	Insignificant	Moderate	Major	Critical

5.7 Mitigation Hierarchy

Mitigation measures follow a hierarchy to reduce significant impacts to acceptable levels:

- Avoidance: Incorporate impact prevention into project design (e.g., avoiding sensitive mangrove areas during site selection).
- Minimization: Apply best practices to reduce impact severity (e.g., dust suppression during construction, proper hospital waste segregation).

- Offset: Compensate for unavoidable impacts (e.g., reforestation to offset vegetation loss, community livelihood programs).

5.8 Positive Impacts

The proposed development will have positive impacts on society and the environment in general. Some of the benefits include the following:

1. Improved access to quality health care services
2. Contribution of the project towards attainment of Vision 2030
3. Through construction of the proposed development, the project will ensure optimal use of the land to the great benefit of the country and its people with land being a scarce resource in Kenya.
4. The proposed development will provide the necessary health facilities for providing adequate healthcare services to Lamu West Sub- County residents and adjacent counties at large.
5. Creation of market for goods and services and especially construction inputs which include raw materials, construction machinery and labor. Secondary businesses are also likely to spring up during the construction phase, especially those providing food and beverages to the construction workers.
6. Massive job opportunities for Kenyans both during planning, construction and operational phases. They include building contractors, architects, structural engineers, mechanical engineers, surveyors, environmentalists, security agents, transporters, construction workers, site managers and foremen, doctors, nurses, and hospital administrators.
7. Revenue to the County and National Government from taxation.
8. Development of area through increased business opportunities and infrastructural development.

5.9 Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts During the Construction Phase

Against the background of the above positive impacts, there will be negative impacts emanating from the establishment and operation of the facility throughout the project cycle i.e., at construction, operation and possible decommissioning phase. Once the environmental impacts were identified, mitigating measures are then prescribed and subsequently an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMMP) has been formulated for the project. The environmental impacts of the project and the mitigation measures of the negative impacts are listed below:

5.9.1 Possible Increase in Soil Erosion and Flooding

Erosion of soil may occur due to large-scale excavation activity during construction. Site preparation, vegetation clearance, and construction works usually expose soils in the affected areas, leaving them vulnerable to erosion by heavy rainfall and surface run-off.

Mitigation Measures

9. Replant native grasses and ground cover (e.g., Kikuyu grass) on exposed areas within 7 days of excavation to stabilize soil, reducing erosion by 70% (based on standard erosion control studies).
10. Install silt fences and temporary drainage channels to redirect runoff, preventing sediment flow into stormwater drainage channels.
11. Conduct daily inspections during rainy periods to monitor erosion, using portable turbidity meters to ensure compliance with NEMA water quality standards (turbidity < 50 NTU).
12. Level the site to a gradient of <5% to enhance stormwater infiltration, minimizing runoff velocity.
13. Maintain a 5-meter buffer zone around the site for monitoring and debris control.
14. Schedule major earthworks during dry seasons (January-February, June-September) to minimize erosion risks
15. Provide suitable stormwater drainage channels to effectively discharge water to safe areas. Channels need to be regularly maintained and repaired to avoid point discharge in case of breakages or blockages.

5.9.2 Land/Soil Pollution

The construction phase of the proposed Shungwaya Level IV Hospital is likely to generate various types of solid and hazardous waste, which could contribute to land and soil pollution if not properly managed. The primary sources of land/soil pollution include:

1. **Solid Waste Accumulation**: Construction activities will generate debris comprising materials such as wood, bricks, stone, metal pieces, plastics, broken glass, and ceramics. Improper handling or disposal of these materials may lead to littering, soil contamination, and aesthetic degradation of the site and surrounding areas.
2. **Hazardous Waste**: Hazardous waste materials are expected to include lead-based paint residues, paints and solvents, cement, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, and heavy metals (e.g., lead, cadmium, mercury) from construction equipment and the site backup generator. Spills or improper disposal of these substances pose risks of soil contamination and potential leaching into groundwater resources.
3. **Fuel and Oil Spills**: Fuel and oil spills from construction machinery, and vehicles, may contaminate soil, particularly if unmitigated. These spills could introduce hydrocarbons and heavy metals into the soil matrix, affecting soil fertility, microbial activity, and potentially leading to long-term environmental degradation.
4. **Construction Material Runoff**: Excavation and earthworks may result in loose soil and construction material runoff, particularly during rainy seasons, which could deposit sediments and pollutants onto adjacent lands, affecting soil structure and quality.

These impacts could compromise soil quality, disrupt local ecosystems, and pose risks to groundwater resources, contravening the provisions of the *Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387* and the *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*. Additionally, such pollution may conflict

with the *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*, which emphasizes waste reduction, segregation, and environmentally sound disposal practices.

Mitigation measures:

To mitigate the potential land/soil pollution impacts during the construction phase, the following measures will be implemented in compliance with NEMA regulations, including EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006, Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, and other relevant legal frameworks:

1. **Compliance with Waste Management Regulations**:
    - All solid and hazardous waste materials will be managed in strict accordance with *Legal Notice No. 121: EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*. This includes:
        - **Identification and Labeling**: All waste materials, particularly hazardous wastes (e.g., lead-based paints, solvents, oils), will be identified, labeled, and accompanied by Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to ensure proper handling and documentation.
        - **Segregation at Source**: Waste will be segregated into hazardous and non-hazardous categories at the point of generation, as required by *Regulation 4(2) and 5* of the *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*. Dedicated bins for recyclable, organic, and hazardous waste will be provided on-site.
        - **Safe Storage**: Hazardous waste will be stored in secure, labeled containers within designated areas to prevent leakage or spillage, in compliance with *Regulation 7*. Storage areas will be equipped with impermeable surfaces and secondary containment systems to prevent soil infiltration.
        - **Licensed Waste Handlers**: All waste, especially hazardous materials, will be collected, transported, and disposed of by NEMA-licensed waste handlers to designated facilities, ensuring compliance with *Regulation 7* and the *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*.
2. **Containment of Fuel and Oil Spills**:
    - Fuel storage systems and the backup generator will be placed within concrete containment areas designed to capture any spills or leaks, as outlined in the *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*. These containment basins will be lined with impermeable materials (e.g., geomembranes or concrete with epoxy coating) to prevent soil and groundwater contamination.
    - Regular inspections and maintenance of fuel storage systems and machinery will be conducted to detect and address potential leaks promptly, minimizing the risk of hydrocarbon contamination.
    - Spill response kits, including absorbent materials and containment booms, will be available on-site to address any accidental spills immediately, in line with *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*, which prohibit actions that may cause water pollution.

3. **Safe Handling and Disposal of Hazardous Waste**:
    - Hazardous waste materials, such as lead-based paint residues, solvents, and oils, will be stored in secure, weatherproof containers until collection by NEMA-licensed waste handlers. These containers will be placed on impermeable surfaces within bunded areas to prevent soil infiltration.
    - The proponent will establish a hazardous waste management plan, including a waste tracking system to monitor the generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, ensuring compliance with *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006,* and *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*.
    - Training will be provided to construction workers on safe handling, storage, and emergency response procedures for hazardous materials, in accordance with *the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007,* and *Legal Notice No. 121*.
4. **Erosion and Runoff Control**:
    - To minimize soil erosion and sediment runoff, temporary erosion control measures, such as silt fences, sediment traps, and mulching, will be implemented around excavation and earthwork areas, as recommended by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*.
    - Vegetation cover will be preserved where possible, and disturbed areas will be revegetated promptly with native species to stabilize soil and prevent erosion, aligning with the biodiversity conservation objectives outlined in *EMCA, Cap. 387* and the *Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013*.
    - Surface runoff will be directed to temporary sedimentation basins to allow settling of suspended solids before discharge, ensuring compliance with *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*.
5. **Site Housekeeping and Waste Minimization**:
    - The contractor will adopt cleaner production principles, as advocated by the *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*, to minimize waste generation. This includes optimizing material use, reusing construction materials (e.g., excavated soil for backfilling), and recycling where feasible.
    - Regular site inspections will be conducted to ensure proper housekeeping practices, preventing littering and accumulation of debris. All construction materials will be stored within the hoarded site to avoid off-site dispersal, as specified in the construction phase mitigation plan
    - Temporary eco-toilets will be provided for workers to prevent indiscriminate disposal of human waste, which could contribute to soil contamination, in compliance with the *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*.
6. **Monitoring and Auditing**:
    - A site-specific Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) will be developed and implemented, as required by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and*

Audit) Regulations, 2003. The ESMMP will include regular soil quality monitoring to detect any contamination (e.g., heavy metals, hydrocarbons) during the construction phase.

- Parameters such as soil pH, organic matter, and heavy metal concentrations (e.g., Pb <50-100 mg/kg, Cd <1-3 mg/kg, Hg <0.5-1 mg/kg) will be monitored, as outlined in the baseline assessment methodology (Issues_Tor_Addressed09.pdf, Page 16).
- An environmental audit will be conducted post-construction by licensed environmental experts to verify compliance with the ESMMP and ensure no residual soil contamination, as mandated by *Part IV, Section 31* of the *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*.

By implementing these mitigation measures, the proponent will ensure that land and soil pollution risks are minimized, aligning with NEMA's environmental standards, the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, and the overarching goals of sustainable development outlined in Kenya Vision 2030 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

5.9.3 Hydrology and Water Resources Impact

The construction phase of the proposed Shungwaya Level IV Hospital is likely to impact local hydrology and water resources due to changes in land use, increased impermeable surfaces, and construction-related activities. These impacts could affect surface and groundwater quality, quantity, and local drainage patterns, potentially conflicting with the *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006,* and the *Water Act, 2016*. The key potential impacts include:

1. **Increased Surface Runoff**:
    - Construction activities, including site clearing, excavation, and paving of areas surrounding the hospital structure, will increase impermeable surfaces. This alteration will modify local drainage characteristics, leading to increased surface runoff. Without proper management, this could cause localized flooding in nearby areas, particularly during heavy rainfall, and increase erosion risks, as outlined in *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*.
    - Runoff may transport pollutants such as sediments, construction debris, oils, and chemicals (e.g., diesel fuel, lubricants) from the site to nearby surface water bodies, potentially affecting water quality and contravening *Part II, Section 4* of the *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*, which prohibits actions causing water pollution.
2. **Potential Contamination of Water Resources**:
    - Construction activities may generate liquid waste, including wastewater from concrete mixing, equipment washing, and worker sanitation facilities. Improper disposal of this wastewater could lead to contamination of surface and groundwater resources with pollutants such as suspended solids, hydrocarbons, and heavy metals, posing risks to aquatic ecosystems and human health.
    - Accidental spills of hazardous materials (e.g., fuel, oils, or chemicals) from construction machinery or the backup generator could infiltrate the soil and contaminate groundwater,

violating *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006* and the *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*.

3. **Increased Water Demand**:
    - Construction activities, such as concrete mixing, dust suppression, and worker welfare (e.g., drinking water, sanitation), will increase the demand for water. This could strain local water resources, particularly if sourced from municipal supplies or existing boreholes, potentially affecting community access to water and contravening the equitable water allocation principles of the *Water Act, 2016*.
4. **Alteration of Groundwater Recharge**:
    - Excavation and compaction of soil during construction may reduce the permeability of the site, hindering natural groundwater recharge. This could impact local aquifer levels, particularly if the project relies on borehole water, as noted in the project design (Shungwaya Hospital Presentation, Page 17).

These impacts, if unmitigated, could lead to environmental degradation, non-compliance with NEMA regulations, and potential conflicts with community water access, undermining the sustainable development objectives outlined in *Kenya Vision 2030* and the *UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*.

Mitigation Measures

To mitigate the potential impacts on hydrology and water resources during the construction phase, the following measures will be implemented in compliance with NEMA regulations, including *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*, *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*, *Water Act, 2016*, and the *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*:

1. **Stormwater Management**:
    - A site-specific stormwater drainage plan will be developed and implemented, as mandated by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*. This plan will include:
        - **Construction of Drainage Systems**: Reinforced concrete (RCC) box drains, as specified in the project design (Shungwaya Hospital Presentation, Page 34), will be constructed to channel stormwater directly to nearby rivers without percolation, minimizing flood risks and pollutant transport to surface water bodies.
        - **Cross-Drainage Structures**: Diversion channels and culverts will be installed to manage runoff and prevent flooding in adjacent areas, ensuring compliance with *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*, which prohibit pollution of water resources.
        - **Sediment Control Measures**: Silt fences, sediment traps, and temporary sedimentation basins will be installed around excavation areas to capture suspended solids and prevent sediment-laden runoff from entering water bodies, aligning with *Part II, Section 4* of the *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*.

- Regular inspections of drainage systems will be conducted to ensure they remain functional and free of blockages during the construction phase.

2. **Prevention of Water Contamination**:
   - Construction wastewater (e.g., from concrete mixing, equipment washing) will be channeled into temporary holding ponds to allow sedimentation of suspended solids before controlled release, as recommended in the construction phase mitigation plan. This ensures compliance with *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*, which prohibit the discharge of pollutants into water resources.
   - Hazardous materials, such as fuel and oils, will be stored in secure, bunded areas with impermeable linings (e.g., concrete with epoxy coating) to prevent soil and groundwater contamination, as outlined in *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006* and the *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*.
   - Spill response kits, including absorbent materials and containment booms, will be available on-site to address accidental spills promptly, minimizing the risk of groundwater contamination.
   - Temporary eco-toilets will be provided for workers, with waste collected and disposed of by NEMA-licensed waste handlers to prevent contamination from human waste, in compliance with *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*.
3. **Water Demand Management**:
   - To reduce reliance on municipal water supplies and minimize strain on neighborhood water resources, the contractor will prioritize the use of non-potable water sources for construction activities, such as rainwater harvesting and recycled wastewater, as noted in the construction phase mitigation plan
   - Rainwater harvesting systems will be installed during the construction phase to collect and store runoff in temporary sumps for use in dust suppression and other non-potable applications, aligning with the project's design to harvest 200 cum of rainwater
   - A hydrological survey will be conducted prior to borehole sinking to assess aquifer capacity and ensure sustainable extraction rates, as required by the *Water Act, 2016*. This will prevent overexploitation of groundwater resources and support aquifer recharge.
   - The proponent will explore the feasibility of applying for a direct water supply line from the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), as proposed, to avoid reliance on neighborhood water lines and ensure compliance with equitable water allocation principles.

4. **Groundwater Recharge Protection**:
   - To minimize disruption to groundwater recharge, the contractor will limit soil compaction in non-paved areas and preserve existing vegetation where possible, as recommended by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*.

- Temporary permeable surfaces (e.g., gravel or geotextiles) will be used in areas designated for future landscaping to maintain infiltration rates during construction.
- Post-construction, disturbed areas will be revegetated with native species to restore soil permeability and support groundwater recharge, aligning with the biodiversity conservation objectives of *EMCA, Cap. 387* and the *Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013*.

5. **Monitoring and Compliance**:
   - A site-specific Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) will be developed, as required by *Part IV, Section 31* of the *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*. The ESMMP will include regular monitoring of surface and groundwater quality to detect any contamination during construction.
   - Key water quality parameters, such as pH (6.5–8.5), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <5 mg/L), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD <10 mg/L), Total Suspended Solids (TSS <10 mg/L), and E. coli (absent in 100 mL), will be monitored, as outlined in the baseline assessment methodology (Issues_Tor_Addressed09.pdf, Page 14).
   - An environmental audit will be conducted post-construction by licensed environmental experts to verify compliance with the ESMMP and ensure no residual impacts on water resources, as mandated by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*.
   - The contractor will maintain records of water usage and wastewater management practices, ensuring transparency and compliance with NEMA's reporting requirements.

By implementing these mitigation measures, the proponent will ensure that impacts on hydrology and water resources are minimized during the construction phase, aligning with NEMA's environmental standards, the *Water Act, 2016*, and the sustainable development objectives of *Kenya Vision 2030* and the *UN SDGs*. These measures will also support the project's long-term goal of sustainable water management, as outlined in the project design

5.9.4 Impact on Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna)

The proposed Shungwaya Level IV Hospital site has limited ecological value as a wildlife habitat, with minimal vegetation cover and no known threatened or endangered biodiversity (flora and fauna) species, as confirmed by the baseline ecological assessment. Additionally, the site is not located within or adjacent to any protected areas, such as national parks or reserves, as defined under the *Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013*. However, construction activities could still result in localized impacts on biodiversity, particularly during site preparation and earthworks. The potential impacts include:

1. **Vegetation Loss**:
   - Site clearing, grading, and excavation will involve the removal of existing vegetation, primarily consisting of grasses, shrubs, and possibly a few scattered trees. This could lead to temporary loss of floral biodiversity and habitat for small fauna, such as insects, birds, or

small mammals, potentially affecting local ecosystem services like pollination and soil stabilization.

- Vegetation removal may also increase soil exposure, leading to erosion risks, which could indirectly impact flora in adjacent areas, contravening the biodiversity conservation objectives of *EMCA, Cap. 387*.

2. **Disturbance to Fauna**:
    - Construction activities, including noise, vibration, and heavy machinery operations, may temporarily displace small fauna (e.g., rodents, reptiles, or birds) that utilize the site or surrounding areas for foraging or nesting. While no endangered species are known to inhabit the site, such disturbances could disrupt local ecological interactions.
    - Improper waste management, such as littering or spills of hazardous materials (e.g., oils, fuels), could contaminate habitats and affect fauna health, violating *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*.
3. **Soil Disturbance and Ecosystem Disruption**:
    - Excavation and leveling activities will disturb the topsoil layer, potentially affecting soil-dwelling organisms (e.g., earthworms, microbial communities) that contribute to soil fertility and ecosystem health. This could lead to temporary degradation of soil ecological functions, as outlined in *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*.
    - Runoff from disturbed areas may carry sediments or pollutants into nearby ecosystems, potentially affecting aquatic flora and fauna if discharged into water bodies, contravening *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*.

While the biodiversity impacts are expected to be minimal due to the site's low ecological value, unmitigated construction activities could still result in localized environmental degradation, necessitating compliance with NEMA regulations and the *Biodiversity Regulations, 2006* to ensure no net loss of biodiversity.

Mitigation Measures

To mitigate potential impacts on biodiversity (flora and fauna) during the construction phase, the following measures will be implemented in compliance with NEMA regulations, including *EMCA, Cap. 387*, *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*, *Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013*, and the *Biodiversity Regulations, 2006*:

1. **Minimizing Vegetation Loss**:
    - Vegetation clearing and ground grading will be restricted to the approved work limits, as specified in the project design, to minimize disturbance to flora outside the construction footprint. This aligns with *Part II, Section 4* of the *Biodiversity Regulations, 2006*, which emphasizes the conservation of natural habitats.
    - Where possible, existing trees and shrubs will be preserved, particularly those on the site periphery, to maintain habitat continuity for small fauna and support ecosystem services like erosion control.

- The topsoil layer will be carefully stripped and stockpiled in designated areas protected from erosion and contamination, as outlined in the mitigation plan. Stockpiled soil will be covered with tarps or stabilized with temporary vegetation to prevent degradation and ensure its suitability for reuse in landscaping.

2. **Restoration and Revegetation**:
    - Post-construction, disturbed areas will be revegetated with native plant species, such as indigenous grasses, flowering plants, and shrubs, to restore floral biodiversity and enhance environmental quality, as required by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*. Species selection will be guided by a qualified ecologist to ensure compatibility with local ecological conditions.
    - Stockpiled topsoil will be reused for landscaping around paved areas, as specified in the project design, to promote soil fertility and support vegetation recovery. This aligns with the *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*, which encourages material reuse to minimize environmental impacts.
    - The hospital administration will establish a monitoring program to track the recovery of replanted vegetation, with quarterly inspections for at least one year post-construction to ensure successful establishment, as recommended by *Part III, Section 12* of the *Biodiversity Regulations, 2006*.
3. **Minimizing Fauna Disturbance**:
    - Construction activities will be scheduled to avoid peak breeding or nesting seasons for local fauna (e.g., birds), as determined by a pre-construction ecological survey, to minimize disturbance to wildlife, in line with the *Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013*.
    - Noise and vibration from machinery will be mitigated through the use of low-noise equipment and adherence to noise limits specified in the *EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009* (e.g., daytime noise levels not exceeding 60 dB(A) in mixed residential areas).
    - Temporary fencing or hoarding will be installed around the construction site to prevent fauna from entering active work zones, reducing the risk of injury or displacement, as outlined in the construction phase mitigation plan (Shungwaya Hospital Presentation, Page 28).
4. **Waste and Pollution Control**:
    - Solid and hazardous waste (e.g., construction debris, oils, fuels) will be managed in accordance with *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*. Waste will be segregated at source, stored in labeled containers, and collected by NEMA-licensed waste handlers to prevent habitat contamination.
    - Spill response kits will be available on-site to address accidental spills of hazardous materials promptly, preventing contamination of soil and water resources that could affect flora and fauna, as required by *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*.

- Runoff control measures, such as silt fences and sedimentation basins, will be implemented to prevent sediment-laden water from entering nearby ecosystems, aligning with the stormwater management plan (Shungwaya Hospital Presentation, Page 34).

5. **Monitoring and Compliance**:
    - A site-specific Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) will be developed, as mandated by *Part IV, Section 31* of the *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*. The ESMMP will include biodiversity monitoring to assess the impacts of construction activities on local flora and fauna.
    - Pre- and post-construction ecological surveys will be conducted by licensed environmental experts to document any changes in biodiversity, focusing on vegetation cover, soil biota, and fauna presence, as outlined in the baseline assessment methodology
    - Parameters such as vegetation cover percentage, species diversity (Shannon-Wiener Index >1.5), and soil microbial activity (e.g., microbial biomass carbon >200 mg/kg) will be monitored to ensure no significant biodiversity loss, in line with *Biodiversity Regulations, 2006*.
    - An environmental audit will be conducted post-construction to verify compliance with the ESMMP and ensure successful restoration of biodiversity, as required by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*.

By implementing these mitigation measures, the proponent will ensure minimal impact on biodiversity during the construction phase, aligning with NEMA's environmental standards, the *Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013*, and the sustainable development objectives of *Kenya Vision 2030* and the *UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. These measures will also support the project's goal of enhancing environmental quality through post-construction landscaping and vegetation restoration.

5.9.5 Traffic Density

The construction phase of the proposed Shungwaya Level IV Hospital is expected to increase traffic density in the surrounding area due to the movement of construction vehicles, delivery trucks, and worker transport. This could lead to localized congestion, safety risks, and environmental impacts, potentially conflicting with the *Traffic Act, Cap. 403*, the *EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014*, and the *EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009*. The key potential impacts include:

1. **Increased Traffic Congestion**:
    - The influx of heavy vehicles (e.g., trucks delivering construction materials such as cement, steel, and aggregates) and light vehicles (e.g., worker transport vans) will increase traffic volume on access roads to the project site. This could cause congestion, particularly during peak hours, affecting local commuters and businesses in the vicinity.
    - Narrow or poorly maintained access roads may exacerbate delays, leading to increased travel times and potential disruptions to community mobility, as noted in the project's baseline assessment
2. **Road Safety Risks**:

- The movement of heavy machinery and vehicles increases the risk of accidents, particularly for pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists using the same roads. This is a concern in areas with mixed traffic, including school zones or residential neighborhoods near the project site.
- Improper parking or staging of construction vehicles along access roads could obstruct traffic flow and create safety hazards, contravening *Part III, Section 42* of the *Traffic Act, Cap. 403*.

3. **Air Quality Impacts**:
    - Exhaust emissions from construction vehicles and machinery (e.g., diesel-powered trucks, excavators) may contribute to localized air pollution, increasing levels of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). This could degrade air quality, violating *EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014*, which set ambient air quality limits (e.g., PM10 < 50 µg/m³ annual mean).
4. **Noise and Vibration Impacts**:
    - The operation of heavy vehicles and machinery will generate noise and vibrations, potentially exceeding permissible limits (e.g., daytime noise levels of 60 dB(A) in mixed residential areas) as specified in the *EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009*. This could disturb nearby residents, schools, or other sensitive receptors.
5. **Road Infrastructure Damage**:
    - Frequent movement of heavy vehicles may accelerate wear and tear on local roads, particularly if they are not designed for heavy loads. This could lead to potholes, surface cracking, or structural damage, increasing maintenance costs for local authorities and affecting road usability.

These impacts, if unmitigated, could disrupt community activities, compromise road safety, and lead to non-compliance with NEMA regulations, undermining the sustainable development objectives of *Kenya Vision 2030* and the *UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*.

Mitigation Measures

To mitigate the potential impacts of increased traffic density during the construction phase, the following measures will be implemented in compliance with NEMA regulations, the *Traffic Act, Cap. 403*, *EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014*, *EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009*, and other relevant legal frameworks:

1. **Traffic Management Plan**:
    - A site-specific Traffic Management Plan (TMP) will be developed and implemented, as recommended by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*. The TMP will outline strategies to minimize traffic disruptions, including:

- **Scheduling Deliveries**: Construction material deliveries and heavy vehicle movements will be scheduled during off-peak hours (e.g., 9:00 AM–12:00 PM or 2:00 PM–5:00 PM) to avoid peak traffic periods, reducing congestion on access roads.
- **Route Optimization**: Designated routes for construction vehicles will be established in consultation with local traffic authorities to avoid narrow or sensitive roads (e.g., near schools or residential areas), ensuring compliance with *Part III, Section 42* of the *Traffic Act, Cap. 403*.
- **Signage and Traffic Control**: Clear signage, including speed limits, directional arrows, and warning signs, will be installed at the site entrance and along access roads to guide traffic and enhance safety. Temporary traffic marshals will be deployed during peak construction activities to manage vehicle movements and prevent congestion.

2. **Road Safety Measures**:
    - All construction vehicles will be operated by licensed drivers trained in safe driving practices, as required by the *Traffic Act, Cap. 403*. Vehicles will be fitted with reflective markings and warning lights to enhance visibility, particularly during early morning or evening operations.
    - Pedestrian pathways and crossings will be clearly demarcated near the construction site to ensure safe passage for local residents, cyclists, and schoolchildren, aligning with *Part IV, Section 69* of the *Traffic Act, Cap. 403*.
    - Construction vehicles will be parked within the hoarded site or designated staging areas to avoid obstructing public roads, as specified in the construction phase mitigation plan
3. **Air Quality Management**:
    - Construction vehicles and machinery will be regularly maintained to minimize exhaust emissions, ensuring compliance with *EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014*. Only vehicles meeting emission standards (e.g., Euro 3 or higher for diesel engines) will be used.
    - Dust suppression measures, such as water sprinkling on access roads and material stockpiles, will be implemented to reduce fugitive dust emissions, maintaining PM10 levels below 50 µg/m³, as required by *Regulation 6* of the *EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014*.
    - Idling of vehicles will be minimized through strict enforcement of a "no-idling" policy, reducing unnecessary emissions and fuel consumption.
4. **Noise and Vibration Control**:
    - Construction vehicle operations will adhere to noise limits specified in the *EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009* (e.g., daytime noise levels not exceeding 60 dB(A) in mixed residential areas). Low-noise equipment and mufflers will be used where feasible.

- Heavy vehicle movements will be restricted to daytime hours (7:00 AM–6:00 PM) to minimize disturbance to nearby residents, as recommended in the construction phase mitigation plan
- Vibration-generating activities (e.g., operation of heavy machinery) will be monitored to ensure compliance with permissible vibration levels (e.g., peak particle velocity < 5 mm/s for residential areas), as outlined in *Regulation 12* of the *EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009*.

5. **Road Infrastructure Protection**:
    - The contractor will conduct a pre-construction assessment of local road conditions in collaboration with local authorities to identify roads requiring reinforcement or maintenance prior to heavy vehicle use, as recommended by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*.
    - Where necessary, temporary road reinforcements (e.g., gravel or asphalt overlays) will be applied to access roads to withstand heavy loads, minimizing damage to infrastructure.
    - Post-construction, the contractor will repair any road damage caused by construction activities, ensuring restoration to pre-construction conditions, in line with the proponent's environmental responsibility under *EMCA, Cap. 387*.
6. **Monitoring and Compliance**:
    - A site-specific Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) will be developed, as required by *Part IV, Section 31* of the *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*. The ESMMP will include regular monitoring of traffic density, air quality, and noise levels to assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures.
    - Key parameters, such as traffic volume (vehicles per hour), PM10 levels (<50 µg/m³), and noise levels (<60 dB(A) daytime), will be monitored, as outlined in the baseline assessment methodology (Issues_Tor_Addressed09.pdf, Page 14).
    - An environmental audit will be conducted post-construction by licensed environmental experts to verify compliance with the ESMMP and ensure no residual traffic-related impacts, as mandated by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*.
    - The contractor will maintain records of vehicle movements, maintenance schedules, and incident reports (e.g., accidents, spills) to ensure transparency and compliance with NEMA's reporting requirements.

By implementing these mitigation measures, the proponent will minimize the impacts of increased traffic density during the construction phase, ensuring compliance with NEMA's environmental standards, the *Traffic Act, Cap. 403*, and the sustainable development objectives of *Kenya Vision 2030* and the *UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. These measures will also support safe and efficient traffic management, reducing disruptions to the local community.

5.9.6 Air Pollution

Project construction activities involving ground excavations and leveling are likely to generate dust and gaseous emissions due to the operation of heavy construction machinery that could cause breathing problems to the project personnel and nearby residents. Also, occasional odors resulting from construction activities (welding, hot roofing, paving, etc.) could contribute to air pollution. These impacts would cease after the project construction activities are completed.

Mitigation measures:

1. A part of the contractor's plan will be to provide protective equipment, such as gas masks, to the project personnel. The construction material should be handled in a way that minimizes the occurrence of fugitive dust to the extent possible. The population density around the project area ranges from low to moderate, and most residential premises are located far away from the project construction site.
2. Appropriate dust control measures, such as minimizing the amount of ground disturbance, material handling, and water use for dust suppression, will be used to reduce the amount of dust and particulate matter produced during the construction activities.

5.9.7 Noise Pollution Impact

The project construction activities involving operation of heavy equipment for ground preparation, construction of building structure and movement of heavy machinery during the transportation of construction materials and medical equipment will cause temporary increase of noise levels in the project site. During the project construction stage, the noise levels at the project site and adjacent areas would be expected to be higher than those normally occurring in the project area. However, the noise levels experienced during the construction phase should return to the normal level after completion of project construction activities.

Mitigation measures:

1. Machinery should be maintained regularly to reduce noise resulting from friction.
2. There should not be unnecessary horning of the involved machinery.
3. Sensitize drivers of construction machinery on effects of noise.
4. Maintain operation equipment.
5. Operation activities to be restricted to day time (0800hrs to 1700hrs on weekdays and 0800hrs – 1300hrs on Saturdays).
6. Workers in the vicinity of high-level noise to wear safety and protective gears
7. Provide barriers such as walls around site boundaries to provide some buffer against noise propagation.
8. The proponent should endeavor to comply with Noise Regulations (Legal Notice No. 61 of 2009).
9. The proponent should register the site as a workplace with the Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH).
10. Insulation against noise should be applied where applicable.
11. Locate noisy machineries away from residential areas.

12. Use of noise barriers where appropriate.

5.9.8 Human Health and Safety Impact

Construction activities pose significant health and safety risks to construction workers, site visitors, and nearby residents. These activities involve the use of heavy machinery, hazardous materials, and physical labor, which could lead to accidents, injuries, or health hazards if not properly managed. Failure to mitigate these risks could result in non-compliance with the *Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007* (OSHA), *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*, and *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*. The key potential impacts include:

1. **Physical Injuries and Accidents**:
    - Construction activities such as excavation, lifting heavy materials, and operating machinery (e.g., cranes, excavators) pose risks of falls, collisions, or equipment-related injuries to workers. These risks are heightened in the absence of proper safety protocols, as outlined in *Part VI, Section 59* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
    - Pedestrians and residents near the site may be at risk from construction vehicles or falling debris, particularly if the site is not adequately secured, potentially contravening *Part III, Section 42* of the *Traffic Act, Cap. 403*.
2. **Exposure to Hazardous Substances**:
    - Workers may be exposed to hazardous materials, including dust (e.g., silica from concrete cutting), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from paints and solvents, and hydrocarbons from fuel or oil spills. Inhalation or dermal contact with these substances could cause respiratory issues, skin irritation, or long-term health effects, violating *Part VII, Section 81* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
    - Improper handling or disposal of hazardous waste (e.g., lead-based paints, oils) could contaminate the site, posing risks to workers and nearby residents through soil or water exposure, as prohibited by *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*.
3. **Noise and Vibration Hazards**:
    - Construction activities, including pile driving, excavation, and vehicle operations, will generate noise and vibrations that may exceed permissible limits (e.g., daytime noise levels of 60 dB(A) in mixed residential areas) as specified in the *EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009*. Prolonged exposure to high noise levels could cause hearing impairment among workers, while vibrations may pose risks to structural safety or worker health.
4. **Sanitation and Public Health Risks**:
    - Inadequate sanitation facilities for workers could lead to improper disposal of human waste, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases (e.g., cholera, dysentery) for both workers and nearby communities, contravening the *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*.
    - Poor site housekeeping, such as littering or accumulation of debris, could create breeding grounds for vectors (e.g., mosquitoes, rodents), posing public health risks.

5. **Emergency Preparedness Deficiencies**:
    - Without adequate emergency response measures, such as first aid kits or evacuation plans, minor incidents (e.g., cuts, burns) could escalate, and major incidents (e.g., fires, structural collapses) could result in severe injuries or fatalities, violating *Part IX, Section 77* of the *OSHA, 2007*.

These impacts, if unmitigated, could compromise the health and safety of workers and nearby residents, lead to legal non-compliance, and undermine the sustainable development objectives of *Kenya Vision 2030* and the *UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*.

Mitigation Measures

To mitigate the potential human health and safety impacts during the construction phase, the following measures will be implemented in compliance with NEMA regulations, including *EMCA, Cap. 387*, *OSHA, 2007*, *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*, *EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009*, and *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*:

1. **Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**:
    - All construction personnel will be provided with appropriate PPE, including steel-toed boots, impermeable coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, safety helmets, high-visibility vests, dust masks (e.g., N95 respirators for silica dust), and gas masks where necessary (e.g., for VOC exposure). PPE will comply with *Part VII, Section 81* of the *OSHA, 2007,* and be inspected regularly to ensure functionality.
    - Workers will receive training on the proper use, maintenance, and storage of PPE, as required by *Part VI, section 61* of the *OSHA, 2007*, to ensure effective protection against hazards such as dust, chemicals, and physical injuries.
2. **Emergency Preparedness and First Aid**:
    - Fully stocked first aid kits will be provided in every project office and construction vehicle, as specified in *Part IX, Section 77* of the *OSHA, 2007*. Kits will include bandages, antiseptics, burn dressings, and other essentials, with trained first aid personnel available on-site at all times.
    - An emergency response plan will be developed, including evacuation procedures, emergency contact numbers, and designated assembly points, as mandated by *Part IX, Section 78* of the *OSHA, 2007*. Regular drills will be conducted to ensure worker preparedness.
    - Firefighting equipment, such as extinguishers (CO2 and dry powder) and fire blankets, will be strategically placed on-site to address potential fire hazards, in compliance with *Part IX, Section 79* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
3. **Hazardous Waste Management**:
    - Hazardous waste (e.g., lead-based paints, solvents, oils) will be managed in accordance with *Legal Notice No. 121: EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*. This includes:

- **Storage**: Hazardous waste will be stored in secure, labeled containers within bunded areas with impermeable linings (e.g., concrete with epoxy coating) to prevent leaks or spills, as required by *Regulation 7*.
- **Disposal**: Hazardous waste will be collected and disposed of by NEMA-licensed waste handlers at designated facilities, ensuring environmentally sound management and compliance with the *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*.
- **Documentation**: A waste tracking system will be implemented to monitor the generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, accompanied by Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), as mandated by *Regulation 4(2)*.

- Spill response kits, including absorbent materials and containment booms, will be available on-site to address accidental spills promptly, preventing exposure to workers and residents, in line with *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*.

4. **Noise and Vibration Control**:
   - Noise-generating activities (e.g., pile driving, excavation) will be restricted to daytime hours (7:00 AM–6:00 PM) to minimize disturbance to nearby residents, as specified in the *EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009*. Noise levels will be maintained below 60 dB(A) in mixed residential areas.
   - Low-noise equipment and machinery fitted with silencers or mufflers will be used to reduce noise emissions, as recommended in the construction phase mitigation plan
   - Vibration monitoring will be conducted during high-impact activities (e.g., pile driving) to ensure compliance with permissible limits (e.g., peak particle velocity < 5 mm/s for residential areas), as outlined in *Regulation 12* of the *EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009*.
   - Workers exposed to high noise levels (e.g., >85 dB(A)) will be provided with ear protection (e.g., earplugs or earmuffs), as required by *Part VII, Section 81* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
5. **Sanitation and Public Health**:
   - Temporary eco-toilets will be provided for workers, with a minimum ratio of one toilet per 25 workers, as required by *Part VI, Section 67* of the *OSHA, 2007,* and *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*. Waste from these facilities will be collected and disposed of by NEMA-licensed waste handlers to prevent contamination and vector breeding.
   - Potable water will be provided on-site for drinking and hygiene purposes, stored in clean, covered containers to prevent contamination, in compliance with *Part VI, Section 64* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
   - Regular site housekeeping will be enforced to prevent littering and debris accumulation, reducing the risk of vector breeding (e.g., mosquitoes, rodents), as mandated by *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*.

6. **Site Security and Access Control**:
    - The construction site will be fully hoarded with secure fencing to prevent unauthorized access and protect nearby residents from hazards such as falling debris or vehicle movements, as specified in the construction phase mitigation plan
    - Warning signs and barriers will be installed at the site entrance and along access roads to alert pedestrians and motorists of construction activities, ensuring compliance with *Part III, Section 42* of the *Traffic Act, Cap. 403*.
7. **Training and Awareness**:
    - All workers will receive health and safety training prior to commencing work, covering topics such as PPE use, hazard identification, emergency response, and safe handling of hazardous materials, as required by *Part VI, Section 61* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
    - Daily safety briefings (toolbox talks) will be conducted to reinforce safe work practices and address site-specific hazards, ensuring ongoing awareness and compliance.
8. **Monitoring and Compliance**:
    - A site-specific Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) will be developed, as required by *Part IV, Section 31* of the *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*. The ESMMP will include regular health and safety audits to verify compliance with mitigation measures.
    - Key parameters, such as incident rates, noise levels (<60 dB(A) daytime), air quality (e.g., PM10 <50 µg/m³), and hazardous waste management records, will be monitored, as outlined in the baseline assessment methodology (Issues_Tor_Addressed09.pdf, Page 14).
    - An environmental and safety audit will be conducted post-construction by licensed experts to ensure no residual health and safety impacts, as mandated by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003,* and *Part XII, Section 99* of the *OSHA, 2007*.

By implementing these mitigation measures, the proponent will minimize health and safety risks during the construction phase, ensuring compliance with NEMA's environmental standards, the *OSHA, 2007*, and the sustainable development objectives of *Kenya Vision 2030* and the *UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. These measures will safeguard workers, visitors, and nearby residents while promoting a safe and healthy construction environment.

5.10 Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts During Operation Phase

5.10.1 General Hospital Medical Waste

During the operation phase, the Shungwaya Level IV Hospital will generate significant quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous medical waste, including used cotton and bandages, tested medical specimens, expired drugs, used syringes and needles, human waste, and other potentially infectious materials. Improper management of these wastes could lead to environmental and public health risks, potentially contravening the *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*, the *Sustainable Waste*

Management Act, 2022, and WHO guidelines on safe management of healthcare waste. The key potential impacts include:

1. **Environmental Contamination**:
    - Hazardous medical waste, such as sharps, infectious waste, and chemical residues (e.g., disinfectants, expired pharmaceuticals), if improperly disposed of, could contaminate soil and groundwater, violating *Part II, Section 4* of the *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*. Accidental chemical spills (e.g., formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde) could further exacerbate soil and water pollution, affecting local ecosystems.
    - Improper incineration or disposal of medical waste could release toxic pollutants, such as dioxins and furans, into the air, contravening *EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014* (e.g., dioxin emissions <0.1 ng TEQ/Nm³).
2. **Public Health Risks**:
    - Inadequate handling or disposal of infectious waste (e.g., used bandages, syringes) could expose hospital staff, waste handlers, and nearby residents to pathogens, including blood-borne viruses (e.g., Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV), as noted in the provided context. This poses risks of disease transmission, violating *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*.
    - Uncontrolled disposal of medical waste in open areas could attract vectors (e.g., rodents, insects), increasing the risk of diseases such as cholera or plague.
3. **Occupational Health Hazards**:
    - Hospital staff and contracted waste handlers may face occupational risks from exposure to sharps, infectious waste, or chemical spills during waste handling, potentially leading to injuries or infections, as outlined in *Part VII, Section 81* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
    - Improper storage of hazardous waste on-site could lead to accidental exposure, particularly if storage areas are not secured or labeled, contravening *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*.

These impacts could undermine the hospital's compliance with NEMA regulations and WHO standards, posing risks to environmental sustainability and public health, and conflicting with *Kenya Vision 2030* and the *UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*.

Mitigation Measures

To mitigate the impacts of medical waste generation during the operation phase, the following measures will be implemented in compliance with *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*, *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*, WHO's *Safe Management of Wastes from Health-Care Activities* (2014), and *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*:

1. **Waste Identification and Segregation**:
    - Medical waste will be segregated at the point of generation into categories (e.g., infectious, sharps, pharmaceutical, chemical, non-hazardous) using color-coded bins and bags as per WHO guidelines and *Regulation 5* of the *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*. For example:
        - **Yellow bins** for infectious waste (e.g., used bandages, swabs).

        - **Red bins** for sharps (e.g., needles, scalpels).
        - **Black bins** for non-hazardous waste (e.g., general waste).
    - All waste containers will be clearly labeled with biohazard symbols and accompanied by Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazardous materials, ensuring compliance with *Regulation 4(2)*.
2. **Safe Storage and Handling**:
    - Hazardous medical waste will be stored in secure, leak-proof, and puncture-resistant containers within a designated, lockable waste storage area equipped with impermeable flooring and secondary containment systems, as required by *Regulation 7* of the *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*. Storage areas will be ventilated and protected from the weather to prevent contamination.
    - Temporary storage will not exceed 48 hours, and waste will be collected daily by NEMA-licensed waste handlers to minimize on-site risks, as specified in the *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*.
    - Staff will be trained on safe handling practices, including the use of appropriate PPE (e.g., gloves, gowns, masks), as mandated by *Part VII, Section 81* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
3. **Contracted Waste Disposal**:
    - All medical waste will be collected, transported, and disposed of by NEMA-licensed waste handlers to approved treatment facilities (e.g., licensed incinerators or autoclaves), ensuring compliance with *Regulation 7* and WHO standards. No on-site waste processing (e.g., incineration) will occur, except for temporary holding, as noted in the project design
    - A waste tracking system will be implemented to document the chain of custody from generation to final disposal, ensuring traceability and compliance with *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*.
4. **Spill Prevention and Response**:
    - Chemical spill kits, including absorbent materials and neutralizing agents, will be available in all areas where hazardous chemicals (e.g., disinfectants, preservatives) are used or stored, as required by *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*.
    - A spill response protocol will be established, including immediate containment, cleanup, and reporting procedures, to prevent soil or water contamination from accidental spills, aligning with the *Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022*.
5. **Monitoring and Compliance**:
    - A hospital-specific Waste Management Plan (WMP) will be developed, as required by *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*. The WMP will include regular audits of waste generation, segregation, storage, and disposal practices.
    - Key parameters, such as waste volume (kg/day), segregation compliance rate (>95%), and storage conditions (e.g., temperature <25°C for infectious waste), will be monitored, as outlined in the baseline assessment methodology (Issues_Tor_Addressed09.pdf, Page 16).

- Annual environmental audits will be conducted by licensed experts to verify compliance with the WMP and NEMA regulations, as mandated by *Part IV, Section 31* of the *EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003*.

5.10. 2 Handling Remains/Bodies

The handling of human remains during the operation phase poses occupational and public health risks due to the potential for transmission of infectious agents, including blood-borne viruses (e.g., Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV), enteric pathogens, and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The hospital's design includes a temporary holding area for up to four bodies for a maximum of 24 hours (Shungwaya Hospital Presentation, Page 18), but improper handling could lead to the following impacts:

1. **Infectious Disease Transmission**:
   - Direct contact with deceased bodies or body fluids could expose medical staff to pathogens, particularly if universal precautions are not followed, as noted in the provided context. This violates *Part VII, Section 81* of the *OSHA, 2007,* and *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*.
   - Pathogens such as *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* can remain viable in corpses, posing risks of tuberculosis transmission, especially in poorly ventilated areas.
2. **Psychological and Occupational Stress**:
   - Routine handling of remains may cause psychological stress among staff, potentially affecting their mental health and productivity, as outlined in *Part VI, Section 61* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
3. **Environmental Contamination**:
   - Improper handling or leakage of body fluids during temporary storage or transport could contaminate the hospital environment, posing risks to staff, patients, and visitors, and violating *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*.

Mitigation Measures

1. **Safe Handling Procedures**:
   - Staff handling remains will follow WHO's *Infection Prevention and Control* guidelines and *Part VII, Section 81* of the *OSHA, 2007*, using appropriate PPE (e.g., impervious gowns, PVC gloves, face shields, and head covers) to prevent exposure to blood or body fluids.
   - Remains will be placed in leak-proof plastic burial pouches or zip-lock bags immediately after death to contain body fluids, as recommended by WHO and the provided context.
2. **Temporary & Extended Storage**:
   - The body holding area will be equipped with refrigeration units maintained at 2–4°C to preserve remains until pick up, minimizing pathogen viability, as specified in the project design
   - The holding area will have impermeable flooring, proper ventilation, and regular disinfection to prevent contamination, in compliance with the *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*.

- The morgue will have a dedicated access point, separate from the main hospital entrance and isolated from areas commonly used by patients and visitors.

3. **Staff Training**:
    - All staff involved in handling remains will receive training on safe handling, infection control, and emergency procedures, as required by *Part VI, Section 61* of the *OSHA, 2007*. Training will cover pathogen risks, PPE use, and psychological support to mitigate stress.

5.10.3 Blood-Borne Viruses

The operation phase involves handling blood and other potentially infectious materials (OPIM), posing risks of blood-borne virus transmission (e.g., Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV) to staff, patients, and visitors. The provided context highlights that HIV can remain infectious in corpses for up to 16 days at 20°C, increasing exposure risks during handling. Key impacts include:

1. **Occupational Exposure**:
    - Staff may be exposed through needlestick injuries, mucous membrane splashes, or contact with non-intact skin, particularly during procedures involving sharps or body fluids, violating *Part VII, Section 81* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
    - Unvaccinated staff are at higher risk of Hepatitis B infection, which has a transmission rate of 6–30% per exposure, as noted in WHO guidelines.
2. **Public Health Risks**:
    - Improper disposal of contaminated materials (e.g., sharps, bandages) could expose waste handlers or the community to blood-borne pathogens, contravening the *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*.
3. **Environmental Contamination**:
    - Leakage of blood or OPIM from improperly managed waste could contaminate the hospital environment, posing risks to patients and visitors, and violating *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*.

Mitigation Measures

1. **Universal Precautions**:
    - All blood and OPIM will be treated as potentially infectious, as per WHO's *Standard Precautions in Health Care* and the provided context. Staff will use appropriate PPE (e.g., PVC gloves, surgical masks, face shields) during procedures involving blood or OPIM.
    - Handwashing with warm water and soap will be mandatory after contact with blood/OPIM or after removing gloves, as outlined in *Part VI, Section 64* of the *OSHA, 2007*. Waterless antiseptic hand cleansers will be available when handwashing facilities are not accessible.
2. **Sharps Management**:
    - Sharps (e.g., needles, scalpels) will be placed in puncture-resistant, color-coded red containers immediately after use, as required by *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006,* and WHO guidelines. Containers will be sealed when three-quarters full and collected by licensed waste handlers.

- Mechanical tools (e.g., brushes, scoops) will be used to clean up broken glass or other sharps, avoiding direct handling, as noted in the provided context.

3. **Immunization and Medical Surveillance**:
    - All medical staff will be offered Hepatitis B vaccination (70–80% effective within one week of exposure) and tetanus immunization, as mandated by *Part VII, Section 82* of the *OSHA, 2007,* and the provided context.
    - A medical surveillance program will include annual tuberculin skin tests and screening for communicable diseases (e.g., Hepatitis C, HIV), with appropriate treatment provided, as outlined in *Part XII, Section 99* of the *OSHA, 2007*.

5.10.4 Handling Hazardous Waste

All medical waste, both hazardous and non-hazardous, will be collected by contracted waste handlers. None of the waste will be disposed of on-site. Before collection for disposal, all wastes will be properly collected and handled as per the recommended procedures.

Table 7-Waste Management Matrix

S/N	Type of waste	Definition	Proposed management/ treatment technique
1	**Pathological waste/Anatomical waste**	This waste includes tissues, body parts, organs, human fetuses, bodily fluids, and blood.	Will be collected and segregated at the generation source in red colored non-chlorinated bags, which will have the address and license of the common waste treatment facility provider, and will be stored in Biomed waste storage room for further disposal as per NEMA guidelines. **Treatment:** Incineration or Plasma Pyrolysis, or deep burial. As per local guidelines and norms.
2	**Infectious and Potentially Infectious waste**	Cultures and stocks of infectious agents from laboratory work, waste from infected patients in isolation wards, waste that has been in contact with infected patients undergoing hemodialysis, waste that has been in contact with animals inoculated and suffering from an infectious disease, and waste from surgery and autopsies on patients with infectious diseases. Infectious waste includes sufficient concentration or quantities that exposure to it could cause disease.	Will be collected and segregated at generation /source in red colored non-chlorinated bags, which will have the address and license number of the common waste treatment facility provider and will be stored in Biomed waste storage room for further disposal as per NEMA guidelines. **Treatment:** Pre-treat to sterilize with non-chlorinated chemicals on-site as per World Health Organisation guidelines thereafter transfer for Incineration.
3	**Chemical waste**	discarded chemicals in solid, liquid, and gaseous forms, for instance, from diagnostic and experimental work, housekeeping, disinfecting procedures and cleaning.	Will be collected and segregated at generation /source in yellow colored non chlorinated bags, which will have address and license number of the common waste treatment and will

			be stored in Biomed waste storage room for further disposal as per NEMA guidelines. **Treatment:** Disposed of by incineration or Plasma Pyrolysis or Encapsulation in hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility. As per local guidelines and norms.
4	**Radioactive waste**	Radioactive waste comprises solid, liquid, and gaseous material contaminated with radionuclides generated from in vitro analysis of body tissues and fluid, in vivo body organ imaging, tumor localization, and therapeutic process. All radioactive waste can be considered to be hazardous.	Radioactive waste to be stored in approved bags and containers. The waste to be handed over to authorized common treatment facility for further disposal. Bags to store such waste (item #12788 or 11237), Boxes (item #17775) and Carboys (item# 65863W) are available from Lab Safety Supply (www.labsafety.com) Storage is by means of Radioactive decay by storing for a longer period & to be handed over to authorized storage companies. **Treatment:** At the time of Release into the Sanitary Sewerage system it will ensure that the waste is readily soluble or dispersible in water. Other treatment options will include Incineration, Shallow burial and Deep burial and transfer to authorized vendors for further treatment per local guidelines.

			Appropriate design and detailing of the radiology and imaging premises to avoid leakages
5	**Pharmaceutical/medicinal waste**	This kind of waste contains pharmaceutical products, chemicals, drugs that have been returned from wards, have been spilled, are contaminated or out-dated, and many items which are to be discarded because they are no longer required.	A) To be collected and segregated at generation /source in Yellow colored non chlorinated bags, which will have the address of the common waste treatment facility provider and the license number and will be stored in the Biomed waste storage room. For further disposable as per NEMA guidelines. B) Near expiry medicines will be returned to the Pharma & poisonous board, which will be destroyed as per the regulations. **Treatment:** Expired `cytotoxic drugs and items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs to be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for incineration at temperature >1200 0C or to common bio-medical waste treatment facility or hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility for incineration at >12000C Or Encapsulation or Plasma Pyrolysis at >12000C. All other discarded medicines shall be either sent back to the manufacturer or disposed by incineration.

6	**Sharps**	Sharps include syringes, needles, saws, scalpels, blades, broken glass, nails, and other items that could cause a cut or puncture to human skin.	To be collected in Yellow coloured Puncture proof, Leak proof, tamper proof containers and will be stored in Biomed waste storage room for further disposal as per NEMA guidelines. **Treatment:** Incineration
7	**Pressurized containers**	Include inert gas or innocuous aerosol cans that probably explode if incinerated or accidentally punctured	Will be collected and stored and destroyed as per Pharma and poisonous board regulations. The safest way to dispose of empty or partially full hazardous waste aerosol cans is to bring them to an approved collection site for hazardous waste. All cans to be handed over to the waste disposer to empty and sent for recycling.
8	**Waste with heavy metal content**	This category includes waste containing Mercury, Cadmium, Lead, and drugs containing arsenic among others.	The proposed hospital is non-mercury The lead aprons no longer used in the hospital will be handed over to the original supplier with proper documentation for further treatment after their life span. To have MoU with the vendor & hand it over to the environmental board identified/authorized vendor for further process.

9	**General solid waste**	Refers to waste generated from offices, kitchens, packaging material and from stores. It is similar to domestic waste.	General waste to be collected in Black colored bags and to be stored and handed over to a local municipal authorized vendor for further disposal. Kitchen wet waste: All kitchen waste will be collected & shall be treated in Organic Waste Converter (OWC), and the compost can be used for landscape/gardening purposes.
10	**Liquid waste**	Consists of sewage and domestic wastewater	Waste will be collected in a separate tank, there Pretreatment will be done by means of Effluent treatment plant (ETP) – by adding Sodium-hypochlorite and neutralizing before discharging into regular Sewage treatment plant for normal process.

5.10.5 Occupational Safety and Staff Management

Regarding occupational and general safety, staff will face various occupational health and safety risks due to the handling of patients, medical waste, human remains, and hazardous substances. These activities could expose staff to physical, biological, chemical, and ergonomic hazards, potentially leading to injuries, infections, or long-term health effects if not properly managed. Failure to address these risks could result in non-compliance with the *Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007* (OSHA), *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*, *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*, and WHO's *Standard Precautions in Health Care*. The key potential impacts include:

1. **Biological Hazards**:
    - Staff handling patients, blood, or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) may be exposed to blood-borne pathogens (e.g., Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV) or airborne pathogens (e.g., *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*), particularly during invasive procedures or handling of remains. This could lead to infections, as noted in the provided context, violating *Part VII, Section 81* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
    - Improper management of medical waste, such as sharps or infectious materials, increases the risk of needlestick injuries or pathogen exposure, contravening *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*.
2. **Chemical Hazards**:
    - Exposure to disinfectants (e.g., sodium hypochlorite, glutaraldehyde), pharmaceuticals, or preservation chemicals (e.g., formaldehyde) during cleaning, sterilization, or morgue operations could cause respiratory irritation, dermatitis, or chronic health effects, as outlined in *Part VII, Section 81* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
    - Accidental spills of hazardous chemicals could contaminate the workplace, posing risks to staff and patients, and violating *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*.
3. **Physical and Ergonomic Hazards**:
    - Staff may face risks of musculoskeletal injuries from repetitive tasks, lifting heavy patients, or prolonged standing, particularly in wards or operating theaters, as noted in *Part VI, Section 59* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
    - Slips, trips, and falls due to wet floors, cluttered workspaces, or inadequate lighting could lead to injuries, contravening *Part VI, Section 60* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
4. **Psychological Stress**:
    - Routine handling of critically ill patients, deceased bodies, or high-pressure situations may cause psychological stress or burnout among staff, impacting mental health and productivity, as outlined in *Part VI, Section 61* of the *OSHA, 2007*.

5. **Emergency Preparedness Deficiencies**:
    - Inadequate fire safety measures, evacuation plans, or emergency response protocols could exacerbate risks during incidents such as fires, chemical spills, or power outages, violating *Part IX, Section 78* of the *OSHA, 2007*.

These impacts could compromise staff safety, patient care quality, and environmental sustainability, undermining compliance with NEMA regulations, WHO guidelines, and the sustainable development objectives of *Kenya Vision 2030* and the *UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*.

Mitigation Measures to be Adhered to by Staff

To mitigate occupational safety and health risks during the operation phase, the following measures will be implemented, building on the provided workplace controls and ensuring compliance with *OSHA, 2007*, *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*, *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*, *EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006*, and WHO's *Safe Management of Wastes from Health-Care Activities* (2014) and *Standard Precautions in Health Care*.

1. **Comprehensive Staff Training**
    - All staff will undergo mandatory induction and regular refresher training on occupational safety, infection prevention, and emergency response, as required by *Part VI, Section 61* of the *OSHA, 2007*. Training will cover:
        - Safe handling of blood, OPIM, and medical waste, including segregation and disposal procedures per *EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006*.
        - Proper use, maintenance, and disposal of PPE, including fitting and removal techniques to prevent contamination.
        - Chemical safety, including handling, storage, and spill response, with reference to Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), as mandated by *Part VII, Section 81* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
        - Ergonomic practices to prevent musculoskeletal injuries, such as proper lifting techniques and workstation adjustments.
        - Psychological first aid and stress management to support mental health, particularly for staff handling remains or critical cases.
    - Training records will be maintained, and competency assessments will be conducted biannually to ensure adherence to WHO guidelines and *OSHA, 2007* requirements.
2. **Workplace Safety Infrastructure**
    - The hospital will be equipped with safety infrastructure to minimize hazards, including:
        - **Ventilation Systems**: High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration and negative pressure rooms in areas handling infectious patients or remains (e.g., temporary morgue) to reduce airborne pathogen transmission, as recommended by WHO's *Infection Prevention and Control* guidelines.

- **Lighting and Flooring**: Adequate lighting (≥300 lux in clinical areas) and non-slip flooring will be installed to prevent slips, trips, and falls, as required by *Part VI, Section 60* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
- **Fire Safety**: Fire extinguishers (CO2 and dry powder), smoke detectors, and clearly marked evacuation routes will be installed, with regular fire drills conducted, as mandated by *Part IX, Section 79* of the *OSHA, 2007*.

- Emergency exits and assembly points will be clearly signposted, and access will be kept unobstructed, ensuring compliance with Part IX, Section 78 of the OSHA, 2007.

3. Ergonomic and Physical Hazard Mitigation

- Ergonomic assessments will be conducted for workstations, particularly in operating theaters, laboratories, and wards, to minimize repetitive strain injuries, as required by Part VI, Section 59 of the OSHA, 2007. Adjustable chairs, patient lifting devices, and anti-fatigue mats will be provided.
- Manual handling tasks will be minimized through the use of mechanical aids (e.g., patient hoists, trolleys), and staff will be trained on safe lifting techniques to reduce musculoskeletal injuries.
- Regular maintenance of equipment (e.g., autoclaves, diagnostic machines) will be conducted to prevent malfunctions that could cause physical injuries, as mandated by Part VIII, Section 87 of the OSHA, 2007.

4. Chemical Safety Management

- All chemicals (e.g., disinfectants, preservatives) will be stored in secure, labeled cabinets with proper ventilation, as required by Part VII, Section 81 of the OSHA, 2007. Spill kits containing absorbent materials, neutralizing agents, and PPE will be available in all relevant areas.
- Chemical exposure will be monitored, with air sampling for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and formaldehyde (<0.1 ppm annual average) to ensure compliance with EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014.
- Staff will follow manufacturer instructions and MSDS for safe chemical use, with spill response training provided to minimize environmental and health risks, as per EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006.

5. Medical Surveillance and Immunization

- A medical surveillance program will be implemented, including:
  - Annual tuberculin skin tests to screen for tuberculosis, as required by *Part XII, Section 99* of the *OSHA, 2007*.
  - Screening for blood-borne viruses (e.g., Hepatitis C, HIV) with appropriate treatment and follow-up, as noted in the provided context.
  - Mandatory Hepatitis B vaccination (70–80% effective within one week of exposure) and tetanus immunization for all clinical staff, as mandated by *Part VII, Section 82* of the *OSHA, 2007*.

- Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) protocols will be established for needlestick injuries or blood/OPIM exposure, with immediate access to medical evaluation and treatment, aligning with WHO guidelines.

6. **Psychological Support and Staff Welfare**
    - A staff wellness program will be established to address psychological stress, including access to counseling services and peer support groups, as recommended by Part VI, Section 61 of the OSHA, 2007.
    - Regular breaks and shift rotations will be implemented to reduce fatigue and burnout, particularly for staff in high-stress areas (e.g., intensive care, morgue).
    - A confidential reporting system for workplace incidents or concerns will be established to promote a culture of safety and accountability.
7. **Monitoring and Compliance**
    - A hospital-specific Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP) will be developed, as required by Part IV, Section 31 of the EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003. The OHSP will include:
        - Regular safety audits to verify compliance with workplace controls, PPE usage, and waste management practices.
        - Monitoring of key parameters, such as incident rates, air quality (e.g., PM2.5 <25 µg/m³, VOCs <0.1 ppm), and noise levels (<50 dB(A) in clinical areas), as outlined in the baseline assessment methodology (Issues_Tor_Addressed09.pdf, Page 14).
    - Annual environmental and safety audits will be conducted by licensed experts to ensure compliance with NEMA regulations, OSHA, 2007, and WHO guidelines, as mandated by EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003.
    - Incident reports, including near-misses, injuries, or exposures, will be documented and investigated to identify root causes and implement corrective actions, as required by Part XII, Section 99 of the OSHA, 2007.

By implementing these mitigation measures, the Shungwaya Level IV Hospital will ensure a safe working environment for staff, minimize occupational health risks, and maintain compliance with NEMA's environmental standards, *OSHA, 2007*, *Public Health Act, Cap. 242*, WHO guidelines, and the sustainable development objectives of *Kenya Vision 2030* and the *UN SDGs*. These measures will protect staff health, enhance operational efficiency, and safeguard the surrounding community.

5.10.6 Amenities/Utilities/Infrastructure

Operation of the hospital is also likely to initiate negative impacts on key amenities, utilities, and infrastructure elements in relation to water and energy/electricity consumption, traffic management (pedestrians and motorized), noise management, liquid waste management, stormwater drainage management, general solid waste management, and climate change risk and management.

Table 8-Adverse Effects During the Operation Phase and Mitigation Measures

Aspect	Source of Risk	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Water Consumption	High demand from hospital operations (e.g., dialysis, sterilization, patient care, laundry, and kitchen operations).	- Increased strain on local water resources, potentially leading to shortages for the surrounding community. - Potential depletion of groundwater resources if borehole extraction exceeds sustainable yield. - Non-compliance with EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006, if water usage is not managed sustainably.	- Implement rainwater harvesting systems to supplement borehole water, ensuring the site is water-sufficient, as outlined in the project design - Install low-flow sanitary fixtures (e.g., taps, toilets) to minimize water consumption, targeting a reduction of at least 20% compared to conventional fixtures (EMCA Water Quality Regulations, 2006, Part II, Section 4). - Use dual piping systems for potable and non-potable water to optimize water use efficiency - Conduct regular water audits and install metered monitoring systems to track and regulate consumption, ensuring compliance with sustainable water use principles. - Develop a water management plan to prioritize non-potable water for non-critical uses (e.g., landscaping, cleaning), reducing pressure on mains supply and boreholes.
Energy/Electricity	- High energy demand from hospital operations, including medical equipment, lighting, HVAC systems, and other utilities. - Reliance on Kenya Power and Light	- Power interruptions due to overload, affecting hospital operations and community access to electricity. - Increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions if fossil fuel-based generators are heavily	- Install a dedicated transformer for the hospital to avoid disruptions to the existing power supply - Supplement mains supply with a grid-tied solar photovoltaic (PV) plant on the hospital roof to reduce reliance on fossil fuel-based energy, targeting at least 30% of energy needs from renewable sources

	Company (KPLC) grid supply, potentially overloading existing infrastructure.	utilized. - Non-compliance with EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2024, if emissions exceed permissible limits.	(Shungwaya Hospital Presentation, Page 16). - Use energy-efficient LED light fittings and lighting controls (e.g., motion sensors) to reduce energy consumption by at least 15% (Shungwaya Hospital Presentation, Page 16). - Deploy canopied diesel generators with acoustic enclosures to maintain noise levels below 75 dB(A), ensuring compliance with L.N. 61: Noise and Excessive Vibration Control Regulations, 2009. - Conduct regular energy audits to monitor consumption and ensure alignment with Kenya's 32% GHG reduction target by 2030 (Climate Change Act, 2016).
Traffic Management (Pedestrians and Motorized)	- Increased vehicular traffic from staff, patients, and visitors, including ambulances and service vehicles. - Pedestrian movement to and from the hospital, particularly along access roads. - Potential congestion at entry/exit points and parking areas.	- Increased risk of accidents involving pedestrians and vehicles. - Traffic congestion impacting accessibility to the hospital and surrounding areas. - Dust generation from unstabilized access roads, affecting air quality (EMCA Air Quality Regulations, 2024).	- Maintain stabilized murram access roads from the main road to the hospital, as proposed, to minimize dust generation - Construct and maintain pedestrian footpaths alongside access roads to ensure safe pedestrian movement, with clear signage and reflective markers - Designate specific zones for ambulance drop-off, visitor parking, and service parking to streamline traffic flow and reduce congestion - Implement traffic management plans, including speed limits and directional signage, to enhance safety and reduce accident risks. - Regularly monitor and maintain

			parking areas, 3,021 sqm, to ensure efficient use and prevent overflow onto public roads.
Noise Management	- Noise from hospital operations, including generator use, HVAC systems, and vehicle movements. - Potential disturbances from ambulance sirens and service activities.	- Nuisance to surrounding communities, particularly during nighttime (6:01 PM–6:00 AM), potentially exceeding 35 dB(A) for health facilities (L.N. 61: Noise and Excessive Vibration Control Regulations, 2009). - Disturbance to patients and staff within the hospital.	- Install vibration isolators for pumps, fans, and air handling units (AHUs) to minimize noise and vibration transmission - Use acoustic insulation in ductwork and mechanical rooms to reduce noise propagation, targeting compliance with 35 dB(A) nighttime limits for health facilities - Restrict high-noise activities (e.g., generator testing) to daytime hours (8:00 AM–5:00 PM) to minimize community disturbance. - Regularly maintain equipment to prevent excessive noise from wear and tear, ensuring compliance with L.N. 61: Noise and Excessive Vibration Control Regulations, 2009. - Install noise barriers or vegetative screens around generator and mechanical areas to further dampen sound.
Liquid Waste Management	- Discharge from hospital amenities, including ablution blocks, kitchen, laundry, and medical procedures. - Potential for untreated or partially treated wastewater to contaminate	- Pollution of underground and surface water sources, leading to environmental degradation and public health risks (EMCA Water Quality Regulations, 2006). - Foul odors impacting hospital aesthetics and community well-being.	- Install an on-site bio-digester and soak pit system to treat liquid sanitary waste, ensuring treated effluent meets NEMA standards for reuse or discharge - Regularly monitor effluent quality to ensure compliance with EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006, particularly for parameters such as BOD (<5 mg/L), COD (<10 mg/L), and E. coli (absent in 100 mL).

	groundwater or surface water sources.	- Non-compliance with the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022.	- Conduct routine maintenance of the bio-digester and STP to prevent overflows or system failures. - Channel untreated wastewater into temporary holding ponds for sedimentation before treatment to prevent direct environmental discharge.
Stormwater Drainage Management	- Increased impermeable surfaces (e.g., buildings, parking areas) leading to higher runoff volumes. - Potential for inadequate drainage systems to handle heavy rainfall.	- Flooding effects causing infections, access limitations, and premise destruction. - Erosion and sedimentation affecting local water bodies, violating EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006.	- Implement roof catchment systems for rainwater harvesting to reduce runoff and supplement water supply - Construct reinforced concrete (RCC) box drain systems with perforations to collect and manage excess stormwater, preventing flooding - Regularly inspect and maintain drainage systems to ensure functionality, particularly during rainy seasons. - Incorporate permeable surfaces (e.g., porous paving in parking areas) where feasible to reduce runoff and promote groundwater recharge. - Develop a stormwater management plan aligned with the Climate Change Act, 2016, to address climate-induced heavy rainfall events.
General Solid Waste Management	- Generation of domestic and hospital waste, including hazardous (e.g., medical sharps, infectious waste) and	- Breeding grounds for vectors and vermin, posing public health risks. - Environmental contamination if	- Segregate waste at the source into hazardous and non-hazardous categories, using color-coded bins as per EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006, and the Sustainable Waste Management

	non-hazardous waste (e.g., food waste, packaging). - Improper handling or disposal of waste.	hazardous waste is not properly managed, violating EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006, and the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022. - Aesthetic degradation due to littering or foul odors.	Act, 2022 - Contract NEMA-licensed waste handlers for the collection, transportation, and disposal of all waste, ensuring compliance with Rule 7 of EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006 - Temporarily store hazardous waste in designated, secure areas within the hospital (e.g., waste disposal area, 1,268 sqm, before collection by licensed handlers. - Implement waste reduction and recycling programs to minimize waste generation, aligning with the circular economy principles of the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022. - Conduct regular waste audits to monitor waste streams and ensure compliance with NEMA regulations.
Climate Change Risk and Management	- Hospital operations contributing to GHG emissions (e.g., from energy use, waste incineration). - Vulnerability to climate-related hazards such as flooding, drought, or heat stress, particularly in the project area.	- Contribution to Kenya's carbon footprint, potentially conflicting with the 32% GHG reduction target by 2030 (Climate Change Act, 2016). - Disruption of hospital operations due to climate-induced events (e.g., flooding affecting access or drought impacting water supply). - Increased health risks to patients and staff from	- Conduct a climate risk assessment using data from the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) and the National Climate Risk Atlas to identify site-specific vulnerabilities - Implement climate-resilient measures, such as elevated building designs to mitigate flooding risks and drought-resistant landscaping, aligning with the Climate Change Act, 2016. - Reduce GHG emissions by prioritizing renewable energy (e.g., solar PV plant) and energy-efficient systems, targeting alignment with Kenya's Nationally Determined

		heat stress or vector-borne diseases.	Contribution (NDC) 2020 - Develop adaptation strategies, such as backup water storage systems and heat-resistant materials, to address climate variability (e.g., heat stress, drought). - Engage with the National Climate Change Council and NEMA to ensure compliance with climate change duties, including monitoring and reporting GHG emissions

CHAPTER SIX: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

6.1 Overview

Public participation is a cornerstone of project planning and decision-making, ensuring that individuals, communities, and stakeholders directly or indirectly affected by the proposed Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital in Hindi, Lamu County, are actively involved in the process. This engagement fosters sustainable development by promoting transparency, disseminating timely and relevant project information, and enabling stakeholders to contribute meaningfully to decisions impacting their lives and environment. In Kenya, public participation is a legal requirement under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, 1999), the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations (2003), and the Constitution of Kenya (2010), specifically Article 10 (national values and principles of governance, including public participation) and Article 42 (right to a clean and healthy environment). These frameworks mandate an inclusive, transparent, and accountable process to capture stakeholder views, address concerns, and ensure alignment with national environmental and social standards.

To meet these requirements, the public participation process for the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital was structured in three distinct phases, complemented by a site visit for stakeholder mapping, ensuring comprehensive community engagement and adherence to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) guidelines.

6.2 Initial Awareness Creation (2022)

The first phase of public participation occurred in 2022, led by the project proponent, Shungwaya Health Access Limited, in collaboration with Safari Doctors and Bomu Hospital. This phase focused on raising awareness about the proposed construction of the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital. A groundbreaking ceremony was held in Hindi, attended by Safari Doctors officials, community members, and representatives from Bomu Hospital. During this event, the project's objectives were shared, emphasizing the goal of improving access to quality healthcare for residents of Lamu County and neighboring counties (Tana River and Garissa) by addressing the challenges of long-distance medical referrals. Community members, including local residents like Lucy Wangui, Pastor Danson Kariuki, and Julius Gachioya, who are residents of Lamu, expressed support for the project, citing benefits such as enhanced reproductive health services, childcare, and reduced travel costs for medical care. This initial engagement laid the foundation for community buy-in and set the stage for subsequent consultations.

6.3 Second Public Participation (September 2024)

The second phase, coordinated by the NEMA-registered lead expert in September 2024, aimed to deepen community sensitization and conduct stakeholder mapping. This phase involved targeted engagements with households, institutions, and businesses within the project's vicinity in Hindi. Discussions were held at residents' homes to gather initial feedback and identify key stakeholders, including Rubies Management, a local ice-making factory, the area imam, and community elders. These interactions ensured that diverse community voices were heard and informed stakeholders about a forthcoming third public engagement

meeting. The stakeholder mapping exercise helped identify potential concerns, such as the project's impact on local infrastructure and resources, and facilitated the inclusion of various community segments in the planning process.

Figure 14-Public Engagement_1

Source: MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

Figure 15-Public Engagement 2

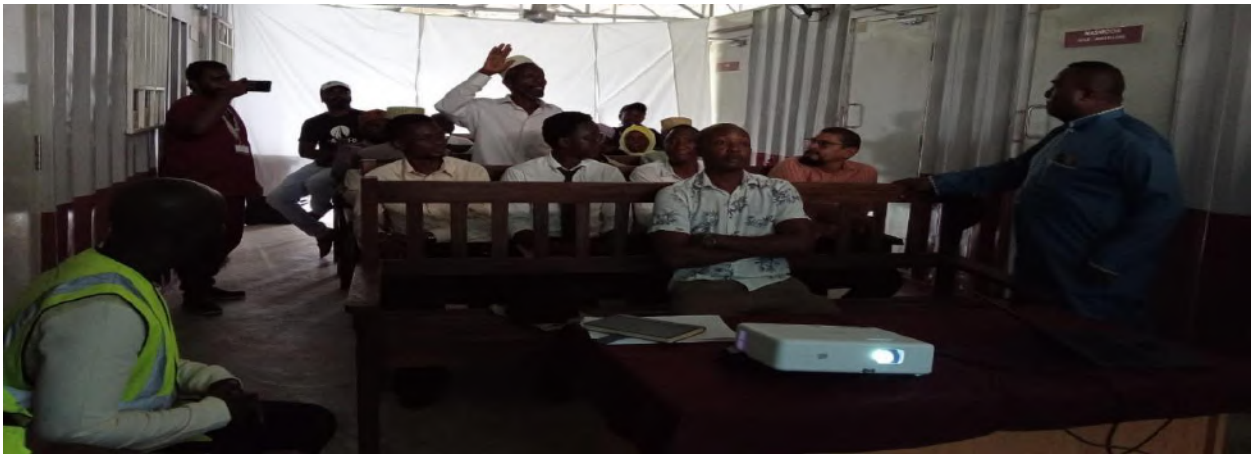
Source: MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

6.4 Third Public Participation (June 20, 2025)

The third phase of public participation took place on June 20, 2025, under the facilitation of the Assistant County Commissioner and the area chief. This meeting was a comprehensive engagement session attended by representatives from Safari Doctors, Bomu Hospital, and technical experts, including architects, civil/traffic engineers, electrical and plumbing engineers, and the lead EIA expert. Residents were provided with detailed presentations on the project's scope, including the hospital's design (e.g., 52-bed capacity, outpatient and surgery departments, and sustainable features like solar power and rainwater harvesting) and its anticipated socio-economic and environmental impacts. The community was given an opportunity to express their views, which were captured in meeting minutes and through questionnaires distributed to attendees.

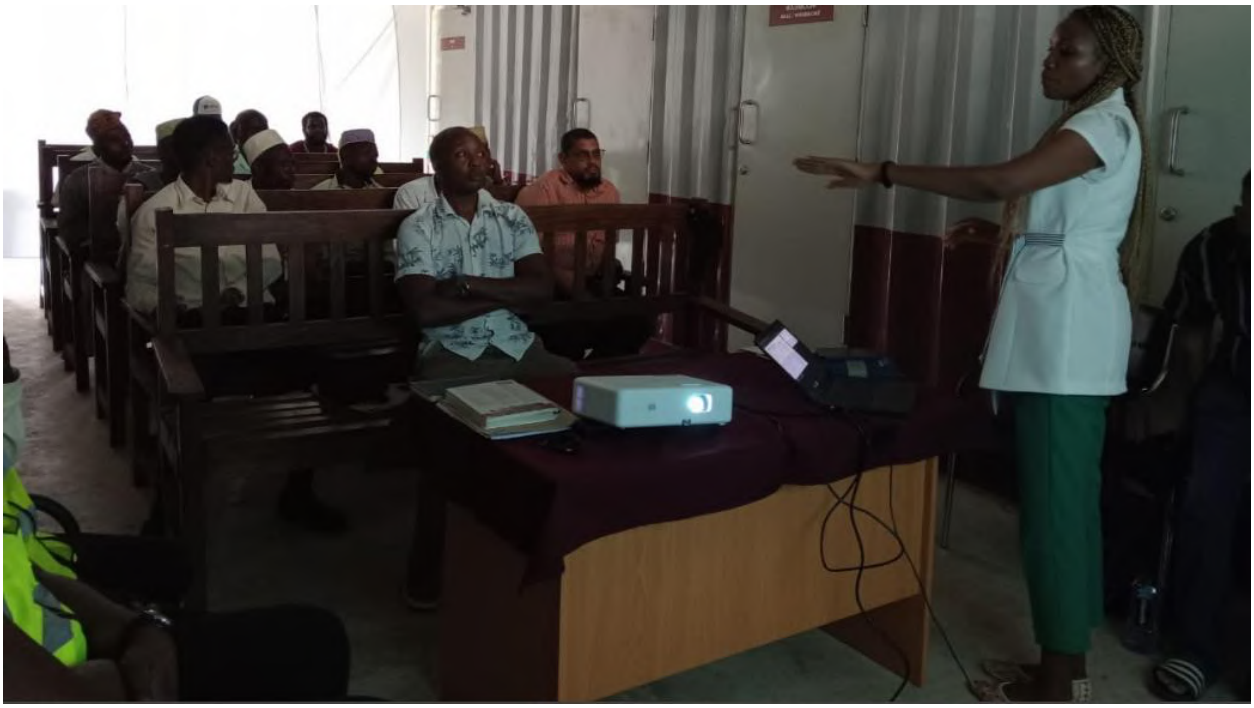
A total of 19 questionnaires were distributed to households and stakeholders within a 3-km radius of the project site who attended the meeting on June 20. The questionnaires were designed to capture opinions on the hospital's potential benefits, environmental concerns, and mitigation measures for construction and operation phases. Of the distributed questionnaires, all were returned, achieving a 100% response rate. Analysis of the responses revealed that all the respondents strongly supported the project, citing benefits such as improved access to healthcare for complex cases, job creation (direct employment during construction and indirect opportunities through hospital operations), and reduced costs of medical referrals to distant counties like Mombasa and Kilifi. Approximately 6% of respondents expressed concerns about potential dust and noise pollution during construction, traffic disruptions, and the strain on local water resources. A small fraction (2%) requested additional information on waste management, particularly for hazardous hospital waste. These concerns were documented and will be addressed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), with proposed mitigations including water sprinkling for dust control, limiting construction hours to reduce noise (8 am–5 pm weekdays, 8 am–1 pm Saturdays), and implementing an on-site bio-digester for liquid waste management.

Figure 16-Public Engagement 3



Source: MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

Figure 17-Public Engagement 4



Source: MaCa Plan Consulting Field Survey, 2025

6.5 Summary of Findings and Integration into the EIA

The public participation process demonstrated overwhelming community support for the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital, with stakeholders appreciating its potential to address long-standing healthcare access challenges in Lamu County. Key benefits highlighted by respondents included enhanced medical services, reduced referral costs, and employment opportunities. However, concerns about dust, noise, traffic, and water resource management were noted and will be mitigated through measures outlined in the EMP, such as:

- **Dust Control**: Regular water sprinkling on construction sites and material heaps.
- **Noise Management**: Restricting construction to daytime hours and turning off idling equipment.
- **Traffic Mitigation**: Constructing a stabilized murram access road and pedestrian footpath, with reflective signage to prevent accidents.
- **Water Management**: Implementing rainwater harvesting and low-flow sanitary fixtures to reduce strain on local water resources.
- **Waste Management**: Using a bio-digester for liquid waste and contracting NEMA-licensed handlers for hazardous hospital waste.

This multi-phase public participation process, concluded as of 05:03 PM EAT on June 20th, 2025, ensured compliance with NEMA's requirements as stipulated in the approved TORs REF: NEMA/TOR/5/2/909 and the legal frameworks of EMCA (1999) and the Constitution of Kenya (2010). By integrating community feedback into the EIA, the project aligns with national standards for sustainable development, fostering

local ownership and ensuring that the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital addresses the healthcare needs of Lamu County while minimizing environmental and social impacts.

CHAPTER SEVEN: ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

7.1 Introduction

This chapter evaluates the alternatives for the proposed construction of the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital in Hindi, Lamu County, with respect to physical location, technology, and waste management options. The analysis aims to identify the most viable approach that balances the proponent's objectives, socio-economic benefits, and environmental sustainability, in compliance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, 1999), the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations (2003), and the guidelines of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). The alternatives considered include the proposed development, relocation to a different site, no-project scenario, and variations in technology and waste management strategies. Each option is assessed to determine its feasibility, environmental impact, and alignment with the project's goal of improving healthcare access for Lamu County and neighboring regions.

7.2 The Proposed Development Alternative

The proposed development alternative involves constructing the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital as planned by Shungwaya Health Access Limited, in partnership with Safari Doctors and Bomu Hospital, on the designated site in Hindi, Lamu County, following the issuance of an EIA License from NEMA. The project includes a 52-bed inpatient department, outpatient services, a surgery block, a morgue, a cafeteria, and service rooms, covering a total area of approximately 8,820 sqm. The hospital aims to address the healthcare gap in Lamu by providing quality medical services for complex cases, reducing the need for costly referrals to distant counties like Mombasa and Kilifi, and creating employment opportunities.

This alternative incorporates sustainable design features, such as solar power, rainwater harvesting, low-flow sanitary fixtures, and an on-site bio-digester for waste management, as outlined in the project presentation. A clinic, operational since 2022 under Bomu Hospital's management in partnership with Safari Doctors, already exists on the site, demonstrating its suitability for healthcare services. The proposed development will expand this facility into a fully-fledged Level 4 hospital, enhancing its capacity to serve the community. The project complies with EMCA (1999) and NEMA regulations through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that addresses potential impacts, including dust, noise, traffic, and waste management, during construction and operation phases. Mitigation measures include water sprinkling for dust control, restricted construction hours (8 am–5 pm weekdays, 8 am–1 pm Saturdays), and NEMA-licensed waste handling for hazardous materials.

This alternative aligns with the proponent's goal of improving healthcare access at the grassroots level while ensuring environmental sustainability through green building practices and community engagement, as evidenced by the public participation exercises conducted in 2022 and June 2025.

7.3 Relocation Option

The site for the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital is strategically located in Hindi, Lamu County, and is already in use as a clinic managed by Bomu Hospital and Safari Doctors since 2022. Relocating the project to another site would require identifying and acquiring a new plot suitable for a Level 4 hospital, which must accommodate extensive infrastructure, including outpatient and inpatient departments, surgical facilities, and external spaces like parking and pedestrian pathways. The current site has been approved for hospital development, with necessary permits and a Change of Use granted by the Lamu County Government, as implied by the ongoing clinic operations.

Relocating the project would entail significant challenges:

- **Land Acquisition**: Finding a comparable plot in Lamu County with similar accessibility and proximity to underserved communities (e.g., those in Hindi, Tana River, and Garissa) would be difficult. The process of acquiring new land, securing approvals, and completing legal transactions could delay the project by several years.
- **Financial Implications**: Significant investments have already been made in site preparation, design, and planning, including geotechnical studies and stakeholder consultations. Relocation would result in substantial financial losses for the proponent and partners.
- **Community Impact**: The current site was selected to address the specific healthcare needs of Lamu residents, who currently face long-distance referrals to Mombasa or Kilifi. A new site may not offer the same strategic advantage, potentially undermining the project's objective of serving remote and vulnerable populations.
- **Existing Infrastructure**: The operational clinic on the site demonstrates its suitability for healthcare delivery. Relocating would disrupt existing services, affecting patients who rely on the clinic for immunizations, maternal health, and other treatments.

Given these factors, the relocation option is not viable, as it would delay critical healthcare improvements, incur significant costs, and disrupt ongoing services without guaranteed benefits.

7.4 No Project Alternative

The no-project alternative implies maintaining the status quo, where the site continues to host the existing clinic without expansion into a Level 4 hospital. From an extreme environmental perspective, this option minimizes interference with the natural environment, as no new construction would occur, eliminating impacts such as dust, noise, or increased resource demand during the construction phase. Additionally, no further approvals from NEMA or the Lamu County Government would be required.

However, this option has significant drawbacks:

- **Healthcare Deficiency**: The existing clinic, while functional, lacks the capacity to handle complex medical cases, forcing residents to seek treatment in distant counties like Mombasa or Kilifi. This results in high costs and delays, undermining the goal of universal healthcare access, as highlighted by Safari Doctors' mission to serve remote areas

- **Socio-Economic Losses**: The no-project option would forgo job creation opportunities (both direct during construction and indirect during operation) and economic benefits from local supply chains. Community members have expressed support for the hospital due to its potential to improve reproductive health, childcare, and employment
- **Underutilization of Resources**: The site, already designated for healthcare, would remain underutilized, failing to maximize its potential to serve the community and align with the proponent's vision of accessible, high-quality healthcare for all Kenyans

The no-project alternative is the least preferred from a socio-economic perspective, as it perpetuates healthcare access challenges and misses opportunities for community development and environmental management through sustainable design.

CHAPTER EIGHT: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN (ESMMP)

Environmental management is a crucial segment of any development in view of sustainable development. Therefore, the preparation of an Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) is a must to fulfill the multiple facets of the statutory compliance, social and economic concern. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMMP) for the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital, located at Plot No. 4783 LAMU/HINDI/MAGOGONI, Lamu County, Kenya, is designed to address the adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the 52-bed healthcare facility. Developed by Shungwaya Health Access Limited, the hospital aims to enhance healthcare access in Lamu, Tana River, and Garissa counties while aligning with Kenya's Vision 2030, the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387, and international standards such as SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). As a high-risk project under EMCA's Second Schedule, the ESMP is informed by a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) that identifies potential impacts, including soil erosion, air and water pollution, noise, waste generation, occupational hazards, and socio-economic effects, across the project's lifecycle.

The ESMMP outlines mitigation measures to minimize adverse impacts, ensuring compliance with Kenyan regulations, including EMCA (Waste Management, Water Quality, Air Quality, and Noise Regulations), OSHA 2007, the Public Health Act, Cap. 242, and the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, as well as WHO guidelines. Key strategies include sustainable construction practices (e.g., water spraying for dust control, local material use), advanced waste management (e.g., bio-digesters, NEMA-licensed waste handlers), renewable energy adoption (30% solar power), and community engagement (>50% local hiring, stakeholder consultations). The plan also addresses occupational safety through PPE provision, staff training, and medical surveillance, alongside infrastructure enhancements like stormwater drainage and accessible roads. Monitoring indicators ensure measurable outcomes, such as zero pollution incidents, 70% vegetation retention, and 100% waste segregation compliance, fostering environmental sustainability and social inclusivity in Hindi/Magogoni and surrounding areas.

The following table details the ESMP, structured by project activity, potential impacts, affected environmental/social attributes, impact zones, mitigation measures, responsible parties, and monitoring indicators, covering all phases of the project without repetition.

Table 8.1: ESMMP

No.	Project Activity	Potential Impacts	Environmental/Social Attribute	Impact Zone	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Indicators
Construction Phase							
1	Site clearing and excavation	Soil erosion, dust emissions, vegetation loss, habitat disruption	Land, Air, Biodiversity	Project site (2.0 ha), 3-km radius	• Conduct an ecological survey to relocate native species (e.g., Echinochloa haploclada, Acacia sp.) to preserve biodiversity. • Use water spraying (2–3 times daily) to reduce dust to PM10 <50 µg/m³, per EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014. • Install silt fences and sediment traps to prevent runoff to local water bodies, per EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006. • Retain >70% native vegetation and replant disturbed areas with native species. • Schedule excavation during dry months (Jan–Feb, Jun–Sep) to minimize erosion. Responsibility • Contractor, Environmental Consultant		• Species relocated (100% target) - Dust levels (PM10 <50 µg/m³, weekly) • Runoff incidents (0 target) • Vegetation retention (70% target) • Replanted area survival (80%, monthly)
2	Material delivery and heavy equipment use	Air pollution (CO_2, NOx, particulates), noise, traffic disruption	Air, Noise, Infrastructure	Site, Mokowe-Hindi Road	• Schedule deliveries during off-peak hours (9:00 AM–12:00 PM, 2:00 PM–5:00 PM) to minimize congestion. • Use low-emission machinery (Euro 3 standards) to reduce emissions by 20%, per EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014.		• Traffic complaints (0 target) • Emission levels (PM10 <50 µg/m³, weekly)

					• Restrict construction to 8:00 AM–5:00 PM, maintain noise <60 dB using barriers, per EMCA (Noise) Regulations, 2009. • Deploy traffic marshals and signage in coordination with Lamu County traffic authorities. • Enforce no-idling policy for vehicles and equipment. Responsibility Contractor, Traffic Coordinator	• Noise levels (<60 dB, daily) Traffic marshal deployment (100% compliance)
3	Labor influx and site operations	Community and social conflicts Worker safety risks/Insecurity Increased solid and liquid waste generation	Waste, Socio-economic, Water, Energy, Safety	Site, Hindi/Magogoni community	• Hire >50% local labor to boost economic benefits and reduce conflicts, with training per OSHA 2007. • Segregate waste (hazardous, recyclable, organic) in designated bins, targeting 60% recycling, per Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022. • Provide welfare facilities (1 toilet/25 workers, potable water, first aid) per OSHA 2007. • Install biometric access and CCTV for security. • Conduct monthly community engagement to address concerns. • Provide PPE and weekly safety drills. • Food preparation to occur on site and discourage unregulated food vendors Responsibility	• Local hires (>50% target) • Recycling rate (60% target) • Security incidents (0 target) • Community satisfaction (80%, monthly surveys) • Safety incidents (0 target)

					• Contractor, Community Liaison Officer, Safety Officer	
4	Construction of hospital structures	Soil/water pollution, increased runoff, noise, vibration, visual intrusion Increased water demand	Land, Water, Air, Noise, Aesthetics	Site, adjacent areas	• Use locally sourced materials (sand, stones) for 6,363 m² footprint to minimize visual impact. • Store hazardous materials (paints, oils) in bunded areas to prevent contamination, per EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006. • Install permeable pavements and swales to reduce runoff by 30%, per EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006. • Use low-noise equipment, restrict high-impact activities to daytime (<60 dB), per EMCA (Noise) Regulations, 2009. • Screen site with temporary fencing to reduce visual intrusion. • Monitor groundwater quality (pH 6.5–8.5, TDS <1,000 mg/L) quarterly. • Prioritize use of non-potable in construction • Re-use construction water Responsibility Contractor, Architect, Environmental Officer	• Pollution incidents (0 target) • Runoff reduction (30% target) • Groundwater quality (quarterly tests) • Noise levels (<60 dB, daily) • Visual complaints (0 target)
Operation Phase						
5	Hospital operations (wards, labs,	High water/energy demand, biomedical/solid waste,	Energy, Water, Waste, Air,	Site, 3-km radius	• Install solar PV (30% energy needs) to reduce grid reliance.	• Solar contribution (30% target)

	laundry, kitchen, incineration)	wastewater, noise, traffic disruptions	Noise, Infrastructure		• Harvest rainwater (rooftop systems) for non-potable uses, reducing demand by 20%, per EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006. • Segregate waste (pathological, infectious, chemical, sharps) in color-coded bins (red/yellow for hazardous), contract NEMA-licensed handlers for incineration/plasma pyrolysis, per EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006. • Use bio-digester for wastewater, ensuring effluent meets NEMA standards (BOD <5 mg/L, COD <10 mg/L, E. coli absent). • Maintain noise <35 dB at boundary (e.g., generator enclosures), per EMCA (Noise) Regulations, 2009. • Upgrade access roads for ambulances, provide 100 parking spaces to reduce traffic by 20%. Responsibility Facility Manager, Environmental Officer, Waste Contractor	• Water harvested (20% demand reduction) • Waste segregation (100% compliance) • Effluent quality (monthly tests) - Noise levels (<35 dB, daily) • Traffic reduction (20% target)
6	Handling human remains	Pathogen transmission, psychological stress, and environmental contamination	Public Health, Safety, Mental Health	Morgue, hospital environment	• Use PPE (impervious gowns, PVC gloves, face shields) and leak-proof burial pouches for remains, per WHO Infection Prevention guidelines and OSHA 2007.	• Pathogen incidents (0 target) • Morgue compliance

					• Equip morgue with refrigeration (2–4°C), impermeable flooring, and ventilation to minimize pathogen risks. • Provide training on safe handling and psychological support for staff, per OSHA 2007, Section 61. • Ensure separate morgue access to avoid patient/visitor exposure. Responsibility Facility Manager, Safety Officer		(100%, monthly checks) • Staff training (100% participation) • Psychological support sessions (4/year)
7	Handling blood-borne viruses	Occupational exposure, public health risks, environmental contamination	Public Health, Safety, Environment	Wards, labs, waste areas	• Treat all blood/OPIM as infectious, use PPE (PVC gloves, masks, face shields), per WHO Standard Precautions. • Place sharps in puncture-resistant red containers, seal at 75% capacity, per EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006. • Offer Hepatitis B/tetanus vaccinations, annual tuberculin tests, and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), per OSHA 2007, Section 82. • Monitor air quality (VOCs <0.1 ppm) to prevent contamination, per EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014. Responsibility Facility Manager, Medical Officer		• Exposure incidents (0 target) • Vaccination rate (100% clinical staff) • Sharps disposal compliance (100%) • Air quality (monthly tests)
8	Handling hazardous waste	Pathogen exposure, environmental	Waste, Public	Waste storage,	• Segregate pathological,	Waste Contractor,	Waste segregation (100% compliance)

		contamination, occupational hazards	Health, Safety	disposal areas	infectious, chemical, radioactive, and pharmaceutical waste in red/yellow non-chlorinated bags, per EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006. • Store hazardous waste in secure biomed waste room, contract NEMA-licensed handlers for incineration (>1200°C) or plasma pyrolysis. • Return expired cytotoxic drugs to suppliers for disposal, per NEMA guidelines. • Store radioactive waste in approved containers (e.g., Lab Safety Supply #12788) for decay and transfer to authorized vendors.	Facility Manager	Licensed handler contracts (100%) Incineration compliance (>1200°C, monthly) Radioactive waste storage (100% compliance)
9	Occupational safety and staff management	Biological, chemical, physical, ergonomic, psychological hazards	Safety, Mental Health	Hospital-wide	• Provide training on infection control, chemical safety, ergonomics, and stress management, per OSHA 2007, Section 61.		• Training participation (100%) • Safety incidents (0 target)

					• Install HEPA ventilation, non-slip flooring, and adequate lighting (≥300 lux), per OSHA 2007, Section 60. • Use mechanical aids (hoists, trolleys) to reduce musculoskeletal injuries, per OSHA 2007, Section 59. • Store chemicals in labeled, ventilated cabinets with spill kits, per OSHA 2007, Section 81. • Implement medical surveillance (tuberculin tests, Hepatitis screenings) and wellness programs, per OSHA 2007, Section 99. • Conduct fire drills and maintain extinguishers, per OSHA 2007, Section 79. Responsibility Facility Manager, Safety Officer	• Chemical exposure (VOCs <0.1 ppm, monthly) • Fire drill compliance (4/year) • Wellness program uptake (80%)
10	Amenities/utilities/infrastructure	Water/energy strain, traffic disruption, noise, liquid/solid waste generation, stormwater issues, climate risks	Water, Energy, Infrastructure, Air, Waste	Site, Hindi/Magogoni community	• Install low-flow fixtures and dual piping to reduce water use by 20%, per EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006. • Use solar PV (30% energy) and LED lighting to cut consumption by 15%, per EMCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014. • Pave access roads, provide disabled-access pathways to reduce traffic impacts.	• Water reduction (20% target) • Energy reduction (15% target) • Effluent quality (monthly tests) • Drainage functionality

					• Use bio-digester for wastewater (BOD <5 mg/L), per EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006. • Install RCC box drains and permeable surfaces to manage stormwater, per Climate Change Act, 2016. • Conduct climate risk assessment using KMD data to address GHG emissions and flooding risks. Responsibilities Facility Manager, Environmental Officer		(100%, quarterly) • Climate assessment completed (1/year)
Decommissioning Phase							
11	Demolition and site clearance	Scrap materials, dust, noise, safety risks, community disruption	Air, Noise, Waste, Safety, Socio-economic	Site, 3-km radius	• Recycle 70% of demolition waste (concrete, steel), per EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006. • Use water spraying to maintain dust (PM10 <50 µg/m³) and noise (<60 dB), per EMCA (Air Quality and Noise) Regulations. • Donate 50% usable equipment to local institutions.	Contractor, Waste Consultant, Community Liaison	• Recycling rate (70% target) • Dust/noise levels (daily monitoring) • Equipment donated (50% target) • Safety incidents (0 target) • Community notifications (100%)

					• Enforce OSHA 2007 with PPE and safety audits. • Notify the community 6 months in advance of alternative healthcare access. • Screen site to minimize dust/visual impact.		
12	Site rehabilitation	Vegetation disturbance, erosion, biodiversity loss	Land, Water, Biodiversity	Site	• Replant native species (e.g., Hyphaene coriacea, Terminalia spp.) to restore 70% vegetation cover. • Install check dams to prevent erosion during revegetation. • Monitor soil stability and vegetation growth monthly for 12 months. • Restrict access to revegetated areas with fencing. • Conduct biodiversity assessment post-rehabilitation.	Contractor, Environmental Consultant	• Vegetation cover (70% target) • Erosion incidents (0 target) • Vegetation survival (80%, monthly) • Biodiversity assessment (1 report)

13	Worker retrenchment	Economic displacement, safety risks	Socio-economic, Safety	Site, community	• Provide retraining and severance packages for 100% of workers, per OSHA 2007. • Enforce PPE and safety protocols during demolition, per OSHA 2007, Section 60. • Conduct exit interviews to address worker concerns • Restrict demolition zones with security measures.	Contractor, HR Manager, Safety Officer	• Workers retrained (100% target) • Safety incidents (0 target) • Retrenchment complaints (0 target) • Security compliance (100%)

CHAPTER TEN: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Conclusions

The proposed Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital, to be developed by Shungwaya Health Access Limited on Plot No. 4783 LAMU/HINDI/MAGOGONI, along Mokowe-Hindi Road in Shungwaya, Hindi, Lamu County, represents a significant step toward addressing critical healthcare needs in Lamu County and serving as a referral facility for Tana River and Garissa counties. The project aligns with Kenya's Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and Lamu County's development priorities for improved healthcare infrastructure. The comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) conducted for this high-risk project, as mandated by EMCA, Cap. 387, and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 (amended 2019), has identified both positive and negative environmental and social impacts across the project's lifecycle—pre-construction, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.

Positive Impacts:

- **Socio-Economic Benefits**: The hospital will create direct jobs (e.g., doctors, nurses, support staff) and indirect jobs (e.g., suppliers, transport services) during construction and operation, with a commitment to over 50% local hiring, boosting economic activity and skills development in Lamu County.
- **Improved Healthcare Access**: The 52-bed facility, designed for future expansion into a teaching and referral hospital, will address critical health challenges, including high maternal mortality (676 per 100,000 live births) and malaria prevalence (63.3% of illnesses), enhancing community health outcomes.
- **Infrastructure Development**: The project will improve local infrastructure, including upgraded access roads, water supply systems (boreholes and rainwater harvesting), and sustainable energy solutions (e.g., solar power meeting 80% of energy needs), contributing to regional development.
- **Community Engagement**: Extensive stakeholder consultations, including focus group discussions (FGDs) and public barazas, have ensured inclusivity, addressing community concerns (e.g., noise, traffic) and expectations (e.g., job opportunities, healthcare access).

Negative Impacts and Mitigation: The ESIA has identified potential negative impacts, including dust generation (10–15 µg/m³), noise (≤60 dB daytime), construction waste (estimated 250 tons), and liquid waste from hospital operations. These impacts, while significant, are manageable through the robust Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) developed for the project. Key mitigation measures include:

- **Environmental Safeguards**: Implementation of dust suppression techniques, noise barriers, and on-site sewage treatment plants (STPs) to treat effluents to safe levels (e.g., BOD <5 mg/L, COD <10 mg/L) per EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006.

- **Waste Management**: Segregation of clinical and non-clinical waste, with hazardous waste handled by NEMA-licensed contractors, and organic waste converted into compost via an Organic Waste Converter (OWC) for landscaping.
- **Occupational Safety**: Comprehensive staff training, provision of PPE, and medical surveillance programs (e.g., Hepatitis B vaccination, tuberculin skin tests) to mitigate biological, chemical, and ergonomic hazards, ensuring compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), 2007.
- **Climate Resilience**: Integration of climate-resilient designs, such as elevated foundations, reinforced drainage systems, and solar power, to address seasonal flooding and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, aligning with the Climate Change Act, 2016 (amended 2023).

The proponent, Shungwaya Health Access Limited, has demonstrated a strong commitment to environmental and social sustainability by adopting sustainable construction practices (e.g., locally sourced materials, rainwater harvesting), adhering to national and international standards, and engaging stakeholders to foster social inclusivity. Regular monitoring and annual environmental audits will ensure ongoing compliance with NEMA regulations and the ESMMP, preventing irreversible environmental degradation and safeguarding community well-being.

In conclusion, the proposed Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital is a vital and beneficial project for the proponent, local community, Lamu County, and the national government. Its positive contributions to healthcare access, economic growth, and infrastructure development outweigh the manageable negative impacts, which can be effectively mitigated through the proposed measures. The project's alignment with Kenya's legislative framework, sustainable development goals, and community needs underscores its importance and feasibility.

10.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the ESIA, it is recommended that the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) approve the proposed construction of the Shungwaya Level 4 Hospital, subject to strict adherence to the mitigation measures outlined in this report and the ESMMP. To ensure environmental sustainability, public safety, and operational efficiency, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Implementation of the ESMMP**:
    - The proponent must fully implement the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan, which includes specific mitigation measures for air quality (e.g., PM10 <50 µg/m³), noise (≤60 dB daytime, ≤35 dB nighttime), waste management, and biodiversity preservation (e.g., 100% disturbed area recovery, >70% native vegetation retention).
    - Assign clear responsibilities, timelines, and monitoring indicators to track compliance, with regular reporting to NEMA and relevant lead agencies.
2. **Compliance with Regulatory Requirements**:
    - Obtain and comply with all necessary permits, including the EIA License from NEMA, building approvals from the Lamu County Planning Committee, and certifications from the National Construction Authority (NCA).

- Adhere to relevant legislation, including EMCA, Cap. 387, the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022, OSHA, 2007, Public Health Act, Cap. 242, and the Radiation Protection Act, Cap. 243, to ensure environmental and public health protection.

3. **Annual Audits and Monitoring**:
    - Conduct statutory Environmental Audits, Fire Risk Assessments, and Occupational Safety and Health Audits annually through licensed professionals during both construction and operation phases, asa mandated by EMCA (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, and OSHA, 2007.
    - Monitor key environmental parameters, such as air quality (PM2.5 <25 µg/m^3), effluent quality (e.g., E. coli absent in 100 mL), and noise levels, to ensure compliance with NEMA standards and WHO guidelines.
4. **Proactive Environmental and Safety Measures**:
    - Implement dust suppression techniques (e.g., water sprinkling, vegetative screens) and noise control measures (e.g., acoustic enclosures for generators, restricting high-noise activities to daytime) during construction to minimize community disturbance.
    - Install and maintain a modern biodigester and sewage treatment plant (STP) to treat liquid waste, ensuring compliance with EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006, and preventing environmental contamination.
    - Equip the hospital with fire safety infrastructure (e.g., CO2 and dry powder extinguishers, smoke detectors) and conduct regular fire drills, as required by the Fire Risk Reduction Rules, 2007.
5. **Sustainable Infrastructure and Resource Management**:
    - Prioritize sustainable technologies, such as solar power (targeting 80% energy needs), rainwater harvesting, and low-flow sanitary fixtures, to reduce resource consumption and operational costs.
    - Develop and implement a stormwater management plan with reinforced concrete (RCC) box drains and permeable surfaces to mitigate flooding risks, particularly during peak rainfall in April and November, aligning with the Climate Change Act, 2016.
6. **Community Engagement and Benefit Sharing**:
    - Continue stakeholder engagement through regular public consultations, particularly with vulnerable groups (e.g., women, youth), to address concerns and ensure >50% benefit-sharing in employment and health outreach programs.
    - Establish community health initiatives, such as maternal and child health clinics, to address local health challenges and enhance social cohesion.
7. **Occupational Health and Safety**:
    - Provide comprehensive training for staff on infection prevention, chemical safety, and ergonomic practices, ensuring compliance with WHO's Standard Precautions in Health Care and OSHA, 2007.

- Implement a medical surveillance program, including mandatory Hepatitis B vaccinations and annual tuberculin skin tests, to protect staff from biological hazards.
- Establish a staff wellness program with access to counseling services to address psychological stress and burnout, particularly for staff in high-pressure areas like the morgue and intensive care units.

8. **Waste Management Protocols**:
    - Segregate hazardous and non-hazardous waste at the source using color-coded bins (e.g., red for pathological waste, yellow for sharps) and contract NEMA-licensed waste handlers for collection and disposal, as per EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006, and the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022.
    - Utilize an Organic Waste Converter (OWC) for kitchen waste to produce compost for landscaping, promoting circular economy principles.
9. **Traffic and Accessibility Management**:
    - Implement the traffic management plan to ensure safe and efficient access for ambulances, staff, and visitors, with designated pathways for emergency and non-emergency traffic.
    - Upgrade the primary access road to accommodate increased traffic and ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities, aligning with Kenyan healthcare facility standards.
10. **Climate Resilience and Sustainability**:
    - Conduct a climate risk assessment using data from the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) to address vulnerabilities to heavy rainfall and seasonal inundation, ensuring the hospital's infrastructure is climate-resilient.
    - Monitor and report greenhouse gas emissions to align with Kenya's commitment to reduce emissions by 32% by 2030, as outlined in the Climate Change Act, 2016.

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