ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT

FOR

PROPOSED KEZA RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITUATED ON NAIROBI/BLOCK 66/6004 AND NAIROBI/BLOCK 66/6008 WITHIN RIRUTA, ALONG NDWARU ROAD, NAIROBI COUNTY.

GPS Coordinates -1.2804583, 36.7334657

PROPONENT

KEZA DEVELOPMENT LLP
P.O. BOX 43233-00100
NAIROBI

REPORT SUBMITTED TO

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

This report is done in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 and subsequent Legal Notice No. 31 item 3(3)(g), 2019

Pursuant to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, (EMCA) Cap. 387

September, 2025

DECLARATION

This Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for **Proposed Residential Development** has been prepared by registered and licensed EIA/EA Experts in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 and subsequent Legal Notice No. 31 item 3(3)(g), 2019 for submission to the National Environment Management Authority.

Name	Designation	Signature & Date
Richard Otieno Lead Expert Reg. No. 7074	Lead Environmental expert (Team Leader) Oversee the development of the EIA Study	13th October, 2025
Onesmus Gikonyo Expert Reg No. 6759	Environmental expert	13th October, 2025
Patrick Njoroge Expert Reg No. 9932	Environmental expert	13th October, 2025
Kevin Chirchir Expert Reg No. 10146	Environmental expert and Community development expert	14th October, 2025
Ann Wambui Waraho Expert Reg No. 12473	Environmental expert and physical planning expert	14th October, 2025
Nelson Mango	Social Economic Survey, Analysis and Public Participation Expert	

For and on behalf of:
KEZA DEVELOPMENT LLP
P.O. BOX 43233-00100
NAIROBI
Name: ……Philip Mutua…….……

Designation: ……Project Manager……

Signature: ……..……Date: ……14th October, 2025.....

Key Experts for the Study

Name	Designation	Role
Richard Otieno Lead Expert Reg. No. 7074	Environmentalist	Lead Environmental expert (Team Leader) Oversee the development of the EIA Study
Nelson Mango	Social Economic Survey, Analysis and Public Participation Expert	Social Economic Survey, Analysis and Public Participation Expert
MI VIDA Homes	Project Managers	Overall coordination and implementation of the project
ITEC Engineering Limited	Traffic Impact Assessment	Infrastructure, Transportation & Environment consulting
Lexicon+ion	Architects. Interior. Landscapes. Urban strategists	Design and detail of the architectural drawings for the project.
Civil Engineering Design (K) Limited	Structural Engineers	Structural Design & Supervision of construction.
COSTPLAN Limited	Quantity Surveyors	Preparing budget cost estimates and tender/contract documents Preparation of Financial Appraisals and overall project costs/monitoring
Emplan Limited	Electrical Engineer	Consultant in Electrical and ICT services detailed design and installation
	Mechanical Engineer	Consultant in mechanical design and installation for the project

ACRONYMS

AHP	Affordable Housing Program
CCTV	Closed-circuit Television
CPP	Consultations and Public Participation
DOSHS	Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ERC	Energy Regulatory Commission
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
GoK	Government of Kenya
KPC	Kenya Power Company
L.R. No.	Land Reference Number
NCA	National Construction Authority
KCG	Kiambu County Government
NCWSC	Nairobi City Water & Sewerage Company
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NET	National Environmental Tribunal
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDHUD	State Department for Housing and Urban Development
TOR	Terms of Reference
WRA	Water Resources Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The 2010 Constitution of Kenya identifies access to adequate housing and to reasonable standards of sanitation as an economic and social right and yet the housing situation in Kenya, just like in most developing countries is such that the demand far outstrips supply, leaving many Kenyans to live in deplorable conditions. Over the years, the country has made remarkable strides in a bid to address decent housing but more is required for majority of Kenyans to realize this constitutional right. The most affected population being the low-income groups which constitutes a large proportion of the productive population in Kenya.

In December 2017, the government unveiled its plan to ensure that all Kenyans enjoy their right to decent housing through an initiative dubbed 'The National Affordable Housing Program' in the ***Big Four Agenda*** whose aim is to enable the low to middle income citizens of Kenya acquire homes at subsidized prices. The government intends to construct 500,000 housing units distributed all over the 47 counties by 2022.

In line with the National Government's fulfillment of the "Big Four" agenda on the Affordable Housing Program, various County Governments have planned to provide affordable quality houses for its employees and the general public.

These developments just like any other, may impact the social and environmental aspect of the neighborhood they are located at. Therefore, the need to pursue sustainable development guided by environmental, social, cultural and ethical considerations has to be accorded the highest priority. The Kenyan government has harmonized environmental laws under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap 387, for the purposes of coordinating environmental management efforts to conserve the environment for the current and future generations. It is in pursuit of this piece of legislation that the project proponent has commissioned the environmental experts to carry out the EIA study for the proposed affordable housing development as well as prepare an EIA study report.

The proposed project entails the **construction of three twelve floor blocks (2A, 2B & 2C) with a total of 480 residential units, comprising of studios, One-, two- and three-bedroom units.**

The proposed project site to be developed is within the Keza Master Plan within Riruta area on **latitude -1.2804583 and longitude 36.7334657** along Ndwaru Road in Riruta, Nairobi County. The proponent (Keza Development LLP) has secured the parcel of land from the previous land owners with the intention of developing the proposed Keza housing project. The target beneficiaries include new single job entrants and families.

The proposed project is to be implemented by the developer (Keza Development LLP) solely with more funds being sourced from off plan purchases.

In line with legal notice No. 31 of 2019 of EMCA Cap 387, it was established that the development falls under **High Risk Projects** *(Urban development including establishment of new housing estate developments exceeding one hundred housing units)* which requires submission of an environmental impact assessment study report under section 58(2) of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap 387 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment) Regulations 2019.

The project aims at addressing the housing facilities shortage in towns as manifested by overcrowding and spread of slums and squatter settlements where the low and middle-income urban population is forced to live in dilapidated conditions, with no security of tenure, limited access to water, sewerage and power systems, and a myriad of security issues.

Scope

The study covered the physical extent of the project site and its immediate environs, documenting the baseline data, legal and regulatory framework relevant to the project, analysis of the project alternatives, assessing the environmental impacts and development of feasible mitigation measures for the negative impacts including designing Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) for the project.

The objective of the project

The objectives of the proposed development are:

i. To construct **480 units** in Riruta area of Nairobi County.
ii. To put the current land into more productive and economic use while conserving the environment and ensuring inclusivity.

The objectives of undertaking the EIA were to:

i. To identify potential environmental impacts of proposed project and assess the significance of these impacts.
ii. To assess the relative importance of the various project alternatives.
iii. To propose mitigation measures for the significant negative impacts of the project on the environment.
iv. To seek the views and concerns of all the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in regards to the proposed project.
v. To generate baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of how well the mitigation measures are being implemented during the project cycle.
vi. To develop comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the project cycle with mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the compliance and environmental performance which shall include the cost of mitigation measures and the time frame of implementing the measures.
vii. To present the results of the EIA in such a way that they can guide informed decision making.

Methodology

The methodology of this study included: mobilization and planning, desktop review of documents and relevant data, field visits to the project area to collect baseline data; project data synthesis; public consultation and participation. A number of stakeholders were consulted for their inputs to the study through public meetings (baraza) on three meetings held on 17th, 19th and 27th September 2025, key informant interviews, preparation of the EIA Study Report and submission to National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The positive impacts associated with the proposed development include but are not limited to: provision of standard affordable housing units for Kenyans, provision of employment opportunities throughout the project cycle, create market for goods and services, infrastructure expansion such as roads, improved security in the area, enhanced social cohesion and inclusivity and improvement of the living standards of people living in the project area.

The potential negative environmental impacts of the proposed project and mitigation measures

are summarized below:

Possible Impact	Mitigation Measures
Air Pollution	▪ Regular monitoring of the quality of air throughout the construction period ▪ Screening of the construction site to contain and arrest construction-related dust. ▪ Dust suppression with water-sprays during the construction phase on dusty areas. ▪ Exposed stockpiles of e.g. sand, shall be covered and watered daily. ▪ Regular and prompt maintenance of construction machinery and equipment to minimize generation of hazardous emissions. ▪ The above is to comply with EMCA (Air quality) Regulations 2014.
Increased water demand	▪ Use water bowsers and tankers from external sources during construction. ▪ Encourage re-use of water where possible during construction and operation phase. ▪ Provide roof and underground water storage tanks ▪ Provide alternative sources of water (borehole) and adequate storage facilities.
Storm water drainage	▪ Leveling of the site to reduce pooling of water during the construction ▪ Semi permeable materials shall be used for construction of pavements. ▪ Landscaping on the open areas shall be done to promote efficient management of storm water runoff. ▪ Repair and maintenance of open drains within the site.
Noise and Excessive Vibrations	▪ Construction works shall be carried out during the day ▪ Provide and enforce use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) e.g. earmuffs and helmets during construction. ▪ The use of noise shields on noisy equipment. ▪ Monitor Noise and Excessive Vibrations levels especially during excavation as per the regulations ▪ Working hours should be observed between 6.00am and 6.00pm.

Traffic congestion	▪ Develop a traffic management plan to ensure smooth flow of traffic along access roads ▪ Employ traffic marshals to control traffic in and out of site ▪ Ferry building materials during off-peak hours ▪ Provide traffic control signs at the site/entrance to notify motorists and general public about the proposed development ▪ Enforce speed limits for the construction vehicles especially along the adjacent roads leading to the site ▪ Provide adequate entry and exit points for both motorized and non-motorized traffic to ease movement. ▪ Expand the access road to accommodate more vehicular traffic introduced in the area
Vegetation	▪ Design and implement an appropriate landscaping and tree planting program to help in re-vegetation of part of the project area after construction. ▪ Introduction and maintenance of vegetation (trees, shrubs and grass) on open spaces and around the site. ▪ Planting and grassing should be done just before the rains or irrigated on dry spells.
Increased solid and liquid waste	▪ Proper disposal of construction waste in designated and approved sites by the Kiambu County Government. ▪ Segregation of waste at the source by providing labeled bins for each kind of waste e.g. organic/biodegradable wastes, dry wastes, etc. ▪ Provision of waste management facilities such waste bins on designated areas. ▪ Engage the services of NEMA registered waste collectors to dispose the waste at designated areas approved by County Government of Kiambu in consultation with NEMA. ▪ Use of an integrated solid waste management system through a hierarchy of options: source reduction, recycling, composting and reuse. ▪ Comply with the Waste Management Regulations 2024 ▪ Channel all effluent to the public sewer line ▪ Conduct routine inspection and monitoring of the internal sewer system to identify leakages and blockages ▪ As provided for by the Building Code, sanitary facilities shall be provided on site to be used by construction workers Provide oil interceptors in the parking areas of the development.

Increased energy demand	▪ Use energy efficient electrical appliances and fixtures such as bulbs. ▪ Use of solar energy as alternative energy supply for the project ▪ Install water heating systems as per the Solar Water Heating Regulations, 2012
Fire outbreaks	▪ Install firefighting equipment ▪ Sensitize the occupants on fire risks i.e. conduct regular fire drills ▪ Provide escape routes/emergency exits in the buildings ▪ Provide fire assembly points to account for the occurrence. ▪ Adapt effective emergency response plan ▪ Inspect firefighting equipment regularly ▪ Provide emergency numbers at strategic points for the Kiambu County fire brigade.
Security	▪ Engage services of registered security guards ▪ Install and regular maintenance of the CCTV cameras ▪ Incorporate an electric fence along the existing perimeter wall ▪ Control of entry and exit to and from the facility ▪ Place hotline numbers on strategic places ▪ Sensitize residents on security precautions ▪ Sensitize the residents on the importance of Community policing e.g. the "*Nyumba Kumi Initiative*" in coordination with the local administration.
Cultural Differences	▪ Encourage Social mobilization of the incoming residents ▪ Organize activities that benefit the whole community e.g. clean ups ▪ Choose leadership that incorporates all cultural groups in the communal activities.
Conflict with neighbors and Grievance Redress Mechanism	▪ Develop a grievance redress system for emerging issues with easy access to neighbors ▪ Continuous communication and consultation between the project proponent and the stakeholders ▪ Monitoring of the ESMMP throughout the project cycle

Conclusion and Recommendations

The successful implementation of this affordable housing project not only gives low- and middle-income earners an opportunity to own a decent home for their families but also brings together individuals from diverse cultures and income groups and in turn promotes cohesion and social integration. What's more, the project will create employment opportunities for many Kenyans, improve the aesthetic and economic value of project area, lead to improvement of basic infrastructure and public facilities within the area such as access roads and increase the national and county governments' tax revenues, just to mention a few.

Major concerns should however be focused towards minimizing the occurrence of impacts that would degrade the general environment. To greatly work in synchrony with the environment and ensure its sustainability, the proponent shall proceed with careful consideration of the prescribed mitigation measures through close follow-up and implementation of the recommended Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plans. It is hereby recommended that the project be granted the required EIA license so as to implement the project.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Overview

Article 43 (1) b of Kenya's constitution provides that every Kenyan has "….a right to accessible and adequate housing and to reasonable standards of sanitation." Supporting this, Kenya's Vision 2030 acknowledges the need for adequacy and decent housing for all, if Kenya is to be a middle-income country by 2030.

Affordable housing program principles include: a) Allowing every Kenyan to own property, b) Decent housing built to modern standards, c) Monthly cost of home ownership to be equivalent to rental cost, and d) A Target of 500,000 plus units owned by Kenyans by the year 2022.

Decent affordable housing is generally defined as housing that consumes less than 30 percent of a family's income and often enables families to enjoy stability, good health, employment, education, and recreation. Affordable housing programs in turn contribute to the physical, economic, environmental, and social wellbeing and sustainability of communities (Millennial Housing Commission, 2002).

Housing should therefore be viewed in its comprehensive meaning as the processes and outcomes of the production (construction) and consumption (use) of residential (living) shelters. It also involves the process of analyzing the shelter needs of society, organizing the resources and facilitating society to access shelter that is adequate, affordable, functional and environmentally sustainable.

The responsibility of ensuring that all Kenyans have access to adequate housing is enormous and can neither be left to public nor private sectors alone. However, the potential impact of housing on the economic and social health of the nation necessitates explicit interventions by National, County Governments and Private Sector in order to ensure delivery of adequate and affordable housing particularly to low-income households and other vulnerable groups in society.

The 2018 statistics from the National Housing Corporation revealed that the country has a cumulative housing deficit of 2 million housing units, which grows by 200,000 units annually.

This is due to the rapid population growth of 2.6 per cent per annum, compared to the global average of 1.2 per cent, and an urbanization rate of 4.4 per cent against the global average of 2.1 percent.

An article by Aden Van Noppen's on '*The ABCs of Affordable Housing in Kenya*', reveals that the housing challenge is evidently extreme. It's not easy to get a home on the formal market below KES 2M, a level that is still completely unaffordable to low-income populations. There is a lot of concentration of property development in the high-income category although the demand for housing is most acute in the middle- and low-income categories. Some of the reasons behind this include availability of mortgage finance to Kenyans at the higher income end and insufficient serviced land that could be set aside for low-income housing, with banks preferring to lend to salaried people, those who run their own businesses find it difficult to get financiers.

The prevailing situation has seen the implementation of various efforts and strategies to improve the housing situation in Nairobi, its environs and the country at large in order to meet the ever-rising demand. Reference is made to the '***Big Four Agenda'*** by the government whose goal (among three others) is to provide affordable housing for all Kenyans. The housing programme aims at providing approximately 500,000 housing units to lower income households and other underserved populations in all forty-seven counties by 2022; 30,000 of them will be constructed in the first phase to account for at least 30 per cent of the current city housing market (Parliamentary Service Commission, 2018)

It is in this light that the developer, proposes to develop **480 residential units in Riruta area along Ndwaru road** on plot LR Nos. Nairobi/Block 66/6004 and Nairobi/Block 66/6008 **in Dagoretti South Sub-County, Nairobi County** to meet the increasing demand for standard, habitable and affordable houses while adhering to environmental best practices, Nairobi County Zoning Regulations as well as other relevant laws.

The proposed project is to be implemented by the developer (Keza Development LLP) with reference to legal notice No. 31 item 3(3)(g), 2019 of EMCA Cap 387, it was established that the development falls under **High Risk Projects** *(Urban development including establishment of new housing estate developments exceeding one hundred housing units)* which requires submission of an Environmental Impact Assessment study report under section 58(2) of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap 387 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment) Regulations 2019.

Overview of the Study

The sustainability of developments must be seriously taken into consideration right from the design stage. The proponent recognizes that they have a responsibility to the environment beyond legal and regulatory requirements and are committed to minimizing environmental impacts and continually improving and monitoring the environmental performance of the proposed development and its surroundings and has therefore engaged the environmental experts to carry out the EIA for the proposed development in accordance with the EMCA, CAP 387.

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), was enacted to ensure that projects or developments of this nature erected in the country are environmentally friendly, safe and sustainable. The Act further provide guidance by installing legal, policy and institutional frameworks key to the efficient management and coordination of environmental resources in the country. These principles were later enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 through Article 42 that advocates for all people to live in a clean and healthy environment. Proposed developments should, therefore, be subjected to a rigorous assessment with regard to their environmental and social impacts (physical, socio-economic and biological). This is carried out through the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report as guided by the EMCA and subsidiary regulations.

Due to the scale of the development this study was carried out to identify the environmental and social impacts of projects as well as provide mitigation measures for the identified negative issues throughout the project cycle i.e. construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

1.2 Objectives of the EIA

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process having the ultimate objective of providing decision makers with an indication of the likely environmental and social consequences of a proposed activity. The main objectives of this EIA therefore include the following:

i. To identify potential environmental impacts of proposed project and assess the significance of these impacts.
ii. To assess and guide the proponent on the relative importance of the various project alternatives.
iii. To propose to the proponent mitigation measures for the significant negative impacts of the project on the environment.
iv. To seek the views and concerns of all the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in regards to

the proposed project.

v. To generate baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of how well the mitigation measures are being implemented during the project cycle.

vi. To develop comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proponent for the project cycle with mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the compliance and environmental performance which shall include the cost of mitigation measures and the time frame of implementing the measures.

vii. To present the results of the EIA in such a way that they can guide informed decision making.

1.3 Terms of Reference (TOR)

A scoping exercise was undertaken to identify the fundamental issues to be addressed in the study and feasible project alternatives. During the exercise, terms of reference (TOR) were developed and submitted to NEMA in line with section 11 of the EIA Regulations and approved. ***The Terms of reference (TOR) of the proposed development project was approved under Reference number NEMA/ENVIS/EIA/TOR/Approval_0080 annexed in the report is the TOR approval letter).***

The following are the TOR developed during the scoping exercise;

i. The proposed location of the project;

ii. A concise description of the national environmental legislative and regulatory framework, baseline information, and any other relevant information related to the project;

iii. The objectives of the project;

iv. The technology, procedures and processes to be used, in the implementation of the project;

v. The materials to be used in the construction and implementation of the project;

vi. The products, by-products and waste generated project;

vii. A description of the potentially affected environment;

viii. The environmental effects of the project including the social and cultural effects and the direct, indirect, cumulative, irreversible, short term and long-term effects anticipated;

ix. Alternative technologies and processes available and reasons for preferring the chosen technology and processes;

x. Analysis of alternatives including project site, design and technologies and reasons for preferring the proposed site, design and technologies;
xi. An Environmental Management Plan proposing the measures for eliminating, minimizing or mitigating adverse impacts on the environment; including the cost, time frame and responsibility to implement the measures;
xii. Provision of an action plan for the prevention and management of foreseeable accidents and hazardous activities in the cause of carrying out activities or major industrial and other development projects;
xiii. The measures to prevent health hazards and to ensure security in the working environment for the employees and for the management of emergencies;
xiv. An identification of gaps in knowledge and uncertainties which were encountered in compiling the information;
xv. An economic and social analysis of the project;
xvi. An indication of whether the environment of any other area is likely to be affected and the available alternatives and mitigating measures.

1.4 Methodology

The methodology used for preparation of this EIA report is stated in the steps below:

i. Screening of the project in line with legal notice No. 31 of 2019 of EMCA Cap 387. We established that the development falls under **High Risk Projects** ***(Urban development including establishment of new housing estate developments exceeding one hundred housing units) which requires submission of an environmental impact assessment study report under section 58(2) of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap 387***.
ii. A scoping exercise that identified the key issues to be addressed in the assessment.
iii. Documentary review on the nature of the proposed activities, policy and legal framework, environmental setting of the area and other available relevant data/information,
iv. Public participation and discussions with the local community, county officials, local leaders and opinion leaders and the proponent regarding the proposed project. Consultations will also be done in the mass media i.e. two locally read newspapers and the radio station.

v. Physical evaluation of the project site and the surrounding areas using a pre-prepared checklist with specific focus on environmental and human safety issues that are likely to be affected,
vi. Reviewing the proposed project designs and implementation plan/schedules with a view to suggesting suitable alternatives,
vii. Developing an EMMP outline with responsibilities, schedules, monitorable indicators and time frames among other aspects,
viii. Preparation of an EIA study report in accordance with the Environmental (Impact Assessment) Regulations 2003 Legal Notice 101, Part IV.

1.5 Justification of the project

1.5.1 Demand for housing

In Kenya, the government is obligated to provide about 120,000 habitable housing units annually if it is to meet the current demand, yet only 30,000 are built leaving a housing deficit of over 50% of the housing unit (Hass Consult, 2011) As a result, there is a mismatch in supply and demand therefore an increase in housing prices. This leads to over 60% of the urban dwellers living in slums due to the high urbanization rate of 4.4% which is equal to 0.5 million new dwellers yearly (World Bank, 2011). Section 43(1) (b) of the Constitution of Kenya provides that every person has the right to "accessible and adequate housing and a reasonable standard of sanitation". However, the jurisprudence on the right to housing, as indeed on other economic and social rights, remains thin. The proposed project attempts to address this challenge while targeting low to middle income earners and especially those on entry level in their employment.

1.5.2 Zoning of the area

The Keza development is located in a low magnitude settlement zone previously dominated by bungalows. However, the land use has been changing over time owing to the increasing demand for multi-dwelling housing estates in Nairobi County. The land use is in line with the area zoning. Therefore, the proposed project conforms with the approval of the Masterplan. The plot is 1.97 Hectares, adequate to accommodate the proposed development while adhering to the planning standards and policies provided by the County Government.

1.5.3 Socio-Economic Benefits

There will be numerous socioeconomic benefits attributed to the proposed development. The main one being provision of affordable and quality housing units for residents/ town dwellers and hence improving their living standards, direct and indirect employment opportunities, increased national and county governments tax revenues, enhanced overall competitiveness of this area hence more development and growth, and increased security in the area. There shall also be the co-benefit of this project to the area by stimulating other land owners within the vicinity to also improve the value of their properties through redevelopment.

1.5.4 Neighborhood Development Trend

The neighborhood is currently undergoing residential/commercial transformation with the previous agricultural land being replaced by housing developments. The proposed development will therefore be in conformity with this trend which will ensure better utilization of the land giving it higher quality as well as increase its profitability.

CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT DESCRIPTION, DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Nature of the Project

The proposed housing project development shall comprise construction of three blocks, twelve (12) floor high; 2A, 2B and 2C as follows;

- **Block 2A**; 144 units; 72, 2beds and 72, 3beds,
- **Block 2B;** 168 units with 48, 2 beds, 60- 1 beds and 60 studios.
- **Block 2C**; 168 units with 48, 2 beds, 60- 1 beds and 60 studios.

A total of four hundred and eighty (480) units' residential apartments. Others include; auxiliary facilities and other supporting facilities within the site.

NB: *The project is estimated to be completed in a period of 2years.*

The development aims at providing quality, affordable and decent housing units for middle income earners and increase the utility of the land in the area. The site will be cleared of vegetation to pave way for the development, leveling of the ground and excavation works. The design of the development has set aside a significant percentage of the total land area to open green spaces.

2.2 Project Location and Size

The proposed Keza Development LLP housing project site is to be developed within the larger Keza Masterplan Along Ndwaru road on latitude -*1.2804583,* and longitude *36.7334657* in Riruta, Nairobi County. The proponent has secured 1.97 Ha of land. Keza Phase One is already developed in the master plan

Figure 2.1: Site Location

Source: Google Earth, 2020

Figure 2.2: Site Location

2.3 Land Tenure, Use and Ownership

The parcels of land on which the subject development is proposed is owned by Keza Development LLP who are desirous of developing the parcel of land. The certificate of title is drawn under the Land Act, Cap 300 and the Land Registration Act, The Land Registration (General) Regulations 2017 which belongs to Keza Development LLP and is situated along Ndwaru Road as shown in annex of this report.

2.4 Project Description

The project proponent proposes to develop three blocks of 2A, 2B and 2C on the aforementioned land comprising of a total 480 housing units and other auxiliary facilities as described below:

i. **BLOCK 2A**

- 144 units; 72, 2beds and 72, 3beds,
- 12 Floors in total

ii. **BLOCK 2B**

- 168 units with 48, 2 beds, 60- 1 beds and 60 studios.
- 12 Floors in total

iii. **BLOCK 2C**

- 168 units with 48, 2 beds, 60- 1 beds and 60 studios.
- 12 Floors in total

iv. Auxiliary facilities

In summary, the proposed development will constitute four hundred and eighty (480) units of Studios, one bedroom, two- and three-bedroom apartments.

Other salient features include walkways, staircases, lift lobbies, ramps, recreational area, community green spaces, power distribution station, water storage tanks, and service management room and security.

More fine details, specifications and features of the proposed project can be obtained from the designs (*Attached is the Master Plan and the designs for the proposed development*).

2.5 Construction Inputs

The project inputs will include the following:

i. The materials that shall be used will include stones, cement, sand, crushed rock (gravel/ballast), ceramic fixtures, reinforcement bars, wood/timber, glass, painting materials, plastic, electrical and mechanical fixtures. All these materials shall be obtained from licensed dealers who have complied with the environmental management guidelines and policies and approved by Kenya Bureau of Standards (KBS). Ultimately, priority will be given to materials and technology that are both cost and time effective.

ii. Several machines shall be used which will include earth moving equipment (excavators, loaders, wheel loading shovels and backhoes), material handling equipment (cranes and hoists), construction equipment (concrete mixers and vibrators) and Engineering vehicles (trailers, tippers and dumpers).

iii. The project will require a labour force of both skilled and non-skilled workers. The skilled personnel will include the project consultants (architects, engineers, quantity surveyors and environmental experts) and the contractor with a team of foreman, masons, plasterers, carpenters, plumbers, welders, electricians, glaziers, painters and casual laborers.

iv. Other construction inputs will include water and electricity from the main grid or provided by generators

2.6 Construction Activities

2.6.1 Pre-construction phase

i. Seeking of the appropriate approvals from the relevant authorities such as borehole drilling permits from WRA and NEMA, project design approvals by County Physical Planning office and public health, waste disposal sites and tree cutting permits from NEMA and Nairobi County respectively.

ii. Preparation of the preliminary architectural and structural designs for the proposed project and submission to Nairobi County Government for approval.

iii. Conducting a preliminary geotechnical exploration investigation for the project.

iv. Appraisal of baseline conditions to determine supply and demand for required infrastructural services.

v. Provision of sanitary facilities within the site to be used by construction workers, utilities

such as offices, material storage areas and construction machinery parking areas.

vi. Preparing an EIA report and submission to NEMA for review and licensing.

2.6.2 Construction phase

1. Excavation and Foundation Works

Excavation will be carried out to prepare the site for construction of foundations, pavements and drainage systems. This will involve the use of heavy earthmoving machinery such as excavators, trucks, tractors and bulldozers.

ii. Masonry, Concrete Work and Related Activities

The construction of the foundations, building walls, floors, pavements, drainage systems and parking area among other components of the project will involve a lot of masonry work and related activities. General masonry and related activities will include construction of foundations, superstructure construction, plastering and erection of building walls and curing of fresh concrete surfaces. These activities are known to be labor intensive and will be supplemented by machinery such as concrete mixers.

iii. Structural Steel Works

The building will be reinforced with structural steel for structural stability. Structural steel works will involve steel cutting, welding and fixing.

iv. Electrical and Mechanical Works

Electrical and mechanical works shall be done by qualified technicians under the supervision of the Project Engineer duly registered with Engineers Board of Kenya. Activities will include installation of electrical fixtures, devices and appliances including electrical cables, lighting apparatus, sockets etc. In addition, there will be other activities involving the use of electricity such as welding and metal cutting.

The mechanical works will include and not limited to the following:

i. Plumbing and fitting for drainage systems
ii. Service ducts accessible from all floor levels
iii. Soil vent pipes (SVP) provided on doors and windows
iv. Storm drains pipes
v. Inspection chamber covers and framing
vi. Underground foul and waste drain pipes

v. Landscaping

Once construction ceases, there will be greening and landscaping programs aimed at improving the aesthetic value and visual quality of the site. A significant percentage of the total plot area has been set aside for open green spaces among them lush grass lawns, planters and gardens.

2.6.3 Operational phase

Upon completion of construction phase, the next phase shall be operation phase which shall involve the following: -

i. **Residence:** A total of 480 families will reside within the proposed development.
ii. **Retail spaces:** Some activities will include social interaction and entertainment in the coffee shops and meetings in small groups. The retail spaces will bring services closer to people living in the neighborhood.
iii. **Recreational Activities:** There will be several recreational activities within the proposed development aided by the presence of the public green spaces and walk ways among others. These shall include jogging, playing and socializing.
iv. **Property Management:** There shall be a provision for a management committee made of elected residents to oversee the day-to-day operations of the development. This committee will liaise with a waste collection company and negotiate charges for such services. The same committee will come up with rules for the compound. Such may include, no public vehicles getting to the compound to pick children going to school, or, designate a point of pick up and drop off, among other duties.

2.6.4 Decommissioning Activities

Decommissioning is an important phase in the project cycle and comes last to wind up the operational activities of a particular project. It refers to the final disposal of the project and associated materials at the expiry of the project lifespan. If such a stage is reached, the proponent needs to remove all materials resulting from the demolition/ decommissioning from the site. The following should be undertaken to restore the environment:

i. Providing evacuation notices to residents notifying them of intention to demolish
ii. Obtaining the demolition and waste disposal permits from the County Government.
iii. Dismantling of all equipment including electrical and mechanical installations-Be clear (Notices, permits, removal of facilities)

iv. Remove all underground facilities from the site
v. The site should be well landscaped by flattening the mounds of soil
vi. Planting vegetation which may include indigenous trees and flowers
vii. Fence and signpost unsafe areas until natural stabilization occurs
viii. Backfill surface openings.

2.7 Construction Products, By Products and Wastes

2.7.1 Products

The final product will be **480 housing units, parking bays, retail/ commercial spaces, recreational** and other auxiliary facilities.

2.7.2 By-Products

The by-products will be disposed-off as follows:

i. The soil generated during excavation will be reused elsewhere in the project. Unusable soil will be transported for disposal by a NEMA licensed waste handlers after obtaining waste disposal permits at designated dumping sites authorized by the County Government.
ii. Large pieces of timber/wood generated during the construction phase will be transported back to the contractor's yard for reuse in future while the small pieces of timber/wood will be disposed-off for use as fuel for cooking and heating.
iii. Empty cans and drums will be used to store water during construction. The damaged ones will be disposed-off to registered scrap metal and plastic waste dealers.

2.7.3 Wastes

The solid waste generated during construction will include construction debris, sanitary waste, excavated soil and rocks. The other wastes that are likely to be generated during operation are solid waste such as paper, plastics, cans, glasses, metallic pieces, organic waste and E-wastes.
The liquid waste/effluent generated throughout the project cycle will be conveyed to the existing sewer line. These wastes will be disposed by the proponent in accordance with the standards and documented procedures stipulated in the EMCA Waste Management Regulations of 2024.

2.8 Project Budget and Duration

The proposed **project** is estimated to cost two billion, eighty-eight million, ninety-nine thousand, seven hundred and forty-five shillings (**Kshs 2,088,099,745), out of which 2,088,099 being the 0.1% is payable to the Authority.** The entire project implementation works is estimated to take 2 years (24 months) to completion.

CHAPTER THREE: BASELINE INFORMATION

3.1 Physical environment

3.1.1 Climate

Nairobi city lies so close to the Equator but being 1680m above sea-level, its temperatures are altitude-modified tropical, but not torrid. The mean annual temperature is 17° C and the mean daily maximum and minimum temperature are 23° C and 12° C respectively, On the other hand, the mean annual rainfall is 1080 mm falling in two distinct seasons: the long rains from March to May and the short rains from mid-October to December. The Northern and Western areas have a high rainfall; the East and South a low rainfall.

The average annual temperatures of the area range from 18 to 20ºC, with average minima and maxima of 12–14 and 24 – 26ºC, respectively. The warmest period occurs from January to March. Average potential evaporation is between 1,550 and 2,200 mm per year.

3.1.2 Average Humidity Values

Because of Nairobi's location just south of the equator in combination with humid air pumped in from the Indian Ocean, the humidity values for each day are generally on the higher end

This is not to say that values are always high, since the easterly winds coming off the Indian Ocean tend to keep the temperatures standard throughout the country; therefore the "warm sticky" feeling is usually not associated with Nairobi as much as one would think. In the summer to autumn months of January to April, relative humidity values have been known to plummet to anywhere from 10% to 20%. The typical day, humidity-wise, starts off with nearly saturated in the morning hours, and steadily decreases throughout the remainder of the day.

Plate 3.1: Project Site photos


Source: Field survey, September /2025

3.1.3 Geology and soils

Soils within the area are highly fertile and well drained ranging from deep grey/red to dark brown friable clays while the lower, flatter and poorly drained areas having yellow to brown or yellow to red friable clays of acidic humid top soils. These soils are suitable for tea, coffee, horticulture and food crops like maize, potatoes and bananas.

The developer has carried out a geo-technical survey to establish the soil's carrying capacity as well as the minimum foundation depth putting into consideration the findings of the survey into the designs.

3.1.4 Hydrology

The main rivers in the County are Nairobi River, Ngong River and Kabuthi River. They transverse through the Nairobi County and joins the larger River Athi on the eastern edge. These rivers are highly polluted by effluence from open sewers and industrial waste. Nairobi dam, which is along the Ngong River, and Jamhuri Dam are the main water reservoirs in the County. The main types of soils are black cotton and red soils that form patches in different parts of the County. There are three forests in the County, namely Ngong Forest to the south, Karura Forest to the north and the Nairobi Arboretum. The three forests have a total coverage of 23.19 Km^2.

3.2 Biological environment

3.2.1 Flora

At the time of our site visit, there was grass cover and trees on site as shown in the site photo plate 3.1 above. The site had already been set aside/prepared to pave way for the proposed development.

It is envisaged that appropriate landscaping and greening measures shall be undertaken to enhance the vegetation cover and greening at the site upon completion of the project for biodiversity and environmental conservation. Furthermore, a significant percentage of the total parcel area has been set aside for the same and as much vegetation as possible shall be left untouched.

3.2.2 Fauna

The project site is situated within a zone where human activities have altered the natural habitat of animals over the years. There was no significant physical evidence of fauna life at the time of the visit to the site. The conservation of trees and re-vegetation once the construction activities are completed are measures which will be carried out to preserve the ecosystem.

3.3 Socio-Economic environment

The site is served with good road network (Ndwaru road), communication services and is at the proximity of the NCBD about 8.9km and subsequently about 22.8km from Nairobi which has most commercial, services i.e. Offices, open markets, supermarkets and large shops.

3.3.1 Land Use

The neighborhood is generally characterized by settlements with more multi dwelling units coming up. Nairobi County has had a marked change in land use over the years. Residential use accounts for approximately 25% of Nairobi's land area, having expanded significantly over the past decade due to population growth and urban sprawl. Commercial & industrial zones have historically been concentrated in the CBD and Industrial Area, but increasingly decentralized due to land scarcity and rising costs. In 2012 the projected housing land requirement was estimated to be 250 km^2. Land meant for urban agriculture has been on the decline as more of it is turned to residential use with the City relying on other counties for supply of food items.

3.3.2 Security

Security in the site is provided by the hired guards. The entire site already has an existing perimeter wall and an access gate that is manned by security personnel. To ensure security and tranquility within the neigbourhood, community policing is enhanced through various efforts such as the '*Nyumba Kumi Initiative'* so that all the residents stay vigilant on their safety and well-being. The security item will also be part of the activities undertaken by the facility management organization.

3.4 Infrastructure and services

3.4.1 Roads and accessibility

The property is accessed via Ndwaru road off Naivasha road. The accessibility of the site will be instrumental during project implementation process and occupation/operation phase. In general, Nairobi city is well served with good communication and transport network such as air, road and railway. It is centrally located to serve the Eastern African Countries. Bus and train stations are within an easy walk of the City Centre. The main Railway line runs from Mombasa through Nairobi to Malaba. The Network facilitates transportation of agricultural products from Western Kenya to the Coast. The city is a hub of road transport connection other major towns in the country. On air transport Jomo Kenyatta International Airport makes it easy to transport goods from all over the world into the country and vice versa

3.4.2 Water Supply

The general area of Ndwaru and the nearby parcels where the proposed development site is situated relies heavily on public water supply. However, the developer intends to apply for relevant permits from WRA for borehole drilling.

3.4.3 Sewer System

The general area, in which the proposed project site is part of is served by sewerage from NCWSCO. The effluent will be channeled to the sewer line whereas the storm water will be channeled to the storm drains. All sanitary works will be done to the entire satisfaction of the County and Ministry of Health, Public Health Office.

About 61.5 per cent of the population in the County use flush toilets as the main waste disposal method, while 32.1 per cent use pit latrines. The remaining 4.8percent of the population have no means of waste disposal. On garbage collection, 36.1 per cent of the communities have their garbage collected by private firms and similar percentage is collected by neighborhood community groups.

3.4.4 Storm Water drainage

Surface drainage systems will effectively be designed and installed to manage the storm water as advised by the project civil engineer.

3.4.5 Solid Waste Management

The solid waste within the area is collected either by the County Government or organized private contractors authorized by CCN and licensed by NEMA to collect the wastes on a weekly basis. It is then disposed of at the CCN/ NEMA approved disposal sites. The proposed development will have a private arrangement for waste collection and transportation. Waste segregation and recycling as per the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2024 will be adhered to and only transport that which cannot be reused/recycled to designated disposal areas.

3.4.6 Energy

Construction machinery will require fuels (petroleum) during the construction phase. Energy will also be needed during the operation/occupation phase. The general area and the proposed project site are supplied with electricity from the national grid. The proposed development will use the same when operational.

In addition to the above, the need for energy conservation will be emphasized during construction and occupation phases. During occupation phase, the use of energy conserving appliances (i.e. LED bulbs) and renewable energy sources such as solar energy has been incorporated in the building design.

3.4.7 Information Communication Technology

All areas well covered with the telephony network. This will be enhanced with the development of the proposed housing project. There will also be fiber connections to the development upon completion of construction works. These will facilitate communication during the project cycle.

3.4.8 Climate change and its effects in the County

Climate change affects the environment negatively leading to water scarcity, increased health threats, increasing temperature, low precipitation, erratic weather patterns, food insecurity and increase in cost of food commodities.

3.4.8.1 *Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies*

Efforts have been made to control emission of carbon monoxide by motor vehicles with NEMA taking a leading role in enforcement of related laws. There has been a change in ways of disposing

solid waste from dump and burn to recycling.

In order to address the missing gaps in these areas the following strategies will be adopted: establishment of early warning systems, monitoring climate change and disseminating information to the farmers, adaptation of new technology in both solid and waste management as opposed to using open dumping sites, diversify energy sources by investing in renewable sources of energy, water harvesting, recycling and conservation.

CHAPTER FOUR: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK-

4.1 Introduction

EIA is an instrument for environmental management and development control. It is now accepted that development projects must be economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound. It is a condition that all developers conduct EIAs on the development projects listed in the Second Schedule of EMCA.

EIAs are carried out in order to identify potential positive and negative impacts associated with the proposed development with a view of taking advantage of the positive impacts and developing mitigation measures for the negative ones. The guidelines on EIAs are contained in section 58 to 67 of the Act. According to section 68 of the EMCA Cap 387, the authority shall be responsible for carrying out environmental audits on all activities that are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

There are a number of policies, laws and regulations that govern the protection, conservation and exploitation of the natural resources coupled with provisions for environmental management. These national policies, laws and regulations cover infrastructure, water, agriculture, forestry and health just to mention a few. The national environment action plan documents cover policy directions regarding integration of environmental concerns including EIA into development planning process.

Some of the key national laws, policies and regulations that govern the management of environmental resources in the country are discussed here below.

4.2 Relevant National Policies

The following national policies are of relevance to the proposed project:

4.2.1 The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP)

The NEAP was a deliberate policy effort to integrate environmental considerations into the country's economic and social development initiatives/plans. The integration process was to be achieved through a multi-sectoral approach to develop a comprehensive framework to ensure that environmental management and conservation of natural resources are an integral part of societal decision making. As a result of its adoption and implementation, establishment of appropriate policies and legal guidelines as well as harmonization of the existing ones have been accomplished and/or are in the process of development. Under the NEAP process, EIAs were

introduced targeting the industrialists, business community and local authorities (now the county governments).

The project shall be implemented and operated based on these guidelines

4.2.2 National Policy on Water Resources Management and Development (1999)

While the National Policy on water resources management and development (1999) enhances a systematic development of water facilities in all sectors for promotion of the country's socio-economic progress, it also recognizes the by-products of this process as wastewater. It therefore calls for development of appropriate sanitation systems to protect people's health and water resources from institutional pollution. The same policy also requires that such projects undergo comprehensive EIAs that will provide suitable measures to be taken to ensure environmental resources and people's health in the immediate neighborhood and further downstream are not negatively impacted by the emissions.

4.2.3 The Big 4 Agenda

The Government of Kenya (GoK) has committed to deliver a series of programs to promote long-term economic development for Kenyan citizens through its Big Four agenda: (1) affordable housing; (2) universal health coverage; (3) enhancing manufacturing; and (4) food security and nutrition.

As part of this vision, the State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD) has been mandated to deliver the Affordable Housing Program (AHP) in partnership with private developers.

4.2.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)

On September 25th 2015, countries adopted the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) aimed at contributing towards ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. The SDG's have very significant implications for investment needs and the role of the public sector is fundamental and pivotal. At the same time the contribution of the private sector is indispensable.

The proponent will be contributing to SDG's through the proposed development in the following ways:

Goal 7 -Affordable and Clean Energy

Target to be achieved:

i. Implementation of an energy management system shall contribute to increased energy efficiency.

Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth

Targets to be achieved:

i. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors by providing conducive working environment.
ii. Employment creation that will contribute to reducing the proportion of youth not in employment.
iii. Providing an environment that emphasizes on protection of labor rights and promotes safe and secure working environments for all workers

Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities

Target to be achieved:

i. Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

4.3 Legal framework

4.3.1 The Constitution of Kenya 2010

The Constitution of Kenya is the supreme law of the Republic of Kenya and binds all persons and all State organs at all levels of government. It provides the broad framework regulating all existence and development aspects of interest to the people of Kenya, and along which all national and sectorial legislative documents are drawn. In relation to environment, Article 42 of Chapter 4, the Bill of Rights, confers to every person the right to a clean and healthy environment, which includes the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative measures, particularly those contemplated in Article 69, and to have obligations relating to the environment fulfilled under Article 70.

Chapter 5 of the constitution provides the main pillars on which the 77 environmental statutes are hinged and covers "Land and Environment" and includes the aforementioned articles 69 and 70. Part 1 of the Chapter dwells on land, outlining the principles informing land policy, land classification as well as land use and property. Part 2 of the Chapter directs focus on the

environment and natural resources. It provides for a clear outline of the state's obligation with respect to the environment. The Chapter seeks to eliminate processes and activities likely to endanger the environment.

There are further provisions on enforcement of environmental rights as well as establishment of legislation relating to the environment in accordance to the guidelines provided in this Chapter. In conformity with the Constitution of Kenya 2010, every activity or project undertaken within the Republic of Kenya must be in tandem with the state's vision for the national environment as well as adherence to the right of every individual to a clean and healthy environment. The proposed development project is a development activity that will utilize sensitive components of the physical and natural resources hence need for a clearly spelt out environmental management plan to curb probable adverse effects to the environment.

Article 43 (1) b of Kenya's constitution provides that every Kenyan has "….a right to accessible and adequate housing and to reasonable standards of sanitation." Supporting this, Kenya's Vision 2030 acknowledges the need for adequacy and decent housing for all, if Kenya is to be a middle-income country by 2030.

The proponent will therefore adhere to the provisions of the Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan provided in this report to ensure the occupants and general public's right to a clean and safe environment is not infringed.

4.3.2 National Housing Policy, 2016

The Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2016 on National Housing Policy is expected to ensure progressive realization of the right to accessible and adequate housing and reasonable standards of sanitation for every person as per Article 43 of the Constitution. It also intends to arrest the deteriorating housing conditions countrywide and bridge the shortfall in housing stock arising from demand that far surpasses supply particularly for low-income housing in urban areas. This scenario is as a result of high population growth rate, rapid urbanization, widespread poverty, escalating costs of providing housing and cumbersome approval processes.

4.3.3 Environment Management and Coordination Act, EMCA, Cap 387

EMCA section 3 (1) and (2) states that "Every person in Kenya is entitled to a clean and healthy environment and has the duty to safeguard and enhance the environment and that the entitlement to a clean and healthy environment under subsection (1) includes the access by any person in Kenya to the various public elements or segments of the environment for recreational, educational, health, spiritual and cultural purposes.

Part VI Section 58 (2) of the Act states that the proponent of any project specified in the Second Schedule shall undertake a full environmental impact assessment study and submit an EIA Study report to the Authority prior to being issued with the EIA license. Section 58 (5) states that EIA studies and reports required under the Act shall be conducted or prepared respectively by individual experts or a firm of experts authorized in that behalf by the Authority. The Authority shall maintain a register of all individual experts or firms of all experts duly authorized by it to conduct or prepare environmental impact assessment studies and reports respectively. The register shall be a public document and may be inspected at reasonable hours by any person on the payment of a prescribed fee. Subsection (7) further states that EIA shall be conducted in accordance with the EIA regulations, guidelines and procedures issued under this Act.

Section 59 (1) states that upon receipt of an EIA study report from any proponent under section 58(2), the Authority shall cause to be published in the Gazette, in at least two newspapers circulating in the area or proposed area of the project and over radio stating:

(a) a summary description of the project;
(b) the place where the project is to be carried out;
(c) the place where the environmental impact assessment study, evaluation or review report may be inspected; and
(d) a time limit of not exceeding ninety days for the submission of oral or written comments by any member of the public on the environmental impact assessment study, evaluation or review report.

Subsection (2) and (3) of 59 states that the Authority may, on application by any person extend the period stipulated in sub-paragraph (d) so as to afford reasonable opportunity for such person to submit oral or written comments on the EIA report and the Authority shall ensure that its website contains a summary of the report referred to in subsection (1).

The proponent has engaged the services of the environmental experts to conduct the EIA Study Report in line with the provisions of this Act. The environmental experts conducted the EIA in line with the regulations, guidelines and procedures issued under the Act.

4.3.4 The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003

These regulations stipulate how an EIA study report should be prepared and specifies all the requirements that must be complied with. It highlights the stages to be followed, information to be made available, role of every stakeholder and rules to be observed during the EIA Study Report making process.

Section 4 (1) states that no proponent shall implement a project likely to have a negative environmental impact or for which an EIA is required under the Act or these Regulations unless an EIA has been concluded and approved in accordance with these Regulations.

Section 11 (1) states that an EIA study shall be conducted in accordance with terms of reference developed during the scoping exercise by the proponent and approved by the Authority. Section 13 (1) and (2) further states that proponent shall, on the approval of the terms of reference under regulation 11, submit to the Authority the names and qualifications of the impact assessment experts appointed to undertake the EIA study and authorized so to do in accordance with section 58 (5) of the Act and that every EIA study shall be carried out by a lead expert qualified in accordance with the criteria of listing of experts specified in the Fourth Schedule to these Regulations.

Section 17 (l) stipulates that during the process of conducting an EIA study under these Regulations, the proponent shall in consultation with the Authority, seek the views of persons who may be affected by the project.

Part IV of the regulations states how an EIA Study Report is conducted, contents and information required, submission, timelines and review process.

4.3.4.1 National Environmental Tribunal (NET)

This tribunal was established under section 125 of EMCA, Cap 387 with the main mandate of giving guidelines on handling of cases related to environmental offences in the Republic of Kenya. If disputes to the proposed project arise, they are supposed to be presented here for hearing and legal direction.

4.3.4.2 National Environmental Council (NEC)

Part III section 4 of the principal Act outlines the establishment of the National Environment Council (NEC). NEC is responsible for policy formulation and directions for purposes of EMCA; sets national goals and objectives, determines policies and priorities for the protection of the environment, promotes co-operation among public departments, county governments, private sector, non-governmental organizations and such other organizations engaged in environmental protection programs. It also performs such other functions as assigned under EMCA.

4.3.5 The Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Legal Notice 31&32

This study report was necessitated in line with legal notice No. 31 of 2019 of EMCA Cap 387, where it was established that the development falls under **High-Risk Projects** *(Urban development including establishment of new housing estate developments exceeding one hundred housing units)*

The proponent and consultant have undertaken this EIA Study report in line with all the provisions set out in these regulations. Stakeholders meeting and interviews were conducted to seek views of persons who may be affected by the project in line with these regulations.

4.3.6 Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2024

The regulation was established to provide for the prevention of land and water pollution by establishing standards for waste water management to ensure clean and healthy water resources as well as provision of standards for water for different uses.

The regulation sates that;

4. (1) 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.

11. No person shall discharge or apply any poison, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter, radioactive waste or other pollutant or permit any person to dump or discharge such matter into the environment unless such discharge, poison, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter, radioactive waste or pollutant complies with the standards set out in the Third Schedule.

14. (1) Each person who generates and discharges effluent into the environment under a license issued under the Act shall.

(a) Carry out effluent discharge quality and quantity monitoring in accordance with methods and procedures of sampling and analysis prescribed by the Authority; and

(b) Submit records of effluent discharge quality and quantity monitoring to the Authority at least once in every six months or as the Authority may prescribe.

All waste water shall be channeled to the sewer-line so as not to pollute the ground and surface water and if a pollution incidence occurs the contractor/proponent shall notify the authority immediately.

4.3.7 The Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2024

This legislation gives guidelines for handling different kinds of waste. Some of the relevant sections to the proposed project are as follows:

Part II Section 1: No person shall dispose of any waste on a public highway, street, road, recreational area or in any public place except in a designated waste receptacle

Part II Section 6: Any person who owns or controls a facility or premises which generates waste shall minimize the waste generated by adopting the following cleaner production principles:

a) improvement of production process through:
    i. Conserving raw materials and energy
    ii. eliminating the use of toxic raw materials within such time as may be prescribed by the Authority
    iii. reducing toxic emissions and wastes
b) Monitoring the product cycle from beginning to end by:
    i. Identifying and eliminating potential negative impacts of the product.
    ii. Enabling the recovery and re-use of the product where possible.
    iii. Reclamation and recycling.
c) Incorporating environmental concerns in the design, process and disposal of a product.

Compliance

The proponent will ensure that all wastes are segregated before being transported to a designated waste treatment facility by a contracted NEMA licensed waste transporter.

4.3.8 The Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009

Section 3 (1) and (2) of the regulations 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 except as otherwise provided in the Regulations. In determining whether noise is loud, unreasonable, unnecessary or unusual, the following factors may be considered:

- Time of the day;
- Proximity to residential area;
- Whether the noise is recurrent, intermittent or constant;
- The level and intensity of the noise;
- Whether the noise has been enhanced in level or range by any type of electronic or mechanical means; and,
- Whether the noise can be controlled without much effort or expense to the person making the noise.

These regulations also relate noise to its vibration effects and seek to ensure no harmful vibrations are caused by controlling the level of noise.

Part II Section 4 states that: except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, no person shall

a. Make or cause to be made excessive vibrations annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, response, health or safety of others and the environment; or
b. Cause to be made excessive vibrations which exceed 0.5 centimeters per second beyond any source property boundary or 30 meters from any moving source.

Section 13 (1) states that no person shall operate construction equipment (including but not limited to any pile driver, steam shovel, pneumatic hammer, derrick or steam or electric hoist) or perform any outside construction or repair work so as to emit noise in excess of the permissible levels as set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations except for the purposes in sub-Regulation (2) hereunder. These purposes include emergencies, those of domestic nature and/or

public utility construction.

Section 14 relates to noise, excessive vibrations from construction, demolition, mining or quarrying site, and state that: where defined work of construction, demolition, mining or quarrying is to be carried out in an area, the Authority may impose on how the work is to be carried out including but not limited to requirements regarding a) machinery that may be used, and b) the permitted levels of noise as stipulated in the Second and Third Schedules to these Regulations.

The contractor shall ensure that all construction activities are carried out between 0800hrs and 1800hrs on weekdays to ensure that the neighbors are not disturbed. The contractor shall also ensure that all machineries are in good working condition to reduce noise.

4.3.9 The Environmental Management and Co-Ordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014

The objective of these Regulations is to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution to ensure clean and healthy ambient air. Section 5 states that no person shall act in a way that directly or indirectly causes, or is likely to cause immediate or subsequent air pollution; or emit any liquid, solid or gaseous substance or deposit any such substance in levels exceeding those set out in the first Schedule.

Further, clause 6 stipulates that no person shall cause or allow emission of the priority air pollutants prescribed in the second schedule to cause the ambient air quality limits prescribed in the first schedule to be exceeded.

Clause 25 (1) states that no person shall cause or allow the emission of visible air pollutants from a stationary or mobile vehicle in excess of the limits set out under the prescribed Standard.

Clause 33 states that no person operating construction equipment or handling construction material shall allow emission of particulate matter so as to adversely affect the limits set out in the First schedule.

Clause 35 states that no person shall cause or allow stockpiling or other storage of material in a manner likely to cause ambient air quality levels set out under the First Schedule to be exceeded.

Clause 38 stipulates that no person shall cause or allow emissions of priority air pollutants set out under the Second Schedule from disposal of medical waste, domestic waste, plastics, tyres, industrial waste or other waste by open burning.

The proponent shall comply with these regulations and implement all mitigation measures provided in the EMMP to prevent air pollution during the project cycle

4.3.9 The Water Act, 2016

This Act of Parliament provides for the regulation, development and management of water resources, water and sewerage services.

Part II section 9 of this Act states that every person has a right to access water resources, whose administration is the function of the national government. Part III section 11 states the establishment of the Water Resources Authority (WRA) whose functions are stipulated in section 12 and include but not limited to receiving water permits applications for water abstraction, collection of water permit fees and water use charges.

Section 63 of the act states that every person in Kenya has the right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities and to reasonable standards of sanitation as stipulated in Article 43 of the Constitution.

Section 143 states that a person shall not, without authority conferred under this Act;

a) willfully obstruct, interfere with, divert or obstruct water from any watercourse or any water resource, or negligently allow any such obstruction, interference, diversion or abstraction; or
b) Throw, convey, cause or permit to be thrown or conveyed, any rubbish, dirt, refuse, effluent, trade waste or other offensive matter or thing into or near to any water resource in such manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, pollution of the water resource.

The proponent shall ensure that all provisions stated in the Act and under any regulations are observed and that the ESMMP is implemented.

4.3.10 Occupational Health and Safety Act, 2007

This is an act of Parliament to provide for the safety, health and welfare of workers and all persons lawfully present at workplaces, to provide for the establishment of the National Council for Occupational Safety and Health and for connected purposes. The key areas addressed by the Act include:

i. General duties including duties of occupiers, self-employed persons and employees. Enforcement of the act including powers of an occupational safety and health officer.
ii. Health General Provisions including cleanliness, ventilation, lighting and sanitary

conveniences.

iii. Machinery safety including safe handling of transmission machinery, hand held and portable power tools, self-acting machines, hoists and lifts, chains, ropes & lifting tackle, cranes and other lifting machines, steam boilers, air receivers, refrigeration plants and compressed air receiver.

iv. Safety General Provisions including safe storage of dangerous liquids, fire safety, evacuation procedures, precautions with respect to explosives or inflammable dust or gas.

v. Chemical safety including the use of material safety data sheets, control of air pollution, noise and vibration, the handling, transportation and disposal of chemicals and other hazardous substances materials

vi. Welfare general provisions including supply of drinking water, washing facilities, and first aid.

The proponent shall ensure that safety measures are implemented in use of tools and machinery within site and that protection of the workers and general public with any form of interaction with the construction sites is given first priority.

4.3.11 Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSHS)

This is one of departments within the current Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection, whose primary objective is to ensure safety, health and welfare of all workers in all workplaces. Unsafe and unhealthy work environment causes accidents, diseases, disasters and environmental pollution that occasion huge economic and social burdens to individuals and enterprises thereby stifling economic and social growth.

The Directorate enforces Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 (OSHA, 2007) with its subsidiary legislation which aims at prevention of accidents and diseases at work. It also administers the Work Injury Benefits Act, 2007 (WIBA, 2007) which provides for compensation of workers who have been injured or have suffered a disease out of and in the course of employment.

Functions

In fulfillment of its responsibility of identifying hazards at workplaces and assessment of risks with a view of preventing accidents, diseases and damage to property, the Directorate undertakes the following functions;

vii. Systematic inspection and auditing of workplaces to promote best practices and ensure compliance with safety and health standards as set out in OSHA, 2007 and its subsidiary legislations.

viii. Examination and testing of steam boilers, air and steam receivers, gas cylinders, refrigeration plants, passenger lifts, hoists, cranes, chains and other lifting equipment to ensure their safe use.

ix. Identification, evaluation and control of biological, chemical, physical, psychosocial, ergonomic and other factors in the work environment which may affect the safety and health of employed persons and the general environment.

x. Medical surveillance, including medical examination to monitor and check on the health status of the workers and advise on intervention measures.

xi. Training and awareness creation on occupational safety and health in order to promote safety and health culture in the country.

xii. Ensuring compensation to employees for work related injuries and diseases contracted in the course of their employment in accordance with the provisions of WIBA, 2007.

xiii. Investigation of occupational accidents, dangerous occurrences and cases of Occupational diseases with a view to preventing recurrence.

4.3.12 Work Injury Benefits Act, No. 17 of 2007

This law was assented to by His Excellency the President on 22nd October 2007. Various sections in this law were nullified by the high court as they were found to be unconstitutional. This is an act of parliament designed to provide for compensation to employees for work-related injuries and diseases contracted in the course employment and for connected purposes. This is the law whose enactment led to the demise of the Workmen Compensation Act Cap 236.

The contractor as the employer has a duty provide for compensation to employees for work related injuries and diseases contracted in the course of their employment at the construction site.

4.3.13 Rules and Regulations

The following rules were promulgated by the Minister for Labour as provided for in the statues in the furtherance of the safety & health agenda in various applicable workplaces, processes, occupations and branches of the economy; construction sites inclusive:

4.3.13.1 Safety & Health Committee Rules, 2004 Legal Notice No. 31

These rules apply in all workplaces where The Occupational Safety and Health Act, No. 15 of 2007 applies.

These rules are described in Legal Notice No. 31 of the Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 25 of 14th May 2004. The rules apply to all places of work that regularly employs twenty or more employees. Among other items, the rules state that:

- The occupier of every workplace shall establish a health and safety committee;
- The committee shall consist of safety representatives from the management and the workers;
- The occupiers shall appoint a competent person from the management staff to be responsible for safety, health and welfare in the workplace; and the person appointed shall be the secretary to the committee.
- Every member of the Health and Safety Committee shall undertake a prescribed basic training course in occupational health and safety within a period of six months from the date of appointment or election, and thereafter further training from time to time;
- The occupier of every workplace shall cause a health and safety audit of the workplace to be carried out at least once in every period of twelve months by a registered health and safety adviser.

The Legal Notice also describes the functions and duties of the health and safety committee, the purpose of meetings and recording minutes, and the roles of the office bearers. It further describes the duties of the occupier and those of the Health and Safety Adviser.

This Subsidiary legislation require the contractor to form a safety and health committee to oversee safety and health on site while construction activities on site are ongoing

4.3.13.2 Fire Risk Reduction Rules, 2007 Legal Notice No. 59

The rules apply to workplaces where the Occupational safety and Health Act, 2007 applies.

An employer/occupier having flammable substances must have fire resistant facility. The occupier to store highly flammable substances in fixed storage tanks, closed vessels, cupboards except for vehicles transporting the same. Flammable materials have to be kept in separate labeled stores. In go-downs, the employer has to maintain a distance of at least 80 cm wall gangway between the

walls and stack of goods.

Every employer is required to maintain good ventilation to allow exit of flammable fumes, maintain good housekeeping, maintain good electrical fittings, provide and maintain fire exits, form and train fire fighting teams, conduct fire drills yearly, designate an assembly point, provide and maintain first aid facilities, post fire safety notices, install fire detectors, provide and maintain fire fighting appliances, conduct an annual fire safety audit and formulate a fire safety policy.

In the construction phase, the contractor will apply the rules to ensure fire safety at the site offices and site camp while the rules come in handy for use by the developer when the project is up and running.

4.3.13.3 Hazardous Substances Rules, 2007 Legal Notice No. 60

The rules require that where hazardous substances are handled, washing facilities be provided, protective clothing be kept separate from personal clothing, separate clean and dirty changing rooms be maintained, proper maintenance and testing of engineering controls be done after every 2 years and a report submitted to DOSHS, protection against radioactive, carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic be provided, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) be availed in respect of chemicals handled, correct disposal of hazardous chemical substances be done, containers of hazardous substances be labeled, workers be trained on hazards associated to hazardous substances handled and air monitoring and measurements be done after every 12 months by an air quality monitor.

Substances in form of cement, paints, solvents, fuels and lubricants for construction plants will be used on site by the contractor. The rules will help the contractor to ensure safety and health of workers with regards to the substances. At the operational phase the rules will be very useful as types of goods including hazardous are likely to be stored.

4.3.13.4 First Aid Rules, 1977 Legal Notice No. 160

These rules outline first-aid box content with respect to size of a workplace and under whose charge the first-aid box should be placed.

During all phases of the project provision of first aid is a requirement and the rules will be useful in this regard in catering for injuries sustained on site and workplace.

4.3.13.5 Eye Protection Rules legal Notice No. 44 of 1978

The rules were developed for purposes of eye safety in workplaces. Processes where eye protection is required include blasting, cleaning, chipping, metal cutting, arc welding, abrasive wheel use (grinding).

During the construction phase, work activities requiring eye protection will be a common feature. The rules will provide a good platform for ensuring eye safety of the workers involved in the stated activities

4.3.13.6 Electric Power (Special) Rules, 1979 Legal Notice No. 340

The rules were developed to provide for electrical safety with regards to electrical power installations, use and handling. These rules apply to generation, transformation, conversion, switching, controlling, regulating, distribution and use of electricity.

4.3.13.7 Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction Rules, 1984 Legal Notice No. 40

These rules provide for the safety, health and welfare of workers in construction sites.

The contractor will be expected to ensure safety, health and welfare of workers and all persons lawfully present at the construction site

4.3.13.8 Medical Examination Rules, 2007 Legal Notice No. 24

The rules apply to workplaces of classified hazards. Every employer has to ensure medical examination of workers in the workplaces of classified hazards.

During the construction phase there will be noise emission, exposure to dusts and fumes (cement, soil, welding fumes etc) and exposure to musculoskeletal hazards. Exposure to the said hazards will require statutory medical examination on the victims.

4.3.13.9 Noise Prevention and Control Rules, 2005. Legal Notice No. 25 and subsequent amendments

Kenya's Noise Prevention and Control Rules were passed under Legal Notice No. 25 dated 2005, and subsequent amendments as a subsidiary legislation of the now repealed Factories and Other Places of Work Act, Cap. 514. The rules state that '*No worker shall be exposed to noise level*

excess of the continuous equivalent of 90 dB(A) for more than 8 hours within any 24 hours duration'.

4.3.13. 10 ***Relevance to the proposed project***

During the construction phase there is likely to be noise emission in excess of 90 dB(A) requiring the invoking of these rules to provide for the safety with regards to noise. The rules will guide the contractor in protecting the workers from effects of high noise levels.

4.3.14 The Physical and Land Use Planning Act Cap 286

This Act is aimed at enhancing and promoting the integrated physical development of socioeconomic activities. The Act requires that any activity that constitutes development needs to be approved by the relevant local authority. It has made specific provisions in respect to the mandate of local authorities (now County Governments) in development control and planning Part V - Control of development

30. (1) No person shall carry out development within the area of a local authority without a development permission granted by the local authority under section 33.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to an imprisonment not exceeding five years or to both.

(3) Any dealing in connection with any development in respect of which an offence is committed under this section shall be null and void and such development shall be discontinued.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2);

(a) The local authority concerned shall require the developer to restore the land on which such development has taken place to its original condition within a period of not more than ninety days;

(b) If on the expiry of the ninety days' notice given to the developer such restoration has not been affected, the concerned local authority shall restore the site to its original condition and recover the cost incurred thereto from the developer.

31. Any person requiring development permission shall make an application in the form prescribed in the Fourth Schedule, to the clerk of the local authority responsible for the area in which the land concerned is situated. The application shall be accompanied by such plans and particulars as are necessary to indicate the purposes of the development, and in particular shall

show the proposed use and density, and the land which the applicant intends to surrender for;

a. Purposes of principal and secondary means of access to any subdivisions within the area included in the application and to adjoining land;
b. Public purposes consequent upon the proposed development.

36. If in connection with a development application a local authority is of the opinion that proposals for industrial location, dumping sites, sewerage treatment, quarries or any other development activity will have injurious impact on the environment, the applicant shall be required to submit together with the application an environmental impact assessment report.

This Act provides for order in terms of development execution.

This Act provides for order in terms of development execution. This development should therefore comply with all the provisions of this law including land use zoning requirements.

4.3.15 Public Health Act Cap 242

Part IX section 115 of the Act states that No person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.

Section 116 requires that the local authorities (county governments) take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures for maintaining its district (counties) at all times in clean and sanitary condition, and for preventing the occurrence therein of, or for remedying or causing to be remedied, any nuisance or condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health, and to take proceedings at law against any person causing or responsible for the continuance of any such nuisance or condition.

Part XII Section 136 states that all collections of water, sewage, rubbish, refuse and fluids which permits or facilitate the breeding or multiplication of pests shall be termed nuisances and are liable to be dealt with in the manner provided by this Act. Section 138 states that no person shall within a township permit any premises or lands owned or occupied by him or over which he has control to become overgrown with bush or long grass of such a nature as, in the opinion of the medical officer of health, to be likely to harbor mosquitoes.

The proponent shall contract a licensed waste handler to collect all waste from the site to disposal at approved dumping site. Sewage from the site shall be channeled to the existing sewer system.

4.3.16 County Government Act, 2012

The main purpose of the enactment of this Act was to give effect to Chapter Eleven of the Constitution; to provide for county governments' powers, functions and responsibilities to deliver services and for connected purposes. Functions which were carried out by local governments were effectively transferred to the county governments. The Act gives county the responsibility of planning and co-coordinating all developments within their areas of jurisdiction. Part XI (sections 102-115) of the Act provides for planning principles and responsibilities of the county governments. The land use and building plans provided for in the Act are binding on all public entities and private citizens operating within the particular county. The proposed project is within the Nairobi County and thus there will be need of working in liaison with the County Government. The plans for the proposed project must be approved by the County Government and the County government may also issue directives and authorizations on various aspects e.g. waste management and fire emergency preparedness among others.

The proponent shall work in liaison with County Government and in particular the Physical planning, Water, Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Sector.

4.3.17 Energy Act, Cap 314.

The Energy Act, 2006 was enacted on 2nd January 2007 establishes an Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) mandated to perform all function that pertains to energy production, transmission, setting and enforcing of energy policies, Public education and enforcing energy conservation strategies, prescribing the energy licensing process and issuing of licenses that pertain to energy sector in Kenya. Section 30 of the Act provides the factors that shall be taken into consideration prior to issuance of license. It states the need and expression of an entity to conserve and protect the environment and natural resources in accordance to the EMCA 1999. Moreover, the Act gives provisions for the need to protect health and safety of users of energy by providing an enabling environment of operation that protects the health and safety of users of the service for which the license or permit is required and other members of the public affected by the undertaking.

The proponent will be required to abide by these provisions when installing the water heating solar panels.

4.3.18 National Construction Authority Act, 2011

The act is set to streamline, oversee and regulate the construction industry in Kenya for sustainable development. The NCA establishes the authority and confers on its power to register contactors within the construction industry. The act requires all the contractors, both foreign and local contractors to be registered with the authority. The act also regulates the practices of foreign contractor by limiting their work to only tender work. The foreign contractors are licensed for only a specific period and once they certify they are in Kenya for that specific time. The foreign contractors must also produce a certificate of compliance. Furthermore they must lodge an affidavit with the NCA that once the project they have been licensed is over, they shall wind up their business. This prevents them from engaging in any other construction in the country.

4.3.19 Building Code, 2000

This gives general guidelines for the construction of buildings and attendant safety measures such as installation of firefighting appliances, fire escapes etc. It equally recognizes local authorities as lead planning agencies and thus requires every developer to submit building plans to the relevant local authority for approval. The local authorities are in turn empowered to disapprove any plan submitted if it is not correctly drawn or does not provide sufficient information that complies with the relevant by-laws. Any developer who intends to erect a building, such as a retail and office block, must also give the concerned local authority a notice of inspection before the erection of the proposed structure.

After erecting the building, a notice of completion shall be issued to the local authority to facilitate final inspection/approval. No person shall therefore occupy a building whose certificate of completion has not been issued by the local authority. As a precaution against fire breakout, the by-law states that the walls of any premise shall be non-combustible throughout. Similarly, in every building which comprises more than one story, other than a small house, shall have fire resistance.

Section 214 indicates that, in any public building whose floor is more than 20 feet above the ground level, the council may recommend the provision of firefighting equipment that may include one or more of the following: hydrants, hose reels and fire appliances, external conations, portable fire appliances, water storage tanks, dry risers, sprinkler, drencher and water spray spring protector system.

4.3.20 The Penal Code, Cap 63

Chapter XVII on "Nuisances and offences against health and convenience" contained in the penal code strictly prohibits the release of foul air 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"

4.3.21 Land Registration Act, 2012

According to section 26 subsection (1) states that the certificate of title issued by the Registrar upon registration, or to a purchaser of land upon a transfer or transmission by the proprietor shall be taken by all courts as prima facie evidence that the person named as proprietor of the land is the absolute and indefeasible owner, subject to the encumbrances, easements, restrictions and conditions contained or endorsed in the certificate, and the title of that proprietor shall not be subject to challenge, except on the ground of fraud or misrepresentation to which the person is proved to be a party; or where the certificate of title has been acquired illegally, unprocedurally or through a corrupt scheme. A certified copy of any registered instrument, signed by the Registrar and sealed with the Seal of the Registrar, shall be received in evidence in the same manner as the original.

Copy of land ownership documents attached to this Report in annex 3.

4.3.22 The National Land Commission Act, 2012 (No. 5 of 2012)

Section 5 of the Act outlines the Functions of the Commission, pursuant to Article 67(2) of the Constitution as follows 5(1): (a) to manage public land on behalf of the national and county governments; (b) to recommend a national land policy to the national government; (c) to advise the national government on a comprehensive program for the registration of title in land throughout Kenya; (d) to conduct research related to land and the use of natural resources, and make recommendations to appropriate authorities; (e) to initiate investigations, on its own initiative or on a complaint, into present or historical land injustices, and recommend appropriate redress; (f) to encourage the application of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms in land conflicts; (g) to assess tax on land and premiums on immovable property in any area designated by law; and (h) to monitor and have oversight responsibilities over land use planning throughout the country.

4.3.23 The Environment and Land Court Act, 2011

This Act is in place to give effect to Article 162(2) (*b*) of the Constitution; to establish a superior court to hear and determine disputes relating to the environment and the use and occupation of, and title to, land, and to make provision for its jurisdiction functions and powers, and for connected purposes.

4.3.24 The Land Act, 2012

This is an Act of Parliament to give effect to Article 68 of the Constitution, to revise, consolidate and rationalize land laws; to provide for the sustainable administration and management of land and land based resources, and for connected purposes. The Land Act of 2012 subsection (1) states that 'any land may be converted from one category to another in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any other written law.' it continues to state in subsection (2) that Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1)

xiv. Public land may be converted to private land by alienation

xv. Subject to public needs or in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, or land use planning, public land may be converted to community land

xvi. private land may be converted to public land by

- Compulsory acquisition;
- Reversion of leasehold interest to Government after the expiry of a lease; and
- Transfers; or
- Surrender.

(a) Community land may be converted to either private or public land in accordance with the law relating to community land enacted pursuant to Article 63(5) of the Constitution.

It is important to note that any substantial transaction involving the conversion of public land to private land shall require approval by the National Assembly or county assembly as the case may be.

Part I of the same Act states that title to land may be acquired through:

(a) allocation;

(b) land adjudication process;

(c) compulsory acquisition;

(d) prescription;

(e) settlement programs;

(f) transmissions;

(g) transfers;

(h) long term leases exceeding twenty-one years created out of private land; or any other manner prescribed in an Act of Parliament.

Part viii of this Act provides procedures for compulsory acquisition of interests in land. Section 111 (1) States that if land is acquired compulsorily under this Act, just compensation shall be paid promptly in full to all persons whose interests in the land have been determined. The Act also provides for settlement programs. Any dispute arising out of any matter provided for under this Act may be referred to the Land and Environment Court for determination.

4.3.25 The Traffic Act, 2012

The Traffic Act, 2012 gives provisions and guidelines that govern the Kenya roads transport sector. These guidelines are essential to private, public and commercial service vehicles in ensuring safety and sanity on the roads hence ensuring the environment; the human being a component is safeguarded. In section 41 The Act demands for installation and certification of speed governors for the commercial vehicles ferrying goods adjusted to the loading condition of such vehicles to a limit of 80 KPH, registration and competence of drivers.

Moreover, the owner of commercial vehicles or trailer shall ensure clear markings on their vehicles in English language on the right side of the vehicle showing ownership details, tare weight of vehicle and maximum authorized weight.

Section 26 and 27 of the same discourages engines that emit exhaust gases to the atmosphere without passing via a silencer or expansion chamber

In ensuring safety of all the persons in transit section 56 encourages that every public and commercial vehicle be fitted with inspected and first class first aid box and fire extinguisher. In ensuring compliance to this Act the contractor and developer shall ensure that all site drivers and all material suppliers to the site satisfy the provisions as stipulated in Act.

The proponent shall adhere to this regulation where applicable

4.3.26 Persons with Disability Act (PWD), 2003

Kenya has a Person with Disabilities Act (PWD), 2003 which is a comprehensive law covering rights, rehabilitation and equal opportunities for people with disabilities.

- It creates the National Council of Persons with Disabilities as a statutory organ to oversee the welfare of persons with disabilities.
- The Act aims to ensure that Persons with Disabilities' issues and concerns are mainstreamed.
- Requires establishment of DMCs in all public institutions

Section 21 of this Act entitles Persons with disabilities 'to a barrier-free and disability- friendly environment to enable them to have access to buildings, roads and other social amenities, and assistive devices and other equipment to promote their mobility'.

The Proponent shall ensure that the main contractor adopts implements and mainstream PWD Provisions throughout the project phases.

4.3.27 Agriculture and Food Authority Act, 2013

Established by the AFA Act in 2013, the Authority is responsible for enhancing synergies between the various actors, standardization and quality assurance of agricultural products and increased competitiveness in the sector.

4.4 Relevant International instruments, commitments and declarations which Kenya is a signatory to:

- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948** which lays foundation for the right to adequate housing;
- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966;**
- **Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)** which lays emphasis on enjoinment of women to adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communication;
- **Istanbul Declaration and Habitat Agenda of 1996 and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;**
- **The Millennium Development Goals.** Goal 7 targets 10 and 11 aimed to reduce by half the proportion of inhabitants without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation services by the year 2015; and by 2020, achieve improved living conditions for at least 100

million people living in slums;

- **The Sustainable Development Goal 11** which seeks to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable while target 11.1 specifically envisages to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums by 2030.
- **The Habitat Agenda** which challenges governments to use shelter development as a tool to break the vicious cycle of poverty, homelessness and unemployment.
- **African Union Specialized Technical Sub-Committee No. 8 on Urban Development and Human Settlements (formerly AMCHUD)**. This is a commitment by African governments to address issues of urban development and human settlements including housing.
- **Agenda 2063**: The Africa we want which emphasizes on the need to provide opportunities for all Africans to have access to decent and affordable housing in clean secure and well-planned environments in sustainable human settlements.

4.5 Institutional Framework

4.5.1 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

The objective and purpose for which NEMA is established is to exercise general supervision and co-ordinate over all matters relating to the environment and to be the principal instrument of the government in the implementation of all policies relating to the environment. Powers of enforcement of the provisions of EMCA are vested in the Director General of NEMA who is appointed as per the provisions of the Act. The Authority is mandated to co-ordinate the various environmental management activities being undertaken by the lead agencies and promote the integration of environmental considerations into development policies, plan, programmes and projects with a view to ensuring the proper management and rational utilization of the environmental resources on a sustainable yield basis for the improvement of the quality of human life in Kenya and identify projects and programmes or types of projects and programmes, plans and policies for which environmental audit or environmental monitoring must be conducted under EMCA.

The EIA Study report is submitted to the authority for review and licensing. The proponent shall work in liaison with the authority in complying with the provisions of EMCA and any other subsidiary legislation under the Act.

4.6 Water Requirement

The United Nations Water Conference Action Plan recognized water as a right, declaring that all people have a right to have access to safe drinking water. It is estimated that at least 1.1 Billion people, which represent 17% of the global population lack access to improved water. Water shortage is a severe and growing global challenge. Over the last 50 years, water withdrawals have tripled due to economic development and rapid population growth, placing serious pressure on the planet's water systems. However, 884 million people in the world still do not get their drinking water from safe sources, specifically in developing countries, such as in Africa and Southern Asia. The World Water Council (WWC, 2012) noted that the world's population tripled in the 20th century, the use of the world water resources has grown six-fold, coupled with industrialization and urbanization. Water in the Sub-Sahara region is not only scarce but also of exceptionally of poor quality. Due to pollution as well as unreliable supply and sanitation infrastructure, only a small percentage of what little water is available can be used for human consumption. Almost half of all Africans suffer from water-borne diseases, with cholera and infant diarrhoea, the most frequently occurring sicknesses. Most of the countries with the lowest levels of sanitation are located in sub-Saharan Africa, where 45% of the population resorts to using shared or dangerously inadequate facilities – with little progress in the area recorded to date.

Eastern Africa's renewable freshwater resources amount to 187 m^3 per year; this is only 4.7 per cent of Africa's total, yet the sub-region is home to 19% of the region's population. This imbalance is set to worsen in the next two decades due to an increase in human and animal population increase.

Kenya is recognized by the United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP) as a water scarce nation, whose average supplies of available freshwater is 647m3 per capita, which is below the 1,000m3 per capita per year recommended by United Nation. Furthermore, Kenya ranks 21st for the worst levels of access to water in the world, compared to its neighbours in the region, Uganda and Tanzania at 2940m3 and 2696m3 respectively (UN-WWAP, 2006), and about 41% of the people do not have access to clean water causing about 10% of deaths (KCBS, 2009). The constitution of Kenya article 43(1) b and 43(1) d provides that access to reasonable standards of sanitation and clean safe water in adequate quantities is an economic and social right to every person.

In many urban areas, the shortage of water has been amplified by the government's lack of investment in water. Most of the urban poor Kenyans only have access to polluted water, which has caused cholera epidemics and multiple other diseases that affect health and livelihoods.

Access to safe water supplies throughout Kenya is 59% and access to improved sanitation is 32%. There is still an

unmet need in rural and urban areas for both water and sanitation. Kenya faces challenges in water provision with erratic weather patterns in the past few years causing droughts and water shortages. Kenya also has a limited renewable water supply and is classified as a water scarce country. Urban migration contributes to challenges in sanitation, as people crowd into cities and urban growth is unregulated (Kimutai 2018).

Over the years, a demand for water for domestic and industrial processes has been steadily increasing, while the water catchment areas remain limited. Moreover, water catchment areas are increasingly being degraded due to the large volume of industrial and other wastes from human activities being disposed of to the environment without much treatment. Further downstream, there is pollution of water sources in the County. Under these circumstances, water management practices have to be efficient in order to ensure a continued adequate water supply for present and future needs. Increase in population in the County has resulted to more pressure on the existing water infrastructure leading to serious shortage of the commodity. Maintenance and expansion of the water supply infrastructure will be critical to the continued development of the County (CIDP- Nairobi, 2018).

In the National Water Master Plan 2030 developed in 2013 by the Government of Kenya, it was noted that future domestic water demands will increase drastically, while the available water resources are limited.

The water demand in Nairobi has outstripped the existing water supply capacity of the company which has necessitated rationed supply to some parts of the city. In Nairobi, there is inadequate water supply to meet the difference in demands where demand of water far outstrips supply (estimated at 850,000 cubic meters while supply is 525,000cubic meters), this is largely attributed to the old water infrastructure and cartels CIDP, 2023-2027.

4.6.1 Water Resources and Quality in Nairobi County

Nairobi County has no main water tower; most of the supply to Nairobi City is from the Tana Basin and is pumped to the City from distances of around 50 Km. This bulk water-supply is not reliable during periods of drought, and is also endangered by siltation of the reservoir due to deforestation in the catchment areas. The supply problem is further aggravated by the poor state of the distribution system, which results in about 50 per cent losses due to leakage, illegal connection and inefficient and wasteful use of water by some consumers.

Currently, the AWWDA is in the process of laying 27km bulk water transfer system for Nairobi County to enhance access to water.

4.6.2 Water supply schemes

Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company is the main water company in the County. Most of the water wells are operated by large private consumers (industrial enterprises, hotel complexes) or by individual residential owners in parts of the

City that receive only intermittent supply. Wells are often shared with neighbors or water is sold for distribution by tankers. Many private well owners are also connected to the mains water-supply network (which provides cheaper water) but use groundwater as a back-up.

4.6.3 Nairobi County Surface water sources

The main sources of water for the residents in Nairobi County are from;

- Sasumua Dam in Nyandarua, with a Storage capacity of 15.9 million M^3 has a Design yield of 59,000m3/day. The Water from the dam is treated at Sasumua Dam Treatment plant and Contributes approximately 12% of Nairobi's current water supply.
- Thika dam with a designed storage capacity of 70,000,000M^3 whose Water is treated at Ng'ethu Treatment plant contributes approximately 84% of Nairobi's current water supply
- Ruiru Dam with a Storage Capacity of 2.9 million M^3 stores raw water with a yield of 21,600 M^3 /day, the Water from the dam is treated at Kabete Treatment plant. The dam Contributes approximately 4% of Nairobi's current water supply.
- Kikuyu Springs. The total production for Spring No.1 is estimated to be 2,000m3 per day, while production from spring 2 is 4000m3 per day. The combined total production from Kikuyu springs is estimated as 6000m3 per day. Areas which benefit from this water are: Karen, Dagoreti, Kawangware, Riruta, Uthiru & environs. The Yield is 4000-5,500 m3/day

Although Nairobi River is permanent, its water is unsafe for human consumption. There are residents that use borehole water, wells and roof catchments. Over 80 per cent of the residents have access to piped water. On average, it takes 52.5 per cent and 24.7 per cent of the population 0 and 1- 4 minutes to fetch water. Only 0.9 per cent of the population takes 30-59 minutes to nearest water point.

4.6.4 Water demand and Supply

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends two (2) gallons (about 7.5 litres) per person daily to meet the requirements of most people under most conditions; and around five (5) gallons per person daily to cover basic hygiene and food hygiene needs. Household survey findings indicated that 50% of the households consumed 51–100 litres of water, 18.3% consumed 1–50 litres and 12.7% consumed 151–200 litres while 11.7% consumed 101–150 litres respectively. In other terms most of the households averagely use five jerricans (holds about 19-20 liters) of water daily for their domestic use.

Nairobi City is served mainly by the Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company, NCWSC. The main sources of water for the residents in Nairobi County are from Sasumua Dam in Nyandarua, Kikuyu Springs, Ruiru Dam, Thika and Ngethu water works which sources its water from the Aberdare Ranges.

4.6.5 Causes of water shortages in Nairobi City

Growing water demand and water scarcity have turned into a notable challenge in Kenya. Climate change, population growth, urbanization, water pollution and poor management of water resources have aggravated the issue of the water crisis, which affects economic activities, food security, education and health. These challenges are especially evident in rural areas and urban slums where people are often unable to connect to piped water infrastructure.

Drinking water is becoming scarce, especially for the poor in Kenya. A third of the population does not have access to drinking water and nearly two-thirds lack basic sanitation. The capital has been suffering from years of water shortages. The Ndakaini Dam provides water to Nairobi but its normal level remains low many times owing to receding rainfall. There would be a shortage of 200,000 cubic meters of water a day to support Nairobi and its 4 million inhabitants.

In the NCWSC strategic plan 2019-2024, some of the highlighted environmental causes of water shortages include the following;

- **Climate Change and Global Warming**; the country continues to experience erratic weather patterns and reduced amount of rainfall, hence intermittent and inconsistent supply of adequate drinking water.
- **Change in Land Use**; increased human activities near the water catchment areas have also resulted in soil erosion resulting in increased siltation of water reservoirs and dams. Desilting of dams and raw water intakes require a lot of resources from the Company.

4.6.6 Projected Water demand at the residential development-

The proposed residential development intends to establish 480 units of apartments.
The development has made allocation for water storage tanks where water will be stored and pumped into the houses.

During construction, water from registered water vendors will be utilized mainly for masonry work. There will be water storage tanks to increase water capacity at the project site to the required amount.

At operation, the development will source water from reticulated supply by NCWSC main supply. Additionally, the project proponent will supplement the water supply through the use of borehole water (WRA permit required before borehole drilling) and rainwater harvesting to ensure sufficiency of clean water during the operation/occupation stage of this project. There will be water storage tanks to increase water capacity at the project site to the required amount. It is a recommendation that the proponent undertakes tests on yields and analysis of the water quality to determine

capacity to meet the demand and conformity to Schedule 1 of the Water Quality Regulations, 2024. The proponent will undertake a hydrogeological survey to establish the viability of ground water for the project before commencement (the permit application processes with WRA and NEMA for the borehole will be carried out separately).

During the operation, assuming that the residential blocks will host approximately 1440 residents (Assumption: is 3 persons/ house) residents with each resident consuming an average of 70 litres per day. Thus 70 litres x 1440 residents will require approximately 100800 litres (Approximately 100.8 m^3 of water daily).

This water will be adequately supplied from the municipal and from the borehole facility (whose permit will be pursued with the WRA separately) and held onto storage tanks so that there is adequate supply for the residents.

The County is in the process of upgrading the water supply system in the area hence water supply may be readily available in the project area.

4.6.7 Water conservation

Water conservation is vital for sustainable development and buildings contribute significantly to overall water usage among human activities. The following measures will contribute to using water sensibly during the construction and occupation phases of the project.

- Installation of motion-sensing taps, urinals and toilets to automatically switch off once the user leaves the station. A motion sensor tap would cut up to 85% of annual water usage compared to conventional taps[1]. Motion sensors would also reduce the spread of germs since users do not have to touch the tap or toilet flush buttons.
- Rainwater harvesting: The harvested water would be used for cleaning, flushing toilets, watering plants, etc.
- Reducing water losses (e.g., leaks) by ensuring high competency in plumbing and promptly fixing any damages immediately they occur.
- Educating employees and occupants about water efficiency to encourage water-saving behaviors.
- Reusing onsite water that would otherwise be discarded or discharged to the sewer (e.g., reusing treated grey water or rainwater to water landscaped areas).
- Creating a water management plan. This would include i) assembling a management team and making a commitment to conserve water, which shall be communicated to all occupants, ii) assessing the facility water

use, iii) setting and communicating goals, iv) creating an action plan, v) implementing the action plan, vi) evaluating progress and vi) recognizing achievements on a semi-annual basis.

4.6.8 Waste Water Treatment Plants

Nairobi County has two main waste water treatment plants; i.e.

- Kariobangi Sewerage Treatment Works; This is located at Nairobi City County Kamunde Road off Outering Road behind Kariobangi Light Industries. The Plant was built in 1961 and extended in 1963. It is a conventional treatment plant using biological filters known as trickling filters where organic waste is consumed or broken-down by microbial action.

The plant was constructed in several stages to finally treat a design DWF capacity of 32,000m^3 waste water per day and hydraulic storm capacity of 96,000m^3. It has a laboratory to analyze waste water for the purpose of process control and as per legal requirements in the Environmental Management Coordination Act (2012).

The treatment process involves two processes: Physical Treatment and Biological Treatment.

- Dandora Estate Waste Water Treatment Plant; this is located at 26 km from Nairobi city along Kangundo road, east of the city along the Eastern bypass at Ruai. The land on which it occupies is approximately 4,000 acres. The Dandora Estate Sewerage Treatment Works (DSTW) phase 1 construction started in 1975; the plant was commissioned in the year 1978. Phase II construction started in 1985 with a new inlet treatment work and additional 6 series which were commissioned in 1990. Between 2005 and 2014 anaerobic ponds were constructed and completed. The plant treats domestic and industrial about 120,0000m3/day equivalent to about 80% of waste water generated from Nairobi city. The design capacity for the plant is 160,000 m^3. The treatment Process involves two processes; Physical Treatment and Biological Treatment.

Currently, the AWWDA is in the process of constructing 14 km trunk sewers and 15 km reticulation sewers.

At construction the contractor will be responsible for handling the generated construction effluent waste which will be recycled to enhance curing of the premises.

During occupation, the effluent waste management will consist of the following mechanisms; All storm water drainage will be channelled into the existing storm drains and into the public drains whereas the black and grey water will be channelled to the public sewer management system.

In the NCWSC strategic plan 2019-2024, some of the highlighted issues affecting appropriate sewer management includes the following;

- **Trade & Industrial effluent**; the county hosts a high number of businesses and industries some of which do not comply with guidelines and standards for discharging effluent into the sewer system, resulting in increased pollution. Some of the trades and industries discharge their effluent into the rivers near their areas of operation.

- **Solid Waste**; some of the County residents clog the sewer systems with solid waste which causes sewer blockage and eventual overflow of sewage into the open causing health risks and pollution.

4.7 CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

4.7.1 Climate Change

Climate change is widely recognized internationally as a reality that is having a significant impact on the natural environment. This is due, in part to global warming which has accelerated as a direct result of human activity. Extreme weather events from droughts and heat waves, to cyclones and blizzards occur all too frequently, with devastating effect on human communities and the natural environment. It is expected that the average temperature of the atmosphere will increase by between 1.5 and 4.5 degrees Celsius (°C) in the next 90 years (IPCC, 2013).

4.7.2 Climate Change and Construction

Climate Change Act 2016 is an Act of Parliament to provide for a regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change; to provide for mechanism and measures to achieve low carbon climate development, and for connected purposes.

It's a well-known and publicized fact that approximately 40% of greenhouse gas emissions come from buildings. While public and industrial structures play a part, burning, cooling, and heating primarily happen in the housing sector (habitat.org).

Even though there is awareness of the impacts of housing on climate change, it has not been prioritized appropriately as it is more complex than other issues. For example, a lot of the housing is privately owned. It's also costly, and many different stakeholders need to be engaged.

According to a recent UN Climate Change Report, less than 1% of climate adaptation efforts currently prioritize marginalized populations, leaving our most at-risk communities in the eye of the climate storm. To make matters worse, rapid urbanization and an increase in violent conflicts have exacerbated the number of low-income families struggling to find safe, climate-resilient and affordable shelter. Despite contributing the least to carbon emissions,

these communities are often the most affected by the intensity and frequency of climate disasters, such as floods, fires, major storms and tsunamis.

4.8 Climate change impacts to Key Sectors

4.8.1 Water Overview

Water in Kenya remains a highly contested commodity. Large proportions of the population lack coverage and access to safe drinking water. The national water coverage currently stands at 39%[2]. Water supply in Kenya faces serious challenges driven by rapid population growth, urbanization, climate change, corruption, and imperatives of development and social equity

Cities in Kenya face significant challenges in water availability. For example, the city of Mombasa currently has only half of the water required to meet its needs, leading to rationing and the continued use of private sources. Rising temperatures and more variable rainfall will exacerbate these conditions.

In Nairobi, water shortages are also experienced as Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company is the main water company in the County. Most of the water wells are operated by large private consumers (industrial enterprises, hotel complexes) or by individual residential owners in parts of the City that receive only intermittent supply. Wells are often shared with neighbors or water is sold for distribution by tankers.

4.8.2 Energy

Kenya has long been a continental leader in renewable energy use for electricity production, with the use of hydropower dating back a century. As a result of climate change impacts – such as higher temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns and droughts – water levels in various hydropower sites have been greatly reduced, leading to a major decline in electricity generation capacity. To meet this electricity deficit, Kenya uses thermal power production, a process that uses a significant amount of fossil fuels. These fossil fuels are both expensive to import – a cost which is passed on to the end user – and also contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which cause global warming (AfDB.org)

4.8.3 Infrastructure

Extreme weather events such as heavy rains can damage infrastructure, roads, and communication networks and disrupt supply lines. An increase in the frequency of heat waves in urban centers like Nairobi or Mombasa could translate into higher demand for air conditioning and cooling systems, putting power plants under severe stress and reducing their efficiency. In coastal areas, sea level rise and storm surge threaten water and electricity infrastructure with inundation and salinity damage. Given increasing temperatures and the increased energy demand that will coincide, change in cooling degree days provides insight into the potential for extended seasons of power demand or periods in which cooling demand (power demands) might increase.

4.9 Climate change risk assessment

Climate change risk assessment is a risk assessment-based methodology for identifying potential climate impacts and assessing their severity. Carrying out a climate change risk assessment, at the simplest level, can be summarized into the following steps:

i. Identifying potential climate change risks to a scheme or project;
ii. Assessing these risks (potentially prioritizing to identify the most severe); and
iii. Formulating mitigation actions to reduce the impact of the identified risks.

The aim of the study is to identify appropriate mitigation measures, including design features and construction materials, to provide an appropriate resilience to increased extreme weather as well as changes in average conditions. Such measures need to consider whether there are opportunities to introduce them later with more certainty, or whether they have to be allowed for in the initial design.

Climate change affects the environment negatively leading to water scarcity, increased health threats, increasing temperature, low precipitation, erratic weather patterns, food insecurity and increase in cost of food commodities.

4.9.1 Climate Change Risks and Hazards

Climate change vulnerabilities contribute to the risk of the occurrence of climate change impacts. Hazard refers to the potential occurrence of climate-related physical events or trends that may cause damage and loss. The most common climatic hazards such as floods, water scarcity, increased health threats, increasing temperature, low precipitation, erratic weather patterns, food insecurity and increase in cost of food commodities are the most common climate related hazards that occur in Nairobi County.

4.10 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

One of the possible solutions to addressing climate change in the construction industry is to integrate Green Building design and as built criteria into project assessment. A primary objective in Green Building is the reduction in GHG emissions. Buildings are considered to be responsible for approximately one third of global GHG emissions primarily through their energy requirements being largely met by the use of fossil fuels thus the buildings contribution to the climate change problem the world is facing

Adapting or mitigating projects or developments are possible solutions to addressing global warming effects on climate change. Adaptation measures require planning (adapting) to possible future impacts of climate change. Adaptation measures to address climate change in EIA are more widely and more easily considered where relevant to a specific project

The life-cycle of the project and the time frames over which change might occur need to be considered in adaptation responses.

In order to address the missing gaps in these areas the following strategies will be adopted:

I. Proper solid and waste management

This will be done by contracting NEMA licensed waste handlers as opposed to using open dumping sites; diversify energy sources by investing in renewable sources of energy, water harvesting, recycling and conservation.

II. Water management;

The project should invest in water management strategies like rainwater harvesting, storage facilities, efficient water use practices and limiting borehole abstraction to sustainable levels. These measures aim to mitigate water scarcity during dry periods and reduce flood risks during heavy rainfall events.

III. Infrastructure Design

Incorporate resilient features to withstand extreme weather like flooding, storms, and high temperatures.

IV. Energy Efficiency

Implement technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and dependency on fossil fuels through use of less carbon intensive alternatives and construction methods that reduce the overall needs for transportation and materials haulage. Construction activities must avoid the use of old or improperly functioning equipment that use fossil fuels in an inefficient manner or that release fugitive emissions.

V. Biodiversity Conservation

Protect and enhance natural ecosystems to preserve biodiversity and ecosystem services, including reforestation, habitat restoration, and sustainable land management practices.

VI. Vehicle movement and construction activities management

The activities will mobilize dust, which may be exacerbated by increased air temperature and drought conditions: Appropriate road maintenance, activity staging and vegetation activities must be imposed to reduce the extent of bare

surfaces or travel speeds on roads. The use of water for dust suppression must be considered

Vehicle movement and construction activities will mobilize dust, which may be exacerbated by increased air temperature and drought conditions: Appropriate road maintenance, activity staging and vegetation activities must be imposed to reduce the extent of bare surfaces or travel speeds on roads. The use of water for dust suppression must be considered

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Anticipated Impacts

The anticipated impacts of the proposed project on the environmental elements which may be negative or positive are categorized into four major parameters. The **magnitude** is described as being major or minor, the **duration** may be short-term or long term, the **extent** is evaluated in terms of being specific (localized) or widespread, and the **reversibility** in terms of being reversible or irreversible. On the basis of information gathered during both the desktop and field study, the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project are as tabulated below:

Table 5.1: Impact analysis throughout the project cycle

Impact	**Impacts Analysis**		
	Construction	**Operation**	**Decommissioning**
Provision of housing units		Major positive Long term Localized Irreversible	
Employment	Major positive, Short term, Widespread Reversible	Major positive, Long term, Widespread, Irreversible	Major positive Short term Localized Reversible
Revenue	Major positive Short term Widespread Reversible	Major positive Long term Widespread Reversible	Major positive Short term Widespread Reversible
Market for goods and services	Major positive Short term Widespread Reversible	Major positive Long term Widespread Reversible	
Solid Waste	Major negative Short term, Localized Irreversible,	Major negative Long term Localized Irreversible,	Major negative Short term Localized Irreversible
Liquid waste/Effluent	Major negative Short term Localized Irreversible	Major negative Long term Widespread Irreversible	Major negative Short term Localized Irreversible
Traffic Density	Major negative Short term Widespread Irreversible	Major negative Long-term Widespread Irreversible	Major negative Short-term Widespread Reversible

Water demand	Major negative Short term Widespread Irreversible	Major negative Long-term Widespread Irreversible	Major negative Short term Widespread Irreversible
Energy demand	Major negative Short term Widespread Irreversible	Major negative Long term Widespread Irreversible	Major negative Short term Widespread Irreversible
Noise Pollution	Major negative Short, Term Reversible Localized	Minor negative Short term Localized Reversible	Major negative Short term Reversible Localize
Air Pollution	Major negative Short term Reversible Localized	Minor negative Short term Localized Reversible	Major negative Short term Reversible Localized
Storm water drainage	Major negative Short term Widespread Irreversible	Major negative Long term Widespread Irreversible	Minor negative Short term Widespread Irreversible
Soil erosion	Major negative Short term Widespread Irreversible	Minor negative Short term Localized Reversible	Major negative Short term Widespread Irreversible
Insecurity	Minor negative Short term Localized Reversible,	Major negative Long term Localized Reversible	Minor negative Short term Localized Reversible
Occupation health and safety	Minor negative Short term, Localized Reversible	Minor negative Long term Localized Reversible	Minor negative Short term Localized Reversible
Oil pollution	Minor negative Short term Localized Irreversible	Minor negative Long term Localized Irreversible	Minor negative Short term Localized Irreversible

5.2 Positive impacts

Positive impacts that shall be associated with the implementation of the project include and are not limited to the following:

5.2.1 Provision of housing units

The proposed development will provide 480 No. decent housing units for many Kenyans to buy and own.

5.2.2 Provision of employment opportunities

The proposed project will create employment opportunities for both skilled and semi-skilled workers. During the construction phase, the project will employ a large workforce including; masons, plumbers, electricians, cooks among others. For the operation phase, the project will employ a work force that will include cleaners, security guards and caretakers among others.

5.2.3 Provision of market for goods and services

During the construction phase, the project will consume a lot of building materials sourced both locally and in other parts of the region. This will have a positive impact towards the economic status of the supplies and to the national economy through VAT rates for goods.

5.2.4 Increase in revenue to the government.

Through payment of relevant taxes, rates, the project will contribute towards the national and local revenue earnings.

5.2.5 Gains in the local economy

The economy of the neighborhood will receive a boost especially during the construction phase due to the activities of the workers; buying food, drink and commodities.

5.2.6 Improved Security

Security will be ensured around the proposed development through distribution of suitable security lights and presence of 24 hour registered security guards and CCTV surveillance. This will lead to improvement in the general security in the surrounding area.

5.2.7 Land Use Intensification

The development will result to a more economical use of the land without significant environmental degradation. While slightly more than half of the parcel has been set aside for residential units and parking, a significant portion has been allocated for open green spaces. The area has been zoned for high rise residential units, meaning that the proposed development will be in conformity with the zoning regulations since the change of use has already been approved

for the Keza Master Plan.

5.2.8 Infrastructure expansion

This being a project that will introduce a large population into the area, there is need to provide services and utilities that will serve the people conveniently without depleting the existing ones. E.g. water delivery systems and connections to the sewer trunk in future and the maintenance of the access road.

5.3 Negative Impacts

5.3.1 Soil Erosion

The topographical nature of the proposed project site is generally flat and gentle slope. The activities involved in the site preparation such as excavations in order to construct the foundations may have a major negative impact on soil and geology of the project site. Heavy machinery will be traversing the site may lead to soil compaction and erosion.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. Control excavation works especially during rainy / wet conditions
ii. The stockpiling of construction materials shall be properly controlled and managed.
iii. Materials to be delivered on site in installments.
iv. Provide soil erosion control measures i.e. suppressing open surfaces with water or use of soil erosion control structures on soil-erosion prone areas within the site.
v. Avoid unnecessary excavations and other soil disturbances that can predispose it to the agents of erosion.
vi. Avoid unnecessary movement of soil materials from the site.
vii. Re-surface open areas on completion of the project and introduce appropriate vegetation.
viii. Leveling of the project site to reduce run-off velocity and increase infiltration of storm water into the soil
ix. Building of physical barriers to prevent mass movement where necessary

5.3.2 Air Pollution

During the construction phase air quality is expected to decline as a result of an increase in levels of fugitive dust from excavation works, the stockpiled earth materials, dusty roads and concrete mixing. Tiny particulates are a public health hazard and may otherwise create considerable

nuisances to the public. There may be air pollution due to combustion of fossil fuels expected from construction machinery and vehicles. This is expected to be a short-term, reversible impact lasting only for the duration of the construction activity.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) such as helmets, gas/dust masks, goggles etc. to the workers

ii. Stockpiles of fine materials (e.g. sand and ballast) should be wetted or covered with tarpaulin during windy conditions.

iii. Regular and prompt maintenance of construction machinery and equipment. This minimizes generation of hazardous gases.

iv. Access roads and exposed ground must be water sprayed at a frequency that effectively keeps down the dust.

v. Providing appropriate enclosure for the concrete mixer and use of dust nets or screens and safety fall nets at high levels of the building

vi. Regular watering of all the exposed areas to prevent fugitive dust violations.

vii. Minimize exposed areas through the schedule of construction activities to enable dust control

viii. Use environmentally friendly fuels such as low Sulphur diesel

ix. Ensure no burning of waste on sites/non-designated areas

x. Restricting heights from which materials are to be dropped, as far as practicable to minimize the fugitive dust arising from unloading/loading.

xi. Where a vehicle leaving a construction site is carrying a load of dusty materials, the load shall be covered entirely by clean impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials will not leak from the vehicle.

xii. Monitor the air pollution levels regularly as per the Air Quality regulations 2014.

5.3.3 Noise and Excessive Vibrations

Construction activities of this nature are agents of noise pollution. The noise is inevitably expected to emanate from vehicular activities, excavations and heavy equipment during construction and building works and this may create a nuisance for nearby occupants, particularly the immediate neighbors. This negative impact will be short-term (limited to the construction phase). Noise beyond some level is itself a nuisance and need to be avoided. Such

noise emissions should be minimized as much as possible from the source point through appropriate measures.

A number of measures shall be taken by the developer to reduce the impact of noise and excessive vibrations to the neighbors as well as the workers involved in the project. This is temporary; however, the aim at this point is to make the exposure to noise to reasonable levels as much as possible until this construction is completed.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. Use of noise suppressors or silencers on noisy equipment or noise shields i.e. corrugated iron sheet structures.

ii. Construction works shall be carried out only during the specified time i.e. from say 0800hrs to 1800 hrs.

iii. Machineries shall be serviced regularly to reduce noise resulting from friction.

iv. Workers should be provided with suitable PPE such as earmuffs when operating noisy machinery and when in noisy environment.

v. Drivers delivering materials shall be advised to avoid unnecessary hooting of the trucks/vehicles

vi. Provision of a bill board at the construction site/gate notifying of the construction activity and timings.

vii. The contractor shall endeavor to use equipment installed with noise abatement devices as much as practicable

viii. Safe excavation shall be done using technologies that cause fewer vibrations so as to minimize the effect these excessive vibrations may have on buildings and trees nearby and in case of any inevitable damage to property, the proponent will ensure the affected parties are compensated.

ix. Regular monitoring of noise and vibration levels at the site as per the NEMA regulations.

5.3.4 Oil leaks and spills

Though this may not be common at the site, it is wise to control and observe the little that could occur especially during maintenance of the involved machinery. During operational phase, oil spills might occur at the parking lots.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. All machinery shall be keenly inspected not to leak oils on the ground. This can be ensured through regular maintenance.

ii. Maintenance will be carried out in a well-designed and protected area and where oils/grease is completely restrained from reaching the ground. Such areas should be covered to avoid storm from carrying away spilled oils into the soil/water systems.

iii. All oils/grease and materials will be stored in a site's store.

iv. Proper disposal of oil handling materials such as drums, oily clothes/papers/materials and cans.

v. All drainage facilities should be fitted with adequate functional oil-water separators and silt traps.

5.3.5 Solid Waste

A significant amount of solid waste will be generated in the construction phase through the site clearing process and construction activities which will generate related solid wastes including cement bags, stones, wood, broken glasses, containers, rods of metal, sharp objects (nails) etc. The proponent should take the initiative of segregation of wastes at source to enable recycling and removal of the unrecyclable solid wastes.

The project is expected to generate enormous amounts of solid waste during its operation phase. The bulk of the solid waste generated during this phase will consist of paper, plastic, glass, metal and organic wastes. Such wastes can be injurious to the environment through blockage of drainage systems, choking of water bodies and negative impacts on human health. Some of these waste materials especially the plastic/polythene are not biodegradable thus may cause long term injurious effects to the environment. Even the biodegradable ones such as organic wastes may be injurious to the environment because as they decompose, they produce methane gas, a greenhouse gas known to contribute to global warming.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. Efficient use of building material to reduce waste and recycling where possible

ii. Engage the services of registered waste handlers to transport waste to designated disposal sites approved by Nairobi County Government.

iii. Use of an integrated solid waste management system; through a hierarchy of options:

source reduction, recycling, composting and reuse, will facilitate waste handling during occupation phase.

iv. Segregation of waste at the source by providing clearly marked dustbins on each floor of the buildings to ease access.

v. Provision of the waste management rooms as collection point before disposal

vi. To manage waste in line with the Environmental management and coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2024.

5.3.6 Effluent/Liquid Waste

During construction stage it is expected that wastewater shall arise from the construction activities. Contaminated waste water shall be channeled into the proposed Effluent treatment plant to prevent water and soil pollution.

Lack of or inadequate provision of toilets for use by workers can lead to ad hoc defecation in secluded areas or structures on the site, thus creating unsanitary conditions and sources of fly infestation. This can threaten the health of neighbors and workers themselves. Indiscriminate sewage disposal can also result to contamination of underground water resources.

Wastewater during operational stage if not properly managed can cause contamination of water resources, land and also air pollution thus all waste water shall be channeled to the sewer line.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. Channel all liquid waste to the sewerline.

ii. The design of the internal sewerage system shall consider the estimate discharges from individual sources and the cumulative discharge of the entire project i.e. it will have the capacity to consistently handle the loads even during peak volumes.

iii. All drain pipes passing under building, driveway or parking should be of heavy duty PVC pipe tube encased in concrete surround. All manholes on drive ways and parking areas shall have heavy-duty covers set and double sealed airtight; as approved by specialists.

iv. Sanitary facilities will be kept clean always, through regular cleaning.

v. Frequent monitoring of the internal drainage system.

vi. Blockages and damages shall be fixed expeditiously.

vii. Provision of adequate and appropriate sanitary facilities for the workers during construction phase

viii. Ensure regular maintenance of foul water drainage works at the premises to prevent clogging and fore-stall breakdowns

ix. Proper decommissioning of the sanitary facilities shall be carried out once construction is complete.

5.3.7 Storm water drainage

The clearance of site vegetation cover and excavation works will lead to increased soil erosion at the project site and release of sediments into the drainage systems. The building roofs and pavements may lead to increased volume and velocity of storm water or run-off flowing across the area covered by the buildings. This can lead to increased amounts of storm water entering the drainage systems, resulting in overflow and damage to such systems.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. Semi permeable materials will be used for construction of pavements.

ii. After completion of construction, the proponent shall embark on comprehensive landscaping.

iii. Drainage channels shall be covered; say with gratings, to avoid occurrence of accidents and entry of dirt.

iv. Construct gently sloping drains to convey water at non-erosive speed.

5.3.8 Increased Water demand

A considerable amount of water will be required during the construction works, especially for cement mixing, curing and for wetting of the site to control dust and fresh water for use by the workers (washing, drinking etc.). During occupation, the demand for water will be very high, since the development is hosting up to 480 families. This is a large population of people who will require a steady supply of the commodity. Measures have to be taken to ensure a reliable supply of water without affecting the neighboring developments' supply.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. There will be borehole(s) on the site to provide primary source of water. A separate EIA should be done for the borehole and hydrogeological investigations shall be carried out to determine the capacity of each borehole and the quality of water coming from it to determine the number required.

ii. Alternatively, the developer to consider connecting to Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company by applying through and for recommendation by NCWSCo.
iii. Install water conserving taps that turn-off automatically when water is not in use.
iv. Encourage water reuse/recycling during construction and occupation phases.
v. Provide notices and information signs to sensitize on means and needs to conserve water resource i.e. 'Keep/Leave the Tap Closed', etc. This will awaken the civic consciousness of the workers and occupants with regard to water usage and management
vi. Use water efficient appliances and fixtures for plumbing products
vii. Centralized underground tanks and additional elevated holding tanks shall be installed.

5.3.9 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

During construction, there will be increased dust, air and noise pollution. These are considered harmful to human health. The occupants and workforce involved will be subjected to these environmental hazards putting them at high risk.

Waste material such as pieces of glass and nails left lying on the ground may cause injuries/ accidents to the workers. Food for the construction workforce is usually provided by mobile individuals most of which operates without licenses. This can compromise health of the workers especially if such foodstuffs are prepared in unhygienic conditions.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. Depending on the occupational safety and health hazards anticipated while performing assigned job tasks, workers will require using properly fitting PPE to avoid injuries and illness. These include working boots, overalls, helmets, goggles, earmuffs, masks, gloves etc.
ii. First Aid Kits shall be provided within the site and during construction phase. This should be fully equipped at all times and should be managed by qualified persons.
iii. Adapt a suitable emergency response plans to manage occurrence of anticipated hazards during construction phase.
iv. Safety awareness may be gained through regular safety meetings, safety training or personal interest in safety and health.
v. The contractor shall have workmen's compensation cover. It will comply with Work Injury and Benefits Act, as well as other ordinances, Regulations and Union Agreements.

vi. Sanitary facilities should be provided and maintain standard cleanliness of the facilities.

vii. Local individuals preparing food for the workers at the site should be controlled, monitored and evaluated to ensure that food is hygienically prepared.

viii. Workers should always be sensitized on social issues such as drugs, alcohol, diseases such as HIV/AIDS and STIs etc.

ix. Ensure provision of safe drinking water for the workers on site.

x. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the safety of the site.

5.3.10 Insecurity

Insecurity may arise during the construction phase since intruders may try to steal the building materials deposited on the site. This especially happens in cases where there is no fence. The site for the proposed development already has a perimeter wall; registered security guards will be hired to man the entry at all times.

During operation, security should be given paramount priority considering that the people occupying these units are from diverse cultures and do not generally know each other. They should be able to live in tranquility with the assurance that they are safe and their property is safe within and without the site.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. The project site is enclosed using a perimeter wall to beef up security of the site.

ii. Incorporate the electric fence all-round the perimeter wall

iii. The guards stationed at the gates will document movements in and out of the site/ property

iv. Contractor shall provide adequate security during the construction period when there are no works on the site.

v. Installation of CCTV cameras at strategic points for monitoring and enhancing the security of the property during operation phase.

vi. Encourage community policing among the residents by introducing the "*Nyumba Kumi Initiative"* to promote a more secure and vigilant community in coordination with the local administration

5.3.11 Fire Occurrence

The operations that lead to fire outbreaks include poor handling of electricity systems, faulty electrical equipment, carelessness etc. These should be avoided both during construction and operation phases of the project through proper training and sensitizations.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. Hire competent and properly authorized electrical contractor to do the wiring and other electrical works
ii. Provide adequate number of appropriate firefighting equipment within each block
iii. Organize for inspection and maintenance of firefighting equipment (extinguishers and hydrants) at least once in a period of six months
iv. Train and induct the workers on the appropriate use of firefighting equipment
v. Post 'No smoking signs' where flammable materials will be stored
vi. Develop and post at the site, fire emergency and evacuation procedures
vii. At least one person trained on handling firefighting techniques should be available through-out the construction phase of the project.
viii. Maintain on site telephone contacts for the Nairobi fire brigade and other private service providers.
ix. Designate fire assembly points at the site for headcounts.
x. Provide fire / emergency exits or alternatives routes of escape in cases of emergencies.

5.3.12 Increased Energy Demand

There will be increased use of energy during the construction stage (fuel for running machinery and other equipment) and during operation phase (electricity used by the occupants of the project). Energy conservation is thus fundamental.

Energy conservation involves optimum use of petroleum products (diesel and gasoline), electrical appliances (equipment), lighting systems and other electric machinery as used for different purposes. It also includes use of renewable energy sources.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. Turn off machinery and equipment when not in use.
ii. Put off all lights immediately when not in use or are not needed.
iii. Use energy conserving lighting and heating systems.

iv. Use of alternative source of energy such as solar power for heating and external lighting.

v. Maximum utilization of natural lighting during the day and in turn preserves the amount of energy used for lighting.

5.3.13 Traffic Density

There will be increase in traffic along the access roads especially during construction phase since trucks will be accessing the site to deliver construction materials and taking away construction wastes. During the operation phase of the project, a major negative impact on the road network in the area will also be experienced as the volume of traffic associated with the project activities will be significantly increased.

Potential Mitigation measures

i. Employ traffic marshals to control traffic along the adjacent roads and in and out of the site.

ii. It is important that warning/ informative signs be erected at the site. The signs shall be positioned in a way to be easily viewed by the public and mostly motorists.

iii. Enforce a speed limit of 10 km/h for construction vehicles as they use existing roads.

iv. Entry and exit points shall be provided and well indicated to ease traffic flow.

v. Maintenance of the access road to site periodically whenever need arises as a result of damage by the construction heavy trucks.

CHAPTER SIX: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Introduction

Worldwide, construction workers are three times more likely to be killed and twice as likely to be injured as workers in other occupations. In Kenya, though undocumented, it is reported on our dailies that workers are injured or die on construction sites. It is therefore essential that the proponent and contractor ensure the safety and well-being of the workers, the passersby and any other person who may be directly or indirectly associated with the project.

The main hazards and risks of accidents in the construction site can be categorized and described in the following way:

i. risks of slips, trips and falls
ii. risks related to instability
iii. risks related to traffic
iv. risks related to construction machinery
v. risks related to electricity
vi. risks related to gas
vii. fire and explosion risks

After identification of these major risks and the stages when they are likely to occur, efforts should then be focused on how to alleviate these dangers before they happen.

6.2 Principles of OHS

The principles of environmental health and safety involve three main actions:

i. **Risk identification and assessment** - This shall involve identifying the various hazards and risk at the site that have the potential to occur, all the people who may be at risk such as employees, cleaners, visitors, contractors, the public, etc. as well as determine whether a control program is required for a particular hazard.

ii. **Risk communication** – Risk communication refers to the exchange of real-time information, advice and opinions between workers and people facing threats to their health, economic or social well-being. The ultimate purpose of risk communication is to enable people at risk to take informed decisions to protect themselves and their loved ones. Risk communication uses many communications techniques ranging from media and social media communications, mass communications and community engagement. It

requires a sound understanding of people's perceptions, concerns and beliefs as well as their knowledge and practices.

iii. **Risk management** – This involves actions implementing risk evaluation decisions, monitoring, re-evaluation and prioritizing, and compliance with legal requirements that safeguard health and safety at construction sites. The OHS personnel shall be required to determine if existing control measures are adequate or if more should be done.

6.3 Construction Safety, Emergency Procedures and Action Plan

The following recommendations to ensure the health and safety of the workers and general public shall be taken into consideration:

i. Create a culture of safety within construction by planning, creating and supporting ongoing OHS awareness campaigns that promote the importance of workplace occupational health and safety with stakeholders as well as consumers.
ii. Increase safety knowledge in the construction site by promoting awareness of the top construction sector hazards (trips and falls from heights, motor vehicle incidents, struck by objects, machinery) and how to control these hazards through new and improved information channels
iii. Support the role of the supervisor in creating and maintaining a culture that fosters worker participation in identifying and mitigating workplace hazards.
iv. Create a strategy for continuous health and safety learning for the construction workers
    a. e.g. by conducting regular training sessions, toolbox meetings and drills on how to handle emergencies and accidents at site.
v. Identify, review and enhance health and safety content of apprenticeship training standards to keep abreast with any new methods that are effective in promoting site safety.
vi. Provide suitable and well maintained Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) to all the workers and visitors and ensure they are utilized at all times and in the right manner. These include safety boots, helmets, gas masks, gloves and goggles etc.
vii. Place visible and readable signs to control the movement of vehicles and notify motorists and pedestrians and workers at site.
viii. Enclose or isolate hazardous parts of machines or sites within the construction site to minimize exposure.

ix. Prepare and maintain emergency response equipment such as fire extinguishers and first aid kits in readiness for use when need be.

x. Encourage reporting of safety incidents as soon as they occur at the site, so as to enable a quick action to alleviate the extent of the damage.

xi. Comply with the provision of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, (OSHA), 2007

6.4 Grievance Redress System

The proponent shall also develop a Grievance Redress System (GRS) and make it accessible to all stakeholders internal and external. The GRS will always seek to address grievances through legally acceptable methods and as fast as possible whilst not preventing any complainants from seeking other legally acceptable methods to justice. Such a GRS should be made available to staff on recruitment and to members of the public either through government agencies/offices through grievance application forms, and internally by establishing procedures for investigation and quick redress that will be recorded and tracked.

The GRS shall be monitored through indicators of its efficiency and effectiveness of solving the grievance and producing lessons learnt through which corrective actions can be undertaken to improve the project's health and safety strategies. Additionally as part of monitoring and review all grievances should be reported to the relevant authorities and the corrective actions taken, to ensure the system is credible and transparent. The process should also be culturally appropriate, transparent and non-coercive.

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

7.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the process of the public consultation conducted to identify the key issues and impacts of the proposed project. The Consultation and Public Participation (CPP) process is a policy requirement by the Government of Kenya and a mandatory procedure as stipulated by EMCA Cap 387 section 58, on EIA for the purpose of achieving the fundamental principles of sustainable development. Section 17 (1) of the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003, states that during the process of conducting an environmental impact assessment study under these Regulations, the proponent shall in consultation with the Authority, *seek the views of persons who may be affected by the project.*

Views from the local residents, stakeholders and development partners who in one way or another would be affected or rather interested in the proposed project were sought through stakeholders meeting and interviews as stipulated in the Environment Management and Coordination Act, Cap387. Publicity regarding the meetings was done in The Star newspaper and on Radio inviting the public to the meetings held on site on 17th, 19th and 27th September 2025.

7.2 Objectives of the Consultation and Public Participation (CPP)

The objective of the consultation and public participation was to:

i. Disseminate and inform the stakeholders about the project with special reference to its key components and location.
ii. Gather comments, suggestions and concerns of the interested and affected parties.
iii. Incorporate the information collected in the EIA study.
iv. Guide in decision making process

7.3 Methodology used in the CPP

The exercise was conducted in different ways, namely;

i. Interviews, meetings and discussions,
ii. Field surveys and observations,
iii. Publications inviting the members of the public to the meetings.
iv. In addition, upon submission advertisements will be placed in two Daily Newspapers, a

popular Radio Station in the area and the Kenya Gazette,

7.4 Some of the items highlighted by the stakeholders consulted are as documented below:

7.4.1 Positive Issues

- Provide job opportunities directly and indirectly
- Provide accommodation to Kenyans from all walks of life and hence improve national cohesion.
- Spur growth of the neighboring community/society.
- Improve the living standards of low and middle income population.
- Promote trade as there will be a market for goods and services
- Economic growth through revenue to the government and boost to the local businesses
- Infrastructural improvement especially the sewer line.

7.4.2 Negative Issues

The following are negative issues raised by the stakeholders that need to be addressed;

- Noise and vibrations during construction
- Dust emanating from the construction site
- Traffic snarl ups on the access roads
- Increased insecurity due to introducing a large population in the area

The signed minutes, questionnaires and attendance registers to the meetings are annexed.

NB: More views are expected from the public as a result of the wider consultations through the print media and the radio station once the adverts run.

CHAPTER EIGHT: ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

8.1 Introduction

In order to enable the proposed project to seek different ways of minimizing its impacts on the environment and at the same time achieve its objectives several alternatives were assessed through its architectural and engineering designs and environmental planning through this EIA to come up with the most suitable options in implementing this project

8.2 No Project Alternative

This option implies forfeiting the proposed development and thus avoiding both the positive and negative impacts that would have arisen during its implementation. This option is mostly applicable in situations where the proposed project area is in ecologically sensitive areas. The land in which the proposed project is to be constructed is in a stable environment and therefore will not be affected by this development activity. From a socio-economic perspective the "no action" alternative may not be the best alternative as the numerous benefits to be gained from the development both locally and nationally would not be realized and the resources in the area would continue to be underutilized. What's more, this is a noble initiative that enables middle income earners dwelling in Nairobi to own homes and enjoy a sense of security for their families. As we know it, 'a happy nation is a productive nation'. The 'No Project Option' is the least preferred.

8.3 Proposed Project Alternative

The proposed project will consist of three blocks, comprising of studios, one, two- and three-bedroom units, additional; recreational area, parking areas and other auxiliary facilities. In line with the zoning policies, the proponent has submitted the change of use for approval by Nairobi County Government. This will allow for development of commercial/residential high-rise developments. The proposed project will provide modernized quality affordable housing units, increase the governments' revenue through taxes, provide a market for goods and services and ensure optimal use of the land. Thus, the project is a timely venture and this is the best option for the proposed site.

8.4 Alternative Design

This option entails undertaking the project but with different infrastructural designs that encompass buildings layouts and location of supporting infrastructure. The presented project design was however achieved by considering the options available that would ensure cost-effectiveness and avoid or reduce environmental and social impacts as much as possible.

The prevailing design shall increase commercial viability as well as its targeted balance with nature that will create ambient living conditions for its occupants. The proponent hence settled on this design as a unique design that best meets the objectives of the project.

Effluent Management

The project site is served by the public sewer line

Water Supply

With the nature of the proposed project and the demand for water, the developer has opted for the drilling boreholes for sustainable water supply. This can otherwise be supplemented by the connection to NCWSCO.

8.5 Alternative Construction Materials and Technologies

There is a wide range of construction and furnishing materials which can be sourced locally and internationally most of which shall be low maintenance and environmentally sound. The proposed project will be constructed using reinforced concrete, natural stones for the walling, cement for mortar and plaster works, structural steel, metal scaffolds and formwork. The concrete structure will be built using locally sourced sand, cement, metal bars and fittings that meet the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KBS) requirements. The metal scaffolds will be advantageous than timber because it will reduce the wasting of precious trees, has a longer lifetime, provides a steady and firm standing, easily assembled and dismantled and it increases the work efficiency.

The technologies available include the conventional brick and mortar style, concrete frame construction, prefabricated concrete panels, timber construction, steel and aluminum frame and Expanded Polystyrene Technology. The proponent has preferred the use of reinforced concrete frame construction as the technology is durable, offers outstanding resistance to explosion and/or impact and performs well during both natural and manmade disaster. Reinforced concrete can also endure very high temperatures from fire for a long time without loss of structural integrity.

Priority shall be given to construction techniques and materials that save on time and cost of construction.

CHAPTER NINE: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN (EMMP)

Environmental monitoring involves measurement of relevant parameters, at a level of details accurate enough, to distinguish the anticipated changes. Monitoring aims at determining the effectiveness of actions to improve environmental quality. The EMMPs outlined in the table addresses the identified issues of concern (potential negative impacts) and mitigation measures as well as roles, costs and monitorable indicators that can help to determine the effectiveness of actions to upgrade the quality of environment; as regards the proposed project.

The EMPs have considered for all phases; construction, operational and decommissioning phases.

9.1 EMMP FOR THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Table 9.1: EMMP during construction phase

Environmental/ Social Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring frequency	Estimated Cost (Kshs)
Soil erosion	• Ensure management of excavation activities • Providing soil erosion control structures on the steeper areas of the site & controlling activities during the rainy season. • Compact loose soils to minimize wind erosion	- Proponent - Contractor	Routine inspection	200,000
Air pollution	• Regular sprinkling of water on dusty areas and access roads • Careful screening of construction site to contain and arrest construction related dust. • Enclosing, covering and watering of exposed stockpiles e.g. sand • Ensure construction machinery and equipment are well maintained to reduce exhaust gas emission • Drivers of construction machineries including bulldozers, earth-movers etc. will be under strict instructions to minimize unnecessary trips and minimize idling of engines. • Using efficient machines with low emission technologies for the ones that burn fossil fuels to comply with EMCA (Air quality) Regulations 2014	- Proponent - Contractor - Workers and Drivers	Daily inspection Routine maintenance	350,000

Noise and excessive vibrations	• Construction activities to be restricted to daytime i.e. 6am to 6pm • Use of suppressors or noise shields on noisy equipment for instance corrugated iron sheet structures • Sensitize operators of construction machinery on effects of noise • Trucks used at construction site shall be routed away from noise sensitive areas where feasible. • Maintain plant equipment to suppress frictional noise • Workers in the vicinity or involved in high-level noise to wear PPE • Minimize vibrations by using hi-tech equipment that produces lesser vibrations during excavation to comply with EMCA (Noise and excessive vibration pollution control) Regulations 2009	- Proponent - Contractor - Workers - Drivers	Random inspection Routine maintenance	350,000
Oil pollution	• Proper storage, handling and disposal of new / used oil and related wastes • Maintain construction machinery and equipment to avoid leaks • Maintenance of construction vehicles to be carried out in the contractors yard (off the site)	- Proponent - Contractor	Routine inspection and maintenance	200,000
Storm water drainage	• Proper installation of drainage structures/facility • Ensure efficiency of drainage structures through proper design and maintenance	- Proponent - Contractor	Routine inspection and maintenance	600,000

Solid waste/ and or effluent	• Segregate the waste at the site • Ensure proper disposal of construction waste to approved sites • Engage services of a registered NEMA waste handler and licensed by CCN to dispose the waste • Covering of the trucks during transportation, all the building materials and waste • Sensitize workers on the reuse of materials where appropriate. • Provision of adequate and appropriate sanitary facilities for the construction workers • Proper decommissioning of all the sanitary facilities	- Proponent - Contractor - Workers	Weekly inspection	500,000
Increased water demand	• Use water from the borehole • Employ services of water vendors and NCWSCo collaborating with NCWSC to supplement water supply • Sensitize occupants and workers to reduce water wastage e.g. by reusing where applicable • Install water efficient appliances	- Contractor - Workers	Daily inspection	4,000,000
Traffic congestion	• Employ traffic marshals to control traffic in and out of site • Ferry building materials during off-peak hours • Provide traffic control signs at the site/entrance to notify motorists and general public about the development • Enforce speed limits for construction vehicles especially along the roads leading to the site • Ensure that the vehicles comply with axle load limits • Employ well trained and experienced drivers	- Proponent - Contractor - Drivers	Daily inspection	200,000
Health and safety of workers	• Construction work shall be limited to daytime only • Workers to be adequately insured against accidents. • All workers will be sensitized before construction begins on how to control accidents related to construction. • Keep record of the public emergency service telephone numbers including: Police, Kiambu Fire brigade, Ambulance at strategic points • Provide first aid kits at strategic places on site • All workers to wear protective gear during construction	- Proponent - Contractor - Workers	Weekly inspection	300,000

	e.g. helmets, etc. • A comprehensive contingency plan shall be prepared before construction begins on accident response.			
Insecurity	• Provide registered security guards to monitor movement in and out of the site during construction period for both day and night • Install security lights at the site to enhance security.	- Contractor - Proponent	Daily inspection	250,000
Fire	• Installation of firefighting facilities following County's Fire Masters requirements approval. • Develop and adapt an (fire) emergency response plan for the project • Ensure that all firefighting equipment are regularly maintained and serviced. • Provide fire hazard signs such as 'No Smoking' sign, Direction to exit in case of any fire incidence and emergency numbers. • Provide fire assembly points	- Contractor - Proponent - Workers	Routine inspection and maintenance	200,000
Conflict with neighbors	• Establish a grievance redress mechanism that is easy to access for stakeholders to report their concerns as they happen • Continuous communication between the developers and the stakeholders on the progress of the project and its effects	- Proponent	Continuous communication	200,000

9.2 EMMP FOR THE OPERATION PHASE

Table 9.2: EMMP during Operation phase

Environmental/ Social Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring frequency	Estimated Cost (Kshs)
Effluent generation	• Regular inspection and maintenance of the internal sewer system. • Establishment of an elaborate effluent treatment plant to accommodate the maximum load from the development	- Proponent - Occupants	Periodic checks Routine Maintenance	350,000
Solid waste generation	• Encourage segregation of waste (organic and inorganic) • Provide for clearly marked dustbins to serve the specified use. • Ensure that wastes generated are efficiently managed through recycling, reuse and proper disposal procedures. • A private NEMA licensed company to be contracted to handle solid waste and dispose it of in designated and approved dumpsite by the County Government. • Routine cleaning of the waste collection points/cubicles	- Proponent - Occupants	Periodic inspection	250,000
Air pollution	• Regular watering of dust prone areas such as driveways and corridors to comply with EMCA (Air Quality regulations) 2014	- Proponent - Occupants	Routine maintenance	150,000
Noise and vibration Pollution	• Do annual noise monitoring, to adhere to acceptable standards • Sensitize occupants on minimal permissible noise levels so as to comply with EMCA (Noise and excessive vibration pollution control) Regulations 2009	- Proponent - Occupants	Periodic inspection	250,000
Storm water drainage	• Proper maintenance of drainage structures • Inspection and maintenance of water harvesting facilities • Collection of excess storm water into underground tanks for reuse e.g. car washing	- Proponent	Routine inspection and maintenance	150,000

Increased water use	• Use water efficient appliances and fittings • Reuse of harvested rain-water e.g. cleaning pavements and cars • Place notices at water taps e.g. 'TURN OFF TAP AFTER USE' • Provision of roof/ underground tanks for water storage • Regular maintenance of all water components	- Proponent - Occupants	Periodic Inspection Routine maintenance	150,000
Increased energy use	• Switch off electrical appliances when not in use. • Maintenance of electrical components. • Use energy efficient electrical appliances and fixtures such as bulbs • Use of solar energy as alternative energy supply for the project	- Proponent - Occupants	Daily Observation Routine maintenance	150,000
Fire	• Install firefighting equipment • Sensitize the occupants on fire risks i.e. conduct regular fire drills • Provide escape routes/emergency exits in the buildings • Adapt effective emergency response plan • Inspect firefighting equipment regularly • Provide emergency numbers at strategic points	- Proponent - Occupants	Routine inspection	200,000
Insecurity	• Engage services of security guards to man the premises day and night • Installation of CCTV cameras at strategic points for monitoring and enhancing the security of the property during operation phase. • Placing alarms around the project and establishing emergency preparedness and response procedures • Place emergency hotline numbers on strategic places • Sensitize occupants on security precautions • Encourage community policing and formation of *Nyumba Kum*i communities	- Proponent - Occupants	Periodic inspection Routine Maintenance	200,000

Traffic	• Provide traffic signs to reduce risk of accidents • Provision of adequate on-site parking bays • Regular maintenance of the parking bays • Provide separate entry and exit points for motorized and non- motorized traffic to ease traffic flow and avoid collisions.	- Proponent	Routine maintenance	150,000

9.3 EMMP FOR THE DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Note: A Decommissioning plan should be undertaken and submitted to NEMA at least three months prior to decommissioning and in line with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act No. 8 of Cap387.

Table 9.3: EMMP during Decommissioning phase

Environmental / Social Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Recommended frequency of monitoring	Estimated Cost (KShs)
Demolition of existing structures	▪ Apply for demolition permit from relevant authorities before commencing the demolition ▪ Engage a registered private contractor to carry out the demolition ▪ Provide workers with PPE ▪ The demolition exercise to be limited to day time only (6.00am-6.00pm)	- Project proponent - Contractor - NEMA inspectors	Daily inspection	250,000
Air pollution	▪ Dust suppression with water sprays on dusty areas ▪ Careful screening of construction site to contain and arrest construction related dust ▪ Ensure demolition machinery and equipment are well maintained to reduce exhaust gas emission	- Proponent - Contractor - NEMA inspectors	Daily inspection Routine maintenance	500,000

Noise and excessive vibrations	▪ Demolition activities to be restricted to daytime (8am to 5pm) ▪ Use of Suppressors on noisy equipment or use of noise shields for instance corrugated iron sheet structures ▪ Workers in the vicinity or involved in high level noise to wear respective safety & protective gear to comply with EMCA (Noise and excessive vibration pollution control) Regulations 2009	- Proponent - Contractor - Workers - NEMA inspectors	Routine inspection and maintenance	250,000
Health and safety of workers	▪ All workers to wear PPEs e.g. helmets, safety boots and ear muffs ▪ All workers will be sensitized before demolition begins, on how to control accidents related to construction. ▪ Accordingly, adherence to safety procedures will be enforced. ▪ All workers will be adequately insured against accidents.	- Contractor - Workers - Proponent - NEMA inspectors	Daily monitoring	250,000
Solid and liquid waste	▪ Ensure proper solid waste disposal and collection facilities ▪ Refuse collection vehicles will be covered to prevent scatter of wastes by wind. ▪ Demolition wastes to be collected by a licensed operator to avoid illegal final dumping at unauthorized sites. ▪ All persons involved in refuse collection shall be in full protective attire. ▪ Dismantling all fixtures and equipment of the internal sewer system and the main ETP.	- Contractor - Proponent - NEMA inspectors	Daily monitoring	500,000
Re-vegetation and comprehensive landscaping	▪ Put in place an appropriate re-vegetation program to restore the site to its original status ▪ During the re-vegetation period, appropriate surface water run off controls will be taken to prevent surface erosion; ▪ Monitoring and inspection of the area for indications of erosion will be conducted and appropriate measures taken to correct any occurrences; ▪ Fencing and signs restricting access will be posted to minimize disturbance to newly-vegetated areas;	- Contractor - Proponent	Random inspection and monitoring	350,000

CHAPTER TEN: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed development shall bring with it numerous positive impacts including increase in the number of housing units in the area, creation of employment opportunities, improved businesses in the project area especially for various suppliers and increase in revenue to both the county and national governments among others as outlined in the report.

The negative environmental impacts that will result from establishment of the project which include increase in traffic along the access roads, air and noise pollution, increased water demand, strain to existing infrastructure among others can however be mitigated.

The proponent has committed to put in place various mitigation measures to mitigate the negative environmental, safety, health and social impacts associated with the proposed development.

It is recommended that in addition to this commitment, the proponent shall focus on implementing the measures outlined in the ESMMP as well as adhering to all relevant national and international environmental, health and safety standards, policies and regulations that govern establishment and operation of such projects.

It is also recommended that the positive impacts that emanate from such activities shall be maximized as much as possible. It is expected that these measures will go a long way in ensuring the best possible environmental compliance and performance standards.

With the above focus and commitment, the proponent should be allowed to implement the project provided the mitigation measures outlined in the report are adhered to, and the developer adheres to the conditions of approval of the project.

The project is recommended for licensing as it bears several positive impacts.

REFERENCES

Baker, B. H., J. G. Mitchell, and L. A. J. Williams. "Stratigraphy, Geochronology and Volcano-Tectonic Evolution of the Kedong–Naivasha–Kinangop Region, Gregory Rift Valley, Kenya." *Journal of the Geological Society* 145, no. 1 (1988): 107–16.

Brundtland, Gro Harlem. *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development:" Our Common Future."* United Nations, 1987.

Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations: (2024) Nairobi, Government printer.

Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations: (2024) Nairobi, Government printer,

Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibrations Pollution) Regulations: (2009) Government printer, Nairobi.

Hens, L. "The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development." *Regional Sustainable Development Review: Africa. Oxford, UK, Eolss Publishers*, 2005. http://www.eolss.net/sample-chapters/c16/E1-48-43.pdf.

https://www.weatherbase.com/weather/chart.php?type=Average+Wind+Speed&units=kilometers+per+hour&location=l%2C+Kenya&symbol=km%2Fh&data=17,17,17,16,12,9,8,9,12,16,17,17

https://cgspace.cgiar.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/e74c4bab-1de8-4c66-8f89-9477cdf14573/content

KENYA, LAWS OF. *The Constitution of Kenya, 2010*. Attorney General Nairobi, 2010. http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ke/ke019en.pdf.

KENYA, LAWS OF. *The Constitution of Kenya, 2010*. Attorney General Nairobi, 2010. http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ke/ke019en.pdf.

MacDonald, Jamie P. "Strategic Sustainable Development Using the ISO 14001 Standard." *Journal of Cleaner Production* 13, no. 6 (2005): 631–43.

Nairobi City Water Sewerage Company Limited Strategic plan 2019-2024

Satterthwaite, David, Hannah Reid, and Stephen Bass. *Reducing Poverty and Sustaining the Environment: The Politics of Local Engagement*. Routledge, 2013.

———. "The Environmental (Imapct Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003," 2003. www.nema.go.ke.

———. "The Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009.," 2009. www.nema.go.ke.

———. "The Environmental Management and Co-Ordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2024.," n.d. www.nema.go.ke.

———. "The Environmental Management and Coordination, (Water Quality) Regulations 2024.," www.nema.go.ke.

———. "The Public Health Act Chapter 242." Kenya law reports, 2012.

Vision, Kenya. "2030: A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya (2007)." *Ministry of Planning and National Development and the National Economic and Social Council (NESC), Government of Kenya, Nairobi (GOK, 2007)*.

Wamukoya, George M., and Francis DP Situma. *Environmental Management in Kenya: A Guide to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act*. Centre for Research and Education on Environmental Law, 2000.

Weeks J.L. (2011) *Health and safety hazards in the construction industry*, Geneva, ILO

Winnie V. Mitullah (Ed.). *(*2021), *Construction workers in Kenya Straddling with formal and informal social protection,* United States: Taylor & Francis. Lone, et.al.

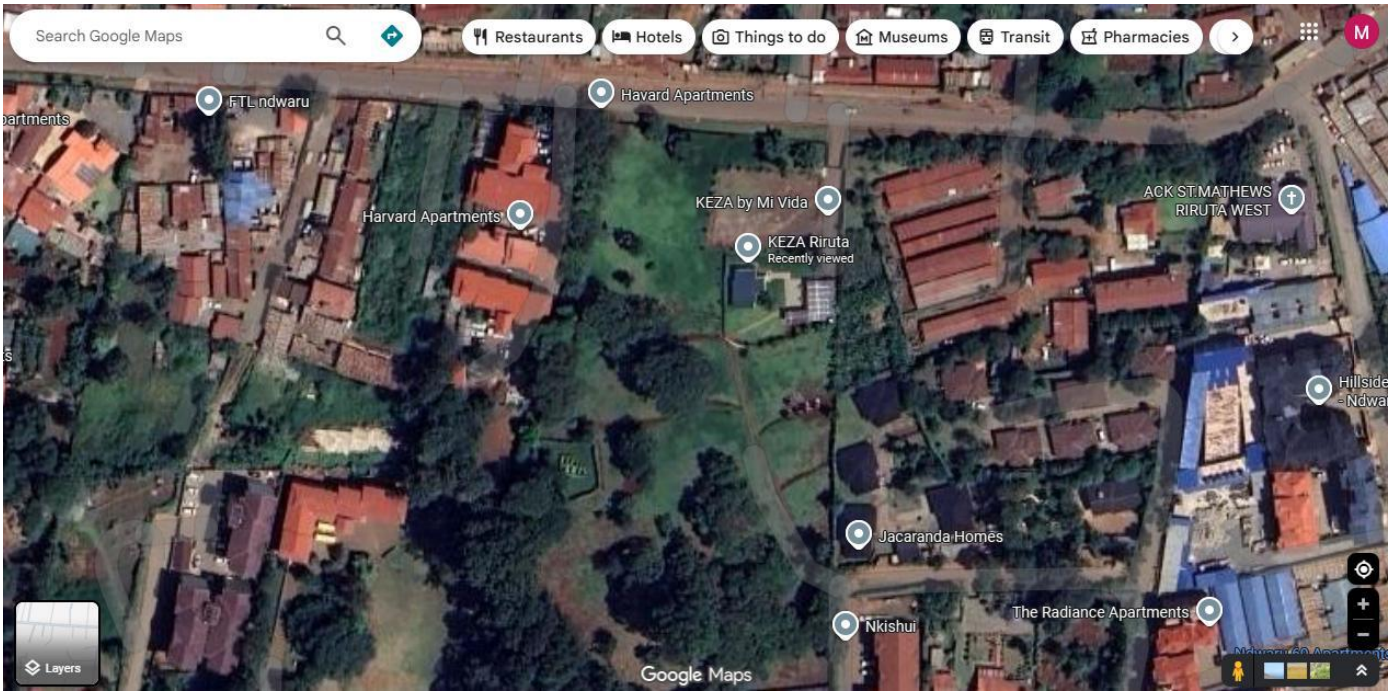
Yao, G; Sun, W T; Yang, Y (2022), Analysis and Identification of Building Construction Accident Risk in China basing Exclusively Database. IOP Conference Series. Earth and Environmental Science; Bristol Vol. 1101, Issue 7, IOP Publishing

APPENDICES

ANNEX 1
PHOTO GALLERY

THE PROJECT SITE

ANNEX 2
SITE AREA GOOGLE MAP



ANNEX 3
COPY OF OWNERSHIP DOCUMENTS

ANNEX 4

COPY OF EXPERT PRACTICING LICENSES

ANNEX 5
TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

ANNEX 6
KEZA MASTER PLAN

ANNEX 7
COPY OF TOR APPROVAL LETTER

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Terms of Reference (TOR) Approval

License No.: NEMA/ENVIS/EIA/TOR/Approval_0080

Application Reference No: NEMA/ENVIS/EIA/TOR/00229

Reference No: NEMA/ENVIS/EIA/TOR/00228

The Director

KEZA DEVELOPMENT LLP

P.O. BOX 43233, 00100,Nairobi General Post Office

Email: kezadevelopments@gmail.com

RE: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR Proposed Residential Apartments

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) acknowledges receipt of your Terms of Reference (ToR) for the above subject.

Pursuant to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999, the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003 and Legal notice 31 & 32 of 2019, your terms of reference for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the

Construction of three apartment blocks (ZA-C) each with 12 floors with a total of 480No. Apartments vehicle parking spaces, associated facilities and amenities on Plot L.R. No.s Nairobi/Block88/8004 and Nairobi/ Block88/8008 along Ndwaru road, off Naivasha road, Riruta, Nairobi City County.

, has been approved with the attached conditions.

You shall submit a duly signed ESIA study report prepared by a team of experts to the Authority, accompanied by the above specialized assessment reports upon payment of the applicable EIA processing and monitoring fees, being 0.1% of the total project cost and a soft copy of the summarized ESMP in WORD format for preparation of public notice.

Joseph Makau

For DIRECTOR GENERAL

National Environment Management Authority

Our Environment, Our Life, Our Responsibility

ISO 9001:2015 Certified

ANNEX 8
PUBLIC NOTICES

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2025 The Standard 25

National Environment Management Authority

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL APARTMENTS DEVELOPMENT ON PLOT NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/340 LOCATED ALONG SATUNDU ROAD IN KILELESHWA AREA OF NAIROBI CITY COUNTY

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE

INVITATION TO A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL (APARTMENTS) DEVELOPMENT ON PLOT LR NO KIAMBAA/THIMBIGUA/1801, ALONG KIGWARU DRIVE, RUAKA, KIAMBU COUNTY.

Keza Laika Development LLP proposes to construct four hundred and fifty three (453) units residential apartments on L.R. NO. KIAMBAA/THIMBIGUA/1801, along Kigwaru Drive, Ruaka, Kiambu County.

Pursuant to Section 17 of the The Environmental (Impact Assessment And Audit) Regulations, 2003 the proponent invites the public to public consultative meetings to be held on 18th, 20th and 26th September 2025 at 10:00am at the proposed site on plot L.R Number KIAMBAA/THIMBIGUA/1801 (-1.200718, 36.780096), Along Kigwaru Road, Ruaka.

For any enquiries/comments please contact:
Patrick Njoroge
Email: njorogepatrick168@gmail.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

INVITATION TO A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL (APARTMENTS) DEVELOPMENT ON PLOT L.R. NO.s NAIROBI/BLOCK 66/6004 AND NAIROBI/BLOCK 66/6008, ALONG NDWARU ROAD, OFF NAIVASHA ROAD, RIRUTA, NAIROBI COUNTY

Keza Development LLP proposes to construct four hundred and eighty (480) units residential apartments on L.R. NO.s NAIROBI/BLOCK 66/6004 and NAIROBI/BLOCK 66/6008.
Pursuant to Section 17 of the The Environmental (Impact Assessment And Audit) Regulations, 2003 the proponent invites the public to public consultative meetings to be held on 17th, 19th and 27th September 2025 at 10:00am at the proposed site on plot L.R Numbers NAIROBI/BLOCK 66/6004 and NAIROBI/BLOCK 66/6008 (-1.279854, 36.733995), Along Ndwaru Road, Riruta.

For any enquiries/comments please contact:
Patrick Njoroge
Email: njorogepatrick168@gmail.com


40MBPS
60MBPS
Free
PUBLIC MEETINGS


PUBLIC MEETINGS
KEZA DEVELOPMENT LLP PROPOSES TO CONSTRUCT RESIDENTIAL APARTMENTS OF FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY (480) UNITS ON L.R. NO.s NAIROBI/BLOCK 66/6004 AND NAIROBI/BLOCK 66/6008, ALONG NDWARU ROAD, OFF NAIVASHA ROAD, RIRUTA, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY.
IN LINE WITH THIS, THE PROPONENT HAS PLANNED FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT. THIS NOTICE IS TO INVITE YOU TO THE MEETINGS ON SITE TO GATHER AND SHARE INFORMATION REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECT.
VENUE: NDWARU ROAD, OFF NAIVASHA ROAD, RIRUTA (PROPOSED SITE -1.279851, 36.733995)
DATES: 17TH, 19TH AND 27TH SEPTEMBER 2025
(WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY)
TIME: 10.00AM – 11.00AM

ANNEX 9
KEY STAKEHOLDERS FORMS AND SIGNED MINUTES