ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON PLOT L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, KILELESHWA, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY.

1°16'51.5"S 36°47'28.3"E
Site Coordinates: Latitude - 1.28098 and Longitude, 36.791192.

PROPONENT
MONET HOMES LIMITED
P.O BOX 54948-00200
NAIROBI.

Submitted to National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

April, 2025

Certification

We, the undersigned Certify and submit this Environmental Impact Assessment Comprehensive Proposed Report for the Residential Development Located on Plot L.R No. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, Along Tabere Crescent Road, Kileleshwa, Westlands Sub-County, Nairobi County. The Environmental Impact Assessment report has been carried out per the Environmental Management and Coordination EMCA Act, CAP 387 (*Amendment 2015*) legal notice No.8 and Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 Legal Notice No. 101, *(Amendment 2019)*, for submission to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for Review. All information contained in this report is, to the best of my knowledge, an accurate and truthful representation of all findings concerning this project.

FIRM OF EXPERT: GLOBAL GREENBASE CONSULTANTS LIMITED (13365)

Name: Kevin Oloitiptip **Designation:** *Lead Expert* (Reg. No. *7815*)

Phone: …0722315278…. **Signature:**…….

Date: ---------- **E-Mail:** …kevintiptip@gmail.com

Name: Machani N Dancan **Designation:** *Associate Expert* (12526)

Phone: …0704890586….. **Signature**……

Date---------- **Email**: dancanmachani@gmail.com

Project Proponent

I, _____on behalf the Proponent Monet Homes Limited of Proposed Residential Development of P.O Box 54948-00200 Nairobi, submit this Environmental Impact Assessment Report to NEMA for review. All information contained in this report is, to the best of my knowledge, an accurate and truthful representation of all findings concerning this Environmental Impact Assessment.

Signed on this _____

Signature_____Designation: _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The successful completion of this EIA report was made possible by several individuals , establishments and institutions. The Expert acknowledges the input of the proponent in terms of providing resources, documentation and logistical support that was necessary for data collection as well as compiling this EIA report.

To obtain baseline information on the project site, the firm of experts relied on site visits, literature review of information available from government offices and previous EIA studies undertaken by lead consultants.

The firm of experts wish to thank the neighbors for their input during the public consultation process for accepting to participate in informal meetings and interviews as well as responding to the questionnaires on the possible impacts associated with the proposed project development.

The lead expert (Reg. No. 7815) facilitated the preparation of this report through the administration of questionnaires, collection of data and information, printing and binding of this report.

Team of Experts

Kevin Oloitiptip - Lead consultant

Dancan Nyongesa - Associate expert

Philemon Olongo - Associate expert

TABLE OF CONTEXT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nairobi county has increased in population in the recent past and this is due to numerous reasons, the major one being migration to the city due to search of greener pastures. This has also led to increased demand of most services which include water, accommodation among other services. It is due to this fact that the proponent decided to construct residential apartment. In January 2025, the Project Proponent contracted firm of experts (**Global GreenBase Consultants Limited)** and Associate expert (Machani Dancan) to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and prepare a project report for the proposed development. This was to partly comply with the legal requirements as stipulated in the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 and its supplementary legal Notice No. **101 of 2003** and to ensure prudent environmental management through the project cycle.

In carrying out the assessment, the experts depended heavily on the guidelines provided by National Environmental Management Authority **(NEMA),** and other relevant scientific procedures worldwide for conducting EIAs. The assessment was also based on provisions of a number of relevant legislations and regulatory framework especially those covering conservation of the environment and natural resources, mining operations, and those covering transportation, storage and use of explosives among others.

The purpose of the study as provided in the terms of references **(TORs)** was to identify the negative and positive impacts that would be generated by the proposed project. Means to mitigate the identified negative impacts and enhance the positive ones are dwelt with as appropriately as possible.

The study was carried out comprehensively. It established that the project will not have any significant adverse impacts on the environment. The community living around the proposed site and their local leaders were also involved during the study. Their views were incorporated and their concerns addressed. Mitigation measures, for the anticipated impacts throughout the project cycle has been outlined.

An Environmental Management Plan has been developed in collaboration with the project proponent to ensure improved environmental management introduction.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO EIA

1.1 Introduction

Environmental Impact Assessment is a critical examination of the effects of a proposed project on the environment. It identifies both negative and positive impacts of any development an activity or project, how it affects people, their property and the environment. It also identifies measures to mitigate any anticipated negative impacts, while maximizing on the positive ones. **EIA** is basically a preventive process. It seeks to minimize adverse impacts on the environment and reduce risks. An **EIA** ensures proper management of the environment at all stages of a project including planning, design, construction, operation, monitoring and evaluation as well as decommissioning. The main goal of an **EIA** is to ensure that decisions on proposed projects and activities are environmentally sustainable.

1.2 The EIA Methodology

The EIA process had 5 key goals. These include.

- To clearly understand various stages of the proposed project.
- To have a clear understanding of the key environmental concerns associated with the proposed project.
- To clearly understand area of public concern in the proposed project.
- To identify appropriate remedial action for all the avoidable environmental modification which are to occur as a result of the proposed project?

The EIA process involved:

- The preliminary stage
- Screening
- Scoping
- Baseline studies
- Consultation
- Impact analysis
- Assessment of impacts

- Long term prediction of impacts
- Identification of suitable mitigation measure
- Documentation

1.3 Why an EIA

The importance of EIA is to:

a. Identify impacts of a proposed projects on the environment
b. Predict likely changes on the environment as a result of the development.
c. Evaluate the impacts of the various alternatives on the projects
d. Propose mitigation measures for the significant.
e. Generate baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of the project for assessment of impacts as well mitigation measures during the project cycle.
f. Highlight environmental issues with a view to guiding policy makers, planners, stakeholders and the government on environmentally sustainable decisions.

1.3.1 Advantages of E.I.A

a. It opens opportunities for public participation in project design.
b. It facilitates effective long-term monitoring and evaluation of environmental changes especially those associated with development. This is by providing guidelines continuous environmental assessment of the project.
c. It allows the incorporation of suitable mitigation plans. These minimize the effects of inevitable damage.
d. It provides the proponent with opportunities to identify suitable alternative designs for proposed projects.
e. It lowers the long – term running cost of the development project. For example, it avoids expensive project adjustments in the future because of the intensive screening in the beginning; it reduces the risks of expensive environmental disaster. It reduces the risks of environmental court cases, and it reduces the cost of possible environmental

clears ups.

1.4 Purpose and Terms of Reference

The proponent contracted the experts to conduct an EIA and produce a project report for a specified Terms of Reference (TOR). The purpose of this EIA as provided in the terms of reference developed for this study was to assess the impacts that might result during the construction, operational and decommissioning phase of the proposed project. This consisted of environmental, social, cultural, economic and the legal concerns that the TOR for the EIA involved among others the following.

The ecological effects.

This covered:

- Provision of background and baseline information.
- The effect of the development on biodiversity both within and outside the project development site i.e., effects on flora and fauna, habitat quality and issue of habitat disruption.
- Surface water run-off, containment and flood control
- Sustainable use of resources and ecosystem maintenance and enhancement

Social implication of the development within the locality, region and nationally. These included**:**

- Economic implications of the development, employment and livelihoods.
- Security- threats, risks and enhancements
- Public health implications

Social cohesion, culture, emigration and communication:

- Demand and development of infrastructure and social amenities.

Determination of the effects on the landscape and land use

- Assessment of the effects on scenery modifications
- Analyzation of the compatibility of the proposed development with the surrounding land use.
- Effects of the proposed development on current demands on water.

Proposition of mitigation measures: which are to be taken during and after implementation of the project and development of an Environmental Management Plan with mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the compliance and environmental performance.
Other issues include

- Review of National legislative and Regulatory framework influencing the project.
- Description of the potentially affected environment
- Waste management issues
- Seek views from interested parties
- Occupational health and safety concerns throughout the project cycle.
- Identification of probable impacts of the development on the Environment.
- Propose sufficient mitigation measure for the impacts.
- Preparation of a detailed Environmental Management Plan.

1.5 Scope of study

The EIA involved through scrutiny and investigation of the intended activities in the proposed site against the anticipated impacts, both positive and negative the assessment focused on the following aspects.
The projects impact on the physical environment including
effects on:

- Surface water
- Ground water
- Soil
- Landscape
- Air quality.

Impacts on biological / ecological environmental which includes

- Effects on vegetation

- Effect on animal life including micro- organisms
- Impacts on social, economic and cultural environment including effects on public nuisances and risks
- The study subsequently involved assessing the projects impacts on the above aspects and provided mitigation and corrective measures to the unavoidable impacts.

1.6 Project objectives

The Proposed project is expected to meet the following objectives and service needs both during construction and operation phases of the project.

i. Improve housing conditions in the locality
ii. Improve land use value
iii. Enhance the operational efficiency of land.
iv. Open up the locality for increased economic activities.
v. Improve security.
vi. Provide employment opportunities to local inhabitants, among other benefits.

1.7 Project Methodology and approaches

Use of reliable and accurate methods in collection and analysis of data is vital in any scientific study. In preparing this project reports, several methods and approaches were applied. Visits were made to the site and information regarding land characteristics, ownership, and infrastructural facilities documented. Views were collected from neighbors. This was achieved through questionnaires and interviews. Finally review of literature including reports on similar projects was reviewed. Every effort was made to minimize possible biases and errors to ensure that finding and conclusions of the report are accurate and reliable as to form basis for decision regarding the project.

1.8 Data collection methods

a) Site Visits b) Interviews c) Questionnaires d) Consultations

Views were sought from members of the general public with respect to the proposed development of the residential town houses. Attached are some of the samples of the views of those that were interviewed.

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

The proposed residential project is located in a developed high-end residential area with an indication of great demand for additional better and improved housing facilities that keeps in line with one of the key government agenda of better housing conditions. The project will therefore compliment the government agenda on housing as well as provide employment opportunities in the locality.

2.2 Description of the proposed project and its operation process

The proposed project is located in Westlands area, Nairobi City County. The proposed site is located on Plot No. **Nairobi/Block 23/490**. The dimensions of the plan are as on the attached approval structural designs and plans.

2.3 Scope of Works

The major works to be executed under the contract comprise mainly of but are not limited to the following:

a) Site clearance and top soil removal;

b) Earthworks;

c) Foundation construction

d) Drainage and Protection works;

e) Construction of storm water drainage structures

f) Building construction;

g) Other Ancillary Works to the main works;

h) Maintenance of the works during the construction period; and

i) Any other activity not listed above but may be deemed necessary as instructed by the Engineer.

2.4 Proposed Design

The proposed project is a twenty-two (22) level residential development consisting of one (1) and two (2) bedrooms unit apartments plus other associated amenities.

Basement and ground floor will be used as parking slots with a capacity of 185 slots.

The project engineer will be tasked with the responsibility to ensure stability of the proposed residential house structure through ensuring alignments and reinforcements are put in place. The details are attached on the report as the Architect's proposed building plans which are subject to approval from the relevant authorities

Overview

1 & 2 Bedrooms	15 units	1st floor	15 Units
1 & 2 Bedrooms	13 unit per floor	2nd to 18th floor	221 Units
3 Basement Floors	134parking slots	3 floors	134 parking slots
Ground Floor	27 parking slots	1 floor	51 parking slots
Total number of Units			236 Units

2.5 Spoil Material

The contactor will be responsible for the removal of all the excavated materials from site during the construction period. Unless suitable for reuse and deposit of the material in a soil dump which will need to be approved by the Nairobi City County.

2.6 Objectives and benefits of the proposed project

1. Development in terms of infrastructure.
2. The operation of the proposed building will stir auxiliary business in the area.
3. Eradication of idleness with its undesirable effects in the surrounding area due to the job opportunities and other business opportunities to be created by the project.

2.7 Traffic flow

There is no significant traffic flow in the area however during material delivery it will be advisable that the off-peak hours be noted to avoid creating interruptions on the traffic flow

within the area.

2.8 Proposed action

The proponent wishes to contract a contractor who will undertake the construction. Only the necessary excavations will be done to prepare the site for construction activities. Workers will be employed to the site when construction commences. Thorough supervision at all stages will also be ensured.

2.9 Raw materials

- Building stones
- PVC pipes
- Sand
- Paint
- Cement
- Antic Wood (timber, ply boards and related products)
- Ceramic tiles

- Glass for windows and doors
- Timber
- Metal sheets etc.

The reasons that make the site suitable for the proposed project include:

- Vantage position (location)
- Infrastructural facility
- Attitude of the public towards the project
- Serenity of the locality making it advantageous residential apartment

2.10 Workforce /construction period

The construction will commence in as soon as the approval is ready and the proponent wishes to complete the construction 36 months from the project commencement date. The developer will facilitate the development of the property by providing materials and workmanship -both skilled and unskilled labor.

2.11 Decommissioning

Although there are no plans of decommissioning the project in foreseeable future, the observations can only be hypothetical and applying in an ideal situation. The activities at decommissioning will thus include demolition of building and disposal, recycle or re-use of generated wastes and materials, leveling the ground and landscaping for example through establishment of vegetation cover so that the land reverts to its original state.

2.12 Project utilities description

2.12.1 Electricity

There already exists electricity in the given site and the power supply can be able to sustain the given project. The proponent is aware of all requirements as pertains installation, after completion of the construction phase the proponent will be able to install power for the

residents. The necessary guidelines and precautionary measures shall be adhered to especially during the construction and operational phase that the premise will require.

2.12.2 Water

The main source of water will be Nairobi City water and Sewerage Company. Besides that, the proponent will also be harvesting water.

2.12.3 Security

The proposed project will require reliable security during development as it is a big project that will involve expensive materials and operations. To beef up more security the proponent will hire security guards to operate in all the project phases. Security lights, alarms, cameras will be connected too to safeguard the premise.

2.12.4 Landscaping

The site will be landscaped after construction using plant species available locally and bricks. This will include establishment of flower gardens and grass to improve the visual quality of the site. Landscaping will also be done outside the premise to enable the area to be more attractive. The little space that will be left after the construction will be well landscaped.

2.13 Description of the project's construction phase

2.13.1 Sourcing and transportation of building materials

Building material will be transported on demand to the site from their extraction, manufacture or storage sites using transport trucks. The building materials that will be used for construction of the project will be sourced within Nairobi and neighboring areas. Emphasis will be laid on procurement of building materials from within the local area, which will make both economic and environmental sense as it will reduce negative impacts of transportation of the materials to the project site through reduced distance of travel by the materials transport vehicles.

2.13.2 Demolition works (if any)

Supervised demolition of the existing temporary structures and the proper management of the generated waste as per the provisions of Solid waste Management Act 2015, of Nairobi City County.

2.13.3 Excavation and foundation works

Only the necessary excavation will be carried out to prepare the site for construction of foundations pavements and drainage systems. The waste generated during excavation will be well disposed as stipulated in the solid waste management Act of 2015.

2.13.4 Masonry, concrete work and related activities

The construction of the building walls, floors, pavements, drainage systems, perimeter fence and parking area and other components of the project will involve a lot of masonry work and related activities. General masonry and related activities will include stone shaping, concrete mixing and plastering, slab construction of foundations 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. The building will be reinforced with structural steel for stability. Structural steel works will involve steel cutting welding and erection. The roofing materials such as versatile and structural timber to the roof and fastening the roofing materials to the roof and cutting of the sheet metal in case of any will be done. Electrical work during construction of the premises will include installation of electrical gadgets 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.

Installation of pipe – works for water supply and distribution will be carried out within the residential building. In addition, pipe work will be done to connect waste water to the septic tank.

2.14 Description of the project's operational activities

2.14.1 Occupancy

The proposed development is designed to be a residential apartment.

2.14.2 Solid waste and waste water management

The proponent will provide facilities for handling solid waste generated within the facility. This will include dust bins / skips for temporarily holding waste before final disposal at the town's designated dumping site by any identified Private Service Provider (PSP) in waste collection. As well as connection to the sewer system.

2.14.3 General repairs and maintenance

The building will be repaired and maintained regularly during the operational phase of the project. The activities here will include repair of walls, floors, electrical gadgets leaking water pipes and painting among others.

2.14.4 Cleaning

The proponent will be responsible for regular washing and cleaning of the pavements and the surrounding within the premise.

2.15 Description of the projects decommissioning Activities

2.15.1 Demolition works

Upon decommissioning, the project components including building pavements, drainage system, parking areas and perimeter fence will be demolished. This will produce a lot of solid waste, which will be re- used for other construction works or if not reusable, disposed of appropriately by a licensed waste disposal company.

2.15.2 Dismantling of equipment and fixtures

All equipment including electrical installations furniture, partitions, pipe work and sinks among others will be dismantled and removed from the site on decommissioning of the project. Priority will be given to re- use of these equipment's in other projects. This will be achieved through resale of the equipment to other building owners or contractors or donation of this equipment to other building owners or contractors or donation of this equipment to school, churches and charitable institutions.

2.15.3 Site restoration

Once all the waste resulting from demolition and dismantling works is removed from the site, the site will be restored through replenishment of the top soil and re-vegetation using indigenous plant species.

CHAPTER 3 : BASELINE INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

3.1 Introduction

The proposed residential apartment project lies in Kileleshwa area, Nairobi City County.

The proposed site is located on Plot No. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, Along Tabere Crescent Road, Kileleshwa, Westlands Sub-County, Nairobi County. Physical Environment.

Google map showing the GPS Coordinates

Figure showing the site location next to Shaam Apartments development.

3.1.1 Project Location Summary

The proposed project site is located NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, Along Tabere Crescent Road, Kileleshwa, Westlands Sub-County, Nairobi County.. The residential apartment development project is proposed to be carried out in an area that has recently attracted influx in development of residential apartments and upspring of business setups due to the constantly increasing population in the area thus increase in demand of housing facilities.

Figure showing the access road to the site

3.1.2 Geology and Soils

Nairobi City is mainly underlain by pyroclastic volcanic rocks that were deposited during the formation of the East African Rift Valley. Some of the volcanic rocks were deposited in aqueous conditions over a long period of time and are intercalated with lacustrine sediments. River valleys and other depressions that existed during the periods of intermittent inactivity were filled with alluvium and clays. At building sites, the alluvium, clays as well as decomposed volcanic tuffs are found to have variable thicknesses and sensitive to moisture. Geotechnical data analysed during the study indicate that successful construction methods should be applied as shall be advised by the site engineer so as to be applied to avoid/ remedy total and differential settlement in buildings.

3.1.3 Climate

Nairobi lies at 1,795 Metres (5,889 ft.) above sea level, it also enjoys a moderate climate. Under the Köppen climate classification, Nairobi has a subtropical highland climate. The altitude makes for some cool evenings, especially in the June/July season when the temperature can

drop to 10 °C (50 °F). The sunniest and warmest part of the year is from December to March, when temperatures average the mid-twenties during the day. The mean maximum temperature for this period is 24 °C.

There are two rainy seasons but rainfall can be moderate. The cloudiest part of the year is just after the first rainy season, until September where conditions are usually overcast with drizzle. As Nairobi is situated close to the equator, the differences between the seasons are minimal. The seasons are referred to as the wet season and dry season. The timing of sunrise and sunset varies little throughout the year, due to Nairobi's close proximity to the equator.

3.2 Ecological environment

3.2.1 Flora

The proposed development site, from the site visit observation had no significant flora However it is our recommendation that environmental conservation through gardening be factored in in the development plan of the site, as well as consideration to ensure its well maintained, if need be, as a compliance to the county regulations the developer should make an application for tree cutting permit.

3.2.2 Fauna

No significant observations were made on naturally existing fauna, except for the birds and insects that were flying over the area and its vicinity, however it is our recommendation that the activities during construction be controlled to avoid any possibilities of contamination of the soil and water that are a habitation ground to several organisms.

3.3 Social Economic Environment

3.3.1 Infrastructure and access

The area being part of Nairobi, the Kenya's capital is well served by roads for connections due to its proximity to the city centre and the economic status of the area and its residents. The access roads into the estate are also improved and thus the area is easily accessible. The area has most of the basic infrastructural facilities like power, sewer and water from drilled boreholes, garbage collection services done by both the county and private collectors. The existing power supply from Kenya Power is adequate to serve the new project.

3.3.2 Population

The Nairobi population as per the 2019 census was 4,397,073. With the gender distribution being 50.1% for males and 49.9% for females, and an age distribution that had 68.3% on the 15-64 age bracket. Nairobi's populous region according to census 2019. Based on the statistics of the study Nairobi is a metropolitan with tribe and religious diversity, with respect to the religion the key denominations were Catholic at 24.1%, Protestants at 31.4%, Evangelical at 20.7%, other Christians, Islam, Hindu, traditional, and non-religious.

However, this population is projected to be higher due to the improved road network and the availability of improved residential houses within the area that are spacious compared to other residential estates within the city.

3.3.3 Economic Activities

Nairobi is home to the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE), one of Africa's largest stock exchanges. The NSE was officially recognized as an overseas stock exchange by the London Stock Exchange in 1953. The exchange is Africa's 4th largest in terms of trading volumes, and 5th largest in terms of Market Capitalization as a percentage of GDP. Nairobi is the regional headquarters of several international companies and organizations. In 2007, General Electric, Young & Rubicam, Google, Coca-Cola, IBM Services, and Cisco Systems relocated their African headquarters to the city. The United Nations Office at Nairobi hosts UN Environment and UN-Habitat headquarters.

In specific to the proposed project area, several banking and mobile banking agents as well as small medium enterprises in a range of economic arena are operational.

3.3.4 Solid Waste Management in area

Most of the apartment residence within this area use private service providers (PSPs) in waste collection as well as Community Based Organisations (Youths). The Nairobi City County also collects waste from the few Community Based Organisations (CBOs) for final disposal in Dandora.

CHAPTER 4 : POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINSTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

In Kenya, there are a number of statutes relevant for the protection of the environment, these relate to land use, physical planning, water resource, environment and occupational health, pollution etc.

Although there is a comprehensive Act of parliament on the protection in Kenya, the multidisciplinary approach to environmental issues makes Acts in other sectors relevant in relation to a particular project. This section examines relevant legislative framework influencing the project under consideration.

Legislation/Regulation	Section	Requirements or provisions
The Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act 2015	3. (1)	Every person in Kenya is entitled to a clean and healthy environment in accordance with the constitution and relevant laws and has the duty to safeguard and enhance the environment.
	42 (1)	No person shall, without prior written approval of the Authority given after an EIA in relation to a river, lake, sea or wetland in Kenya, carry out any of the following activities – (a) erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove or demolish any structure or part of any structure in, or under the river, lake or wetland; (b) excavate, drill, tunnel or disturb the river, lake or wetland; (c) introduce any animal whether alien or indigenous in a lake, river or wetland; (d) introduce or plant any part of a plant specimen, whether alien or indigenous, dead or alive, in any river, lake or wetland; (e) deposit any substance in a lake, river or wetland or in, on, or under its bed, if that substance would or is likely to have adverse environmental effects on the river, lake or wetland; (f) direct or block any river, lake or wetland from its natural and normal course; or (g) Drain any lake, river or wetland (h) Any other matter prescribed by the Cabinet Secretary on the advice of the Authority.
	58	Mandatory EIA for undertakings listed in the EMCA Second Schedule before financing, commencing, proceeding with, carrying out, executing or conducting or causing to be financed, commenced, proceeded with, carried out, executed or conducted by another person any of the listed undertakings; other permits, approvals and licenses notwithstanding.
	68	(1) An environmental inspector may enter any land or premises for the purposes of determining how far the activities carried out on that land or premises conform with the statements made in the environmental impact assessment study report issued in respect of that land or those premises under section 58(2).

		(2) The owner of the premises or the operator of a project for which an environmental impact assessment study report has been made shall keep

		accurate records and make annual reports to the Authority describing how far the project conforms in operation with the statements made in the environmental impact assessment study report submitted under section 58(2). (3) The owner of premises or the operator of a project shall take all reasonable measures to mitigate any undesirable effects not contemplated in the environmental impact assessment study report submitted under section 58(2) and shall prepare and submit an environmental audit report on those measures to the Authority annually or as the Authority may, in writing, require.
	75 (1)	No entity operating a sewerage system or owner or operator of any trade or industrial undertaking shall discharge any effluents or other pollutants into the environment without an effluent discharge license issued by the Authority.
	87	(1) No person shall discharge or dispose of any wastes in such manner as to cause pollution to the environment or ill health to any person. (4) No person shall operate a waste disposal site or plant without a license issued by NEMA.
	93 (1)	No person shall discharge any hazardous substance, chemical, oil or mixture containing oil into any waters or any other segments of the environment contrary to the provisions of this Act or any regulations thereunder.
	108 (1)	Subject to any other provisions of EMCA (1999), NEMA may issue and serve on any person in respect of any matter relating to the management of the environment an order referred to as an environmental restoration order.

	137	Any person who: - (a) hinders or obstructs an environmental inspector in the exercise of his duties under this Act or regulations made thereunder; (b) fails to comply with a lawful order or requirement made by an environmental inspector in accordance with this Act or regulations made thereunder; (c) refuses an environmental inspector entry upon any land or into any premises, vessel or motor vehicle which he is empowered to enter under this Act or regulations made thereunder; (d) impersonates an environmental inspector; (e) refuses an environmental inspector access to records or documents kept pursuant to the provisions of this Act or regulations made thereunder; (f) fails to state or wrongly states his name or address to an environmental inspector in the cause of his duties under this Act or regulations made thereunder; (g) misleads or gives wrongful information to an environmental inspector under this Act or regulations made thereunder; (h) fails, neglects or refuses to carry out an improvement order issued under this Act by an environmental inspector; Commits an offence and shall, on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year but not more than four years, or to a fine of less than two million shillings but not more than four million shillings, or to both such a fine and imprisonment.
	138	Any person who: - (a) fails to submit a project report contrary to the requirements of section 58 of this Act; (b) fails to prepare an environmental impact/audit assessment report in accordance with the requirements of this Act or regulations made thereunder;

		(c) fraudulently makes false statements in an environmental impact/ audit assessment report submitted under this Act or regulations made thereunder; Commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty-four months or to a fine of not more than two million shillings or to both such imprisonment and fine.
	139	Any person who: - (a) fails to keep records required to be kept under this Act; (b) fraudulently alters any records required to be kept under this Act; (c) fraudulently makes false statements in any records required to be kept under this Act; Commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to imprisonment of not less than one year but not more than four years or to a fine of not less than two million shillings but not more than four million shillings, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

	142	(1) Any person who: - (a) discharges any dangerous materials, substances, oil, oil mixtures into land, water, air, or aquatic environment contrary to the provisions of this Act; (b) pollutes the environment contrary to the provisions of this Act; (c) discharges any pollutant into the environment contrary to the provisions of this Act; Commits an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not less than two million shillings but not more than five million shillings (2) In addition to any sentence that the Court may impose upon a polluter under subsection (1) of this Section, the Court may direct that person to – (a) pay the full cost of cleaning up the polluted environment and of removing the pollution; (b) Clean up the polluted environment and remove the effects of pollution to the satisfaction of the Authority.
	143.	Any person who fails, neglects or refuses to comply with an environmental restoration, easement and conservation order made under this Act; commits an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not more than four years, or to a fine of not less than two million shillings and not more than four million or to both such a fine and imprisonment.
	144	Any person who contravenes any provision of this Act or of regulations made thereunder for which no other penalty is specifically provided is liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year but not more than four, or to a fine of not less than two million but not more than four million shillings or to both such fine and imprisonment
The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003	4	(1) No proponent shall implement a project - (a) likely to have a negative environmental impact; or (b) For which an environmental impact assessment is required under EMCA or the EIAAR unless an EIA has been concluded and approved. (2) No licensing authority under any law in force in Kenya shall issue a license for any project for which an EIA is required under EMCA unless the applicant produces to The licensing authority an EIA license issued by NEMA. (3) No licensing authority under any law in force in Kenya shall issue a trading, commercial or development permit or license for any micro project activity likely to have cumulative significant negative environmental impact before it ensures that a strategic environmental

		plan encompassing mitigation measures and approved by NEMA is in place.
	6	Application for an EIA license shall be in the form of a project and the applicant shall Submit the application together with the prescribed fee to NEMA or NEMA's appointed agent in the District where the project is to be undertaken.
	7 (3)	A project report shall be prepared by a NEMA-registered EIA expert

	8	A proponent shall submit at least 10 copies of the project report to NEMA or NEMA's appointed agent in the prescribed form accompanied by the prescribed fees.
	9 (1)	Where the project report conforms to the requirements of regulation 7(1), the NEMA shall within 7 days upon receipt of the project report, submit a copy of the project report to - (a) each of the relevant lead agencies; (b) the relevant DEC; and (c) Where more than one district is involved, to the relevant PEC for their written comments which comments shall be submitted to the NEMA within 21 days from the date of receipt of the project report, or such other period as NEMA may prescribe.
	10 (1)	On determination of the project report, the decision of NEMA, together with the reasons thereof, shall be communicated to the proponent within 45 days of the submission of the project report.
	11 (1)	An EIA study shall be conducted in accordance with terms of reference developed during the scoping exercise by the proponent and approved by NEMA.
	13 (2)	Every EIA study shall be carried out by a lead expert qualified in accordance with the criteria of listing of experts specified in the 4th Schedule to the EIAAR
	16	An EIA study shall take into account environmental, social, cultural, economic, and legal considerations, and shall - (a) identify the anticipated environmental impacts of the project and the scale of the impacts; (b) identify and analyse alternatives to the proposed project; (c) propose mitigation measures to be taken during and after the implementation of the project; and (d) Develop an EMP 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.
	23 (1)	NEMA shall give its decision on an EIA study report within three months of receiving the report.
	31 (1)	An environmental audit study shall be undertaken on the following development activities which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts - (a) ongoing projects commenced prior to the coming into force of these regulations; or (b) New projects undertaken after completion of an EIA study report.
	31 (3) (b)	A proponent of a project that has undergone an EIA study shall within a period of 12 months of the commencement of the operations, and not more than 24 months after the completion of a project whichever is earlier, undertake an environmental audit of the project: Provided that an audit may be required sooner if the life of the project is shorter than the period prescribed under this regulation.
	32	In carrying out an environmental audit study, the environmental auditor shall comply with any existing national environmental regulations and

		standards prescribed by NEMA, and in the absence of such national environmental regulations and standards shall use such other international standards as shall be prescribed by NEMA
	33	A control audit shall be carried out by NEMA whenever the Authority deems it necessary to check compliance with the environmental parameters set for the project or to verify self-auditing reports.
	34 (1)	In executing a project, after the EIA study report has been approved by NEMA or after the initial audit of an ongoing project, the proponent shall take all practical measures to ensure the implementation of the EMP by - (a) carrying out a self-auditing study on a regular basis; (b) preparing an environmental audit report after each audit and submitting the report to NEMA annually or as may be prescribed by the Authority; and (c) Ensuring that the criteria used for the audit is based on the EMP developed during the EIA process or after the initial audit.
	38 (1)	An environmental inspector may, at reasonable times, enter on any land, premises or facility of a project for the purposes of inspection, to examine records and to make enquiries on the project.
	39	A member of the public may, after showing reasonable cause in writing, petition the NEMA to cause an audit to be carried out on any project.
	45 (2)	Any person who - (a) fails to prepare and submit a project report to the Authority contrary to regulations 7 and 8; (b) fails to prepare and submit an EIA study report contrary to regulations 18 and 19; (d) is in breach of any condition of any license or certificate issued under these Regulations; (e) fraudulently makes a false statement in a project report or EIA study report; (f) fraudulently alters a project report or an EIA study report; (g) fraudulently makes a false statement in an environmental audit: (h) fails to inform NEMA of a transfer of an EIA license in accordance with regulation 26; or (i) after an audit report is submitted fails to implement any mitigation measures specified under regulation 37; commits an offence and on conviction shall be liable to the penalty prescribed under EMCA, 1999
The Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006	4	(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. (2) Any person whose activities generate waste shall collect, segregate and dispose or cause to be disposed off such waste in the manner provided for under these Regulations. (3) Without prejudice to the foregoing, any person whose activities generates waste has an obligation to ensure that such waste is transferred to a person who is licensed to transport and dispose of such waste in a designated waste disposal facility.
	5 (1)	Any person, whose activities generate waste, shall segregate such waste by separating hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste and shall dispose of such wastes in such facility as is provided for by the relevant Local Authority.

	6 (1)	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:
		conserving raw materials and energy; eliminating the use of toxic raw materials within such time as may be prescribed by the Authority; and reducing toxic emissions and wastes b) monitoring the product cycle from beginning to end by: Identifying and eliminating potential negative impacts of the product; enabling the recovery and re-use of the product where possible; and reclamation and recycling. c) Incorporating environmental concerns in the design, process and disposal of a product.
	17 (1)	Every trade or industrial undertaking shall install at its premises antipollution technology for the treatment of waste emanating from such trade or industrial undertaking
	18	No owner or operator of a trade or industrial undertaking shall discharge or dispose of any waste in any state into the environment, unless the waste has been treated in a treatment facility and in a manner prescribed by NEMA in consultation with the relevant lead agency.
	23	No person shall engage in any activity likely to generate any hazardous waste without a valid EIA license issued by NEMA under the provisions of EMCA, 1999
	26 (1)	Every person who generates toxic or hazardous waste shall treat or cause to be treated such hazardous waste using the classes of incinerators prescribed in the 3rd Schedule to these Regulations or any other appropriate technology approved by NEMA
	27 (1)	No person shall export hazardous wastes without a valid permit issued by NEMA and a valid Prior Informed Consent document issued by the designated national authority of the receiving country.
The Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006	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 the water resource was polluted before the enactment of EMCA 1999 (2) No person shall throw or cause to flow into or near a water resource any liquid, solid or gaseous substance or deposit any such substance in or near it, as to cause pollution.
	5	All sources of water for domestic uses shall comply with the standards set out in First Schedule to the Water Quality Regulations.

	6	No person shall: (a) discharge, any effluent from sewage treatment works, industry or other point sources into the aquatic environment without a valid effluent discharge license issued in accordance with the provisions of EMCA 1999 (b) abstract ground water or carry out any activity near any lakes, rivers, streams, springs and wells that is likely to have any adverse impact on the quantity and quality of the water, without an EIA license issued in accordance with the provisions of EMCA 1999; or (c) Cultivate or undertake any development activity within a minimum of six meters and a maximum of thirty meters from the highest ever recorded flood level, on either side of a river or stream, and as may be determined by NEMA from time to time.
	10. (1)	No person shall use water for trade or industrial undertaking unless such person complies with the standards established by the competent lead agency in regard to that particular activity.
	11	No person shall discharge or apply any poison, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter, radioactive waste or other pollutants or permit any person to dump or discharge such matter into the aquatic environment unless such discharge, poison, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter,

		radioactive waste or pollutant complies with the standards set out in the Third Schedule of these Regulations.
	12 (1)	Every local authority or person operating a sewage system or owner or operator of any trade or industrial undertaking issued with an effluent discharge license as stipulated under EMCA shall comply with the standards set out in Third Schedule to these Regulations.
	14 (1)	Every person who generates and discharges effluent into the environment under a license issued under the Act shall carry out effluent discharge quality and quantity monitoring in accordance with methods and procedures of sampling and analysis prescribed by NEMA, and shall submit quarterly records of such monitoring to the Authority or its designated representative.
	16 (1)	An application for an effluent discharge license under the Act shall be in Form A of 7th Schedule to the Regulations and accompanied by the prescribed fee as set out in 11th Schedule to these Regulations.
	24	No person shall discharge or apply any poison, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter, radioactive wastes, or other pollutants or permit any person to dump or discharge any such matter into water meant for fisheries, wildlife, recreational purposes or any other uses unless such discharge, poison, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter, radioactive waste or pollutant complies with the standards set out in the Third Schedule to these Regulations.
	25	No person shall use or allow to be used any natural water body for recreational purposes unless the water body meets the quality standards for recreational standards as set out in Tenth Schedule to these Regulations.

	27	(1) Any person who contravenes any of these Regulations commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings. (2) In addition to the above, the court may give such other orders as provided for by the Act.
The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007	6 (1)	Every occupier shall ensure the safety, health and welfare at work of all persons working in his workplace.
	6 (3)	Every occupier shall carry out appropriate risk assessments in relation to the safety and health of persons employed and, on the basis of these results, adopt preventive and protective measures to ensure that under all conditions of their intended use, all chemicals, machinery, equipment, tools and process under the control of the occupier are safe and without risk to health and comply with the requirements of safety and health provisions in this Act.
	6 (4)	Every occupier shall send a copy of a report of risk assessment carried out under this section to the area occupational safety and health officer
	7 (1)	Except in such cases as may be prescribed, it is the duty of every occupier to— (a) prepare and, as often as may be appropriate, revise a written statement of his general policy with respect to the safety and health at work of his employees and the organization and arrangements for the time being in force for carrying out that policy; and (b) To bring the statement and any revision of it to the notice of all of his employees.
	9 (1)	Every occupier shall establish a safety and health committee at the workplace in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Minister if— (a) there are twenty or more persons employed at the workplace; or (b) The Director of Occupational Safety and Health Services directs the establishment of such a committee at any other workplace.

	11	(1) The occupier of a workplace shall cause a thorough safety and health audit of his workplace to be carried out at least once in every period of twelve months by a safety and health advisor, who shall issue a report of such an audit containing the prescribed particulars to the occupier on payment of a prescribed fee and shall send a copy of the report to the Director. (2) The audit report referred to in subsection (1) shall be preserved and be kept available for inspection by the occupational safety and health officer.

	13 (1)	Every employee shall, while at the workplace— (a) ensure his own safety and health and that of other persons who may be affected by his acts or omissions at the workplace; (b) co-operate with his employer or any other person in the discharge of any duty or requirement imposed on the employer or that other person by this Act or any regulation made hereunder; (c) at all times wear or use any protective equipment or clothing provided by the employer for the purpose of preventing risks to his safety and health; (d) comply with the safety and health procedures, requirements and instructions given by a person having authority over him for his own or any other person's safety; (e) report to the supervisor, any situation which he has reason to believe would present a hazard and which he cannot correct; (f) report to his supervisor any accident or injury that arises in the course of or in connection with his work; and (g) With regard to any duty or requirement imposed on his employer or any other person by or under any other relevant statutory provision, cooperate with the employer or other person to enable that duty or requirement to be performed or complied with.
	14 (1)	Every employee shall report to the immediate supervisor any situation which the employee has reasonable grounds to believe presents an imminent or serious danger to the safety or health of that employee or of other employee in the same premises, and until the occupier has taken remedial action, if necessary, the occupier shall not require the employee to return to a work place where there is continuing imminent or serious danger to safety or health.
	15	A person who wilfully interferes with or misuses any means, appliance, convenience or other thing provided or done in the interests of safety, health and welfare in pursuance of this Act commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both.
	17 (1)	Every occupier shall conduct his undertaking in such a manner as to ensure, that a person who is not his employee who may be affected thereby is not exposed to risks to safety or health.
	21	(1) An employer or self-employed person shall notify the area occupational safety and health officer of any accident, dangerous occurrence, or occupational poisoning which has occurred at the workplace. (2) Where an accident in a workplace, causes the death of a person therein, the employer or self-employed person shall— (a) inform the area occupational safety and health officer within twentyfour hours of the occurrence of the accident; and (b) Send a written notice of the accident in the prescribed form to the area occupational safety and health officer within seven days of the occurrence of the accident.

		(3) Where an accident in a workplace causes non-fatal injuries to a person therein, the employer shall send to the occupational safety and health officer, a written notice of the accident in the prescribed form within seven days of the occurrence of the accident. (5) An employer shall cause all workplace injuries to be entered in the general register specified in section 122. (6) Where a person injured in an accident dies after the accident is notified under this section, the employer shall send a notice of the death in writing, to the area occupational safety and health officer as soon as he is informed of the death.
	36	If an occupational safety and health officer is of the opinion that a person- (a) is contravening any of the provisions of this Act or rules made there under; or (b) has contravened one or more of those provisions in circumstances that make it likely that the contravention will continue or be repeated, he may serve on that person an improvement notice
	44 (1)	Before any person occupies or uses any premises as a workplace, he shall apply for the registration of the premises by sending to the Director a written notice containing the particulars set out in the Fourth Schedule.
	47 (1)	Every workplace shall be kept in a clean state, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, sanitary convenience or nuisance
	48.(1)	An occupier shall ensure that his workplace shall not, while work is carried on, be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to the health of the persons employed therein.
	49 (1)	An occupier shall ensure that effective and suitable provision is made for securing and maintaining, by the circulation of fresh air in each workroom, the adequate ventilation of the room.
	50 (1)	An occupier shall ensure that effective provision is made for securing and maintaining sufficient and suitable lighting, whether natural or artificial, in every part of his workplace in which persons are working or passing.
	51	Where any process is carried on which renders the floor liable to be wet to such an extent that the wet is capable of being removed by drainage, effective means shall be provided and maintained for draining off the wet.
	52 (1)	Sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for the persons employed in the workplace shall be provided, maintained and kept clean, and effective provision shall be made for lighting the conveniences; and, where persons of both sexes are or are intended to be employed (except in the case of workplaces where the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there), such conveniences shall afford proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex.
	55	All plant, machinery and equipment whether fixed or mobile for use either at the workplace or as a workplace, shall only be used for work which they are designed for and be operated by a competent person.
	69 (1) (a)	Every air receiver shall have marked upon it, so as to be plainly visible, the safe working pressure

	69 (5)	Every air receiver shall be thoroughly cleaned and undergo a thorough examination by an approved person at least once in every period of twenty-four months or after any extensive repairs:
	78 (1)	All stocks of highly inflammable substances shall be kept either in a fireresisting store or in a safe place outside any occupied building: Provided that no such store shall be so situated as to endanger the means of escape from the workplace or from any part thereof in the event of a fire occurring in the store.

	81	1) In every workplace or workroom there shall be: - (a) provided and maintained, and conspicuously displayed and free from any obstruction so as to be readily accessible, means for extinguishing fire, which shall be adequate and suitable having regard to the circumstances of each case; and (b) Present, persons trained in the correct use of such means of extinguishing fire during all working hours. (2) Every workplace shall be provided with adequate means of escape, in case of fire, for the persons employed therein, having regard to the circumstances of each case
	82 (1)	Every occupier of a workplace shall design evacuation procedures to be used during any emergency and have the procedures tested at regular intervals.
	84 (3)	Every employer shall ensure the availability at the workplace of material safety data sheets for all chemicals and other hazardous substances in use at the premises of the employer, containing detailed essential information regarding the identity, suppliers' classification of hazards, safety precautions and emergency procedures.
	91 (1)	Every occupier shall provide and maintain an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water at suitable points conveniently accessible to all persons employed.
	95	Every occupier shall be provided and maintain so as to be readily accessible, a first-aid box or cupboard of the prescribed standard.
	101 (1)	Every employer shall provide and maintain for the use of employees in any workplace where employees are employed in any process involving exposure to wet or to any injurious or offensive substance, adequate, effective and suitable protective clothing and appliances, including, where necessary, suitable gloves, footwear, goggles and head coverings.
The Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration) (Pollution Control) Regulations	3(1)	No person shall make or cause to be made any loud, unreasonable, unnecessary or unusual noise that annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others and the environment.
	11 (1)	Any person wishing to- (a) operate or repair any machinery, motor vehicle, construction equipment or other equipment, pump, fan, air-conditioning apparatus or similar mechanical device; or (b) engage in any commercial or industrial activity, that is likely to emit noise or excessive vibrations shall carry out the activity or activities within the relevant levels prescribed in the First Schedule to these Regulations.

The Environmental Management and Coordination (Controlled Substances) Regulations, 2007	4	No person shall keep, sell or consign for transport a controlled substance unless – (a) the controlled substance is in a container impervious to the controlled substance; and (b) the container is sufficiently strong to prevent leakage arising from the ordinary risks of handling and transport.
	5	(1) No controlled substance shall be supplied without a label on the container. (2) Every label on a controlled substance container shall show – (a) the name of the controlled substance or product; (b) the name and address of the manufacturer of the controlled substance or product; (c) the name of the country of origin of the controlled substance or product; (d) the words 'Controlled Substance – Not ozone friendly'; (e) a symbol indicating that the substance or product is harmful to the ozone layer; (f) the name of the seller and address of the premises on which it is sold
		if supplied on sale, other than wholesale; and (g) the name and address of the supplier if supplied otherwise than on sale.
	6	(1) No person shall store, distribute, transport or otherwise handle a controlled substance unless the controlled substance is accompanied by the material safety data sheet.
	7	(1) Any person wishing to dispose of a controlled substance shall inform NEMA which shall ensure that the controlled substance is disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.
	11	(1) No person shall import into Kenya a controlled substance unless such person has a valid license issued by the Authority.
	28	(1) Any person who contravenes any provision of these Regulations commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months or to both such fine and imprisonment.
The Factories and Other Places of Work (Fire Risk Reduction) Rules, 2007	5 (1)	Every owner and occupier of a workplace shall ensure that every work room where flammable substances are used, manufactured or manipulated is constructed with fire resistant material.
	7 (1)	Every occupier shall ensure that every store room, cupboard, bin, tank or container used for storing highly flammable substances is clearly and boldly marked "Highly Flammable" in English or Kiswahili or otherwise with an appropriate indication of flammability.
	11 (1)	Every occupier shall provide in every workroom facility for free flow of fresh air, including windows, doors, vents, louvers or other suitable ventilation facility to ensure that flammable fumes, vapor, gases, or dust do not accumulate in the work room.
	16 (1)	Every occupier shall ensure that all electrical machines, equipment and hand tools in a workplace are properly earthed or double insulated.

	17 (1)	Every occupier shall ensure that every work room is fitted with an emergency exit of at least 90 cm wide, situated as far as possible from the ordinary exit, and located in a manner that the exit will not lead to any person to a trap in the workplace in the event of fire breaking out.
	20 (1)	Every occupier shall establish a firefighting team that shall consist of - at least two persons where the number of workers is not more than ten; at least three persons where the number is between eleven and twentyfive; At least five persons where the number is more than twenty-five.
	21 (1)	Every occupier shall ensure that all workers are instructed in the safe use of firefighting appliances.
	23 (1)	Every occupier shall ensure that fire drills are conducted at least once in every period of twelve months and a record of such drills kept available for inspection.
	24 (1)	Every occupier shall identify a location in the workplace where every worker shall assemble in the workplace in the event of a fire.
	26 (1)	Every occupier shall provide means of alerting persons in the workplace, in the event of fire, and such means shall be made known to all workers.
	28 (1)	Every occupier shall provide and maintain fire detection appliances.
	29 (1)	Every occupier shall provide means of extinguishing fire at the workplace.
	29 (2)	The occupier shall ensure that the position of the fire extinguishers is distinctively and conspicuously marked as required.
	30 (2) (a)	The occupier shall cause inspection and testing of all firefighting appliances in the workplace to be carried out by a competent person at least once every twelve months
	33 (1) (a) (b)	Every occupier shall ensure that the workplace has access to water and water storage facility capable of storing at least 10,000 litres of water and the water storage facility shall be kept full at all times for use in the event of fire.
	34 (1)	Every occupier shall establish and implement a written fire safety policy, outlining the organization and arrangements for carrying out the policy.
	36 (1) (a)	Every occupier shall cause a fire safety audit of the workplace to be taken at least once every twelve months by an approved fire safety auditor.
Energy Act, 2006	106	(1) The owner of a building designated under section 105, shall conserve energy, audit and analyse energy consumption in his building in accordance with the standards, criteria, and procedures as prescribed by regulations. (2) A person who fails to comply with this provision commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million shillings, or to a maximum term of imprisonment of one year, or to both.
Nairobi City Government Laws		Parking laws, Solid waste laws, Fire brigade laws, General nuisance laws etc.

4.2 Institutional and Policy Framework

4.2.1 The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

This is the government authority charged with the general supervision and coordination of all environmental matters in the Kenya. NEMA is the principal instrument of the government in the implementation of all policies relating to the environment. The authority is a creature of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) that came into effect on the 14th of January, year 2000.

Among others, the functions of NEMA are:

a) To coordinate various environmental management activities undertaken by lead agencies and promote the integration of environmental considerations into development policies, plans, programs and projects with a view to ensuring proper management and rational utilization of environmental resources on a sustainable yield basis for the improvement of quality of life in Kenya;

b) To advise the government on legislative and other measures for the management of the environment or the implementation of various international conventions, treaties and agreements in the field of environment, as the case may be;

c) To establish and review in consultation with the relevant lead agencies, land use guidelines;

d) To carry out surveys which will assist in the proper management and conservation of the environment.

e) To identify development actions for which environmental audit and monitoring must be conducted under the Act;

f) To assess and monitor activities to ensure that the environment is not degraded by such activities, that environmental management objectives are adhered to and adequate early warning on impending environmental emergencies is given;

g) To cooperate with relevant lead agencies on environmental education and enhancement of public awareness on environmental protection;

h) To prepare and issue an annual report on the state of the environment in Kenya

4.2.2 The Nairobi City County Government

This is the county government within whose jurisdiction proposed project lies. The developer is therefore required to comply with applicable county government legislation.

4.2.3 The Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company

This is the corporate body charged with provision of water and sewerage services within the City of Nairobi. All entities discharging effluent into the Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company's sewerage system must obtain effluent discharge license from the company and other discharging to the natural water courses, must get authorization from Water resource management authority.

CHAPTER 5 : ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter looks at the project alternatives in terms of site, project alternatives, materials and technology scale, solid waste and wastewater management options and shall involve studying design alternatives and analyzing them based on the environmental costs and benefits. This shall involve studying the technology, design, capital investments, operation and maintenance requirements among others.

5.2 "Without the project" scenario

The area surrounding the proposed project area is characterized by a number of residential apartments, thus providing alternative housing sources for the Nairobi residents in need,

however it is important to note that population influx into the city has resulted into acute demand for such facilities making the project viable and essential. “Without-the-project” scenario is therefore to assume that the existing housing facilities surpass the demand and that the existing conditions are meeting the taste of the residents and will continue in the future.

5.3 Alternative Project

According to the field surveys and stakeholder consultations it was noted that no alternative project was viable considering the area is characterized by residential area units and categorized as residential area by the Nairobi City County. At present the proponent does not have an alternative site. The current Project is the most suitable alternative from an extreme environmental perspective and in ensures non- interference either the existing conditions.

5.4 Analysis of Alternative Construction Materials and Technology

Construction equipment and machineries should be incorporated with pollution control devices like dust arrestors/precipitators, emission control, noise abatement devices and desulfurization devices. The equipment and vehicles should have highest levels of combustion efficiency, capability to use cleaner fuels like biofuels and should have enhanced safety features.

5.5 Solid Waste Management Alternatives

A lot of solid waste will be generated from the proposed development. An integrated solid waste management system is recommendable. First, the proponent will give priority to reduction at source of the waste materials. This option will demand a solid waste management awareness programme in the management and the workers. Notices for proper waste management/handling may be posted at strategic places for the sake of visitors in the workers’ camps. Secondly, Recycling, Reuse and compositing of the waste will be the second alternative in priority. This will call for a source separation programme to be put in place especially in the kitchen section. The recyclables will be sold to waste buyers within County

CHAPTER 6 : STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

6.1 Introduction

Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation Process is an integral aspect of successful decision making in the EIA processes. Public participation in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is meant to reduce conflict through early identification of contentious issues and provide an opportunity for the public to influence project design in a positive manner. Public Participation is a policy requirement by the Government of Kenya and a mandatory procedure as stipulated by EMCA 1999 section 58, on EIA. It is an important process through which stakeholders including beneficiaries and members of public living in project areas (both public and private), are given an opportunity to contribute to the overall project design by making recommendations and raising concerns about the project before its implementation. In addition, the process creates a sense of responsibility, commitment and local awareness for smooth implementation.

6.2 Consultation and Public Participation

The general objectives of the consultation and public participation were:

1) Disseminate and inform the stakeholders about the project with special reference to its key components and location.
2) Create awareness among the public on the need for the EIA for the proposed project.
3) Gather comments, suggestions and concerns of the interested and affected parties.
4) Incorporate the information collected in the EIA study.

In addition, the process enabled the establishment of a communication channel between the general public and the consultants, the project proponent and the Government; and the concerns of the stakeholders to be known to the decision-making bodies at an early phase of project development.

Public participation was guided by a number of objectives namely:

1) Improve transparency and increase public confidence in EIA Study
2) Identify the social, bio-physical, economic and environmental concerns as perceived by the public.
3) Identify the positive and negative impacts that the project should consider.
4) Identify and record contentious issues that could later bring conflict.
5) Obtain local input into the design of the project, alternatives and mitigation measures of negative impacts of any nature.

In-depth interviews were used as a tool for stakeholder identification and mobilization as well as collection of baseline data and information.

6.3 Methodology Used for Public Participation:

Views from the local residents, business people, surrounding institutions who in one way or another would be affected or have interest in the proposed project were sought from the stakeholders as stipulated in the Environment Management and Coordination Act, 1999 and its amendment Act 2015 through;

The questionnaires have been attached in the appendices of this report.

6.3.1 Key informant interviews

Several members of the public working, residing and those owning business properties in the area were interviewed using a standard questionnaire.

6.4 Positive Comments made by the Stakeholders

The following section provides details on the positive impacts of the proposed project as expressed by the stakeholders who interviewed:

6.4.1 Creation of Employment Opportunities

The respondents who were consulted were positive that the project would create numerous employment opportunities for both for skilled and unskilled labor alike during the construction and operational phases.

6.4.2 Transfer of Skills

The members of the public suggested that with the construction being a source of employment. Many different skilled workers would be employed from within and without the area. This would lead to a transfer of skills and gaining of experience during the construction period

through apprentice.

6.4.3 Increased Business Opportunities

The respondents were hopeful that there will be an increase in business opportunities during the construction and operation of the proposed road. Small scale business people such as food vendors and kiosk owners would benefit greatly during construction.

6.4.4 Availability of housing

The respondents were positive that the proposed project would enhance availability of housing facilities in the area and that the conditions were likely to be of greater standards. With increase in supply thus it was assumed by the respondents that the rents were likely to be affordable.

6.4.5 Interaction of People from Different regions

The members of the public revealed that this project would promote national cohesion since people from different communities in Kenya will be working together during construction and stay within the same structure after completion

6.5 Negative Concerns of the Stakeholders

6.5.1 Noise pollution

There was concern over the possibility of excessive noise and vibration levels at the project site as a result of excavation, construction and demolition works. The source of noise pollution would include, transport vehicles, construction machinery, metal grinding and cutting equipment, among others. Excavations would also cause vibrations. However, the proponent would take appropriate steps to minimize noise pollution through provision of appropriate protective equipment to construction workers, planning and minimizing the frequency of transporting construction materials and ensuring that all construction machinery and equipment are well maintained.

6.5.2 Dust Generation

The public expressed concerns over possibility of generation of large amounts of dust within the project site and surrounding areas because of demolition, excavation works and transportation of building materials. The proponent would thus need to ensure that dust levels at the site were minimized as much as possible through sprinkling water in areas being excavated, roads used by the transport trucks within the site. Additional mitigation measures presented in this report would need to be fully implemented to minimize the impacts of dust generation.

6.6 Summary of Recommendations made by the Public

The following suggestions were made during the consultations and house-to-house interviews:

- The suggested mitigation measures to be fully implemented.
- The welfare and comfort of the community and neighbors should be considered seriously by the developer.
- The environment and health of the public should be protected from degradation, this can be done by spraying water on the road and the diversions to reduce dust and limiting construction activities to be done during the day.
- The proponent should consider employing locals as casuals during construction.

- Everyone, including women should be considered for all other available jobs during construction.
- Building code to be adhered to fully to ensure instances of building collapse after construction is not witnessed.
- Building materials to be sourced locally to promote local businesses
- The contactor should plant grass and trees where possible to replace lost vegetation.
- The developer should come up with a proper drainage mechanism to complement the existing systems in the readily constructed structures

CHAPTER 7: POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the potential negative and positive impacts that are associated with the development of the proposed project. The impacts are related to activities carried out during construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the project including activities undertaken at the, contractor's yard and other project development components.

Evaluation of significance of impacts, which is judgment about which impacts found in the study are considered important and therefore need to be mitigated in key to success of any project. The acceptability of impacts is decided by comparing with certain criteria. These criteria may include: -

- Comparison with laws regulations or accepted standards
- Criteria agreed in consultation with relevant decision makers.
- Reference to pre- set criteria such as protected sites, features or species.
- Consistency with government policy objectives
- Acceptability to the local community or the general public

According to UNEP (1995) where standards are not available, EIA study team may define acceptability criteria based on their own professional judgment and knowledge of the field and on an understanding of the views of government and of local interests' groups.

The impacts likely to emanate from this project will generally be linked to the social and physical environment as well as economic aspects in the project area. Among the broad linkages are as follows;

a) Natural resources (land and soil, water resources, vegetation cover among others);
b) Physical environment (hydrology, physiology and drainage);
c) Social aspects (population and settlements trends, land use patterns, water sources, health and safety among others;
d) Economic issues including income generation, trading opportunities, transportation etc.

7.2 Quantification of the Magnitude of Impacts

The Equator Principle 1 categorizes this project under Class B defined as a project with potential limited adverse environmental and social risks and/or impacts that are "few in number, generally site specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures"; The magnitude and significance of impacts were gauged using an objective scale that took into consideration the following:

Temporal: Whether the proposed project impacts will be short term or long term.

Spatial: Whether the impacts of the proposed project are of trans-boundary nature or are confined in a local area.

Severity: Whether the impacts of the proposed project are reversible or irreversible, and in which spectrum of significance the impacts are

To make the above judgments, expert knowledge on the magnitude of the anticipated impacts was put into good use based on the assessments carried out in the field and also bearing in mind the magnitude of various project components. The scale that was applied in the analysis of impacts is shown in the following.

Table 7-1: Impact analysis assessment based on scale

Value	Description	Scale Description
0	No impact	This means that to the best knowledge of the expert, the particular activity/action will not have any known impact on the environment. Such an impact will not in any way affect the normal functioning of either the human or the natural systems and does not therefore warrant any mitigation.
1	Minimal impact	Any activity with little impact on the environment calls for preventive measures, which are usually inexpensive and manageable. Such activities have minimum impacts on either natural or human environment or both.
2	Moderate impact	A moderate impact will have localized effect on the environment. If the effect is negative and cumulative, action in form of mitigation measures needs to be put in place to ensure that it doesn't become permanent and /or irreversible.
3	High impact	An impact is high if it affects a relatively high area (spatial), several biological resources (severity) and/or the effect is felt for a relatively long period (temporal) e.g., more than one year. In case the effect is negative, such an impact needs to be given timely consideration and proper mitigation measures put in place to prevent further direct, indirect or cumulative adverse effects.
4	Very high impacts	Such an activity rates highly in all aspects used in the scale i.e., temporal, spatial and severity. If negative, it is expected to affect a huge population of plants and animals, biodiversity in general and a large area of the geophysical environment, usually having trans boundary consequences. Urgent and specialized mitigation measures are needed. It is the experts' opinion that any project with very high negative impacts MUST be suspended until sufficient effective mitigation measures are put in place.
5	Not known	There are activities for which impacts are not yet known e.g., some chemicals are suspected to produce carcinogenic effects but this has not yet been confirmed.

7.3 Positive Environmental and Social Impacts during Construction Phase

The likely positive environmental and social impacts during construction phase of the proposed road project include;

7.3.1 Creation of Employment opportunities

The respondents who were consulted were optimistic that the proposed project will create numerous employment opportunities for both for skilled and unskilled labor during construction phases. The project is estimated to employ approximately 50 workers or more during construction period.

7.3.2 Increased business opportunities

The respondents and participants were optimistic that there will be an increase in business opportunities during construction of the proposed project. Small scale business people such as food vendors and kiosk owners will benefit greatly during construction. Local businessmen will also be involved in the trading of construction materials of the proposed project. The impact will be moderate hence value of 2.

7.3.3 Increased security

The respondents also noted that security will generally be improved further due to possible addition of night askari in the project site during and after construction. It was also noted that open spaces in the residential areas that are underdeveloped pose a greater security risk at night acting as hiding spaces for buglers.

7.3.4 Introduction of new technologies

This will ensure transfer of various technologies and general construction knowledge for construction. Every construction as an art comes with new modifications which builds up on the available construction information and technologies.

7.3.5 Provision of Market and Supply for Building Materials

The contractor will purchase building materials such as sand, cement etc. from suppliers within or without the area.

7.3.6 Contribution of revenue to the County and National Governments

Through the provision of employment to the locals, income from the salaries and wages will improve the economy of the locality. The contractor is also expected to purchase most of the materials from the project area as such contribute positively to the local and national economy.

The materials for construction will also be sourced out from other areas within the nation hence positively affecting the national economy.

7.3.7 Provision of shelter

The building will provide shelter for the occupants of the premise and they will be able to stay/operate in cool environment away from sunshine, rains and strong wind.

7.3.8 Optimized land use.

Land in this area is relatively expensive and is currently attracting many developers. The development brings well utilizing of the land appropriately.

7.3.9 Improved aesthetics

The development will improve the aesthetic value of the immediate neighborhood. The new building will give the neighborhood a completely new outlook and attract more investors in the area.

7.3.10 Local economy and interlink ages

Construction of structure will promote local and interlineate construction materials and operating of the project have associated fees levied. The fees are paid to individuals, local and central and local government then used to boost local economy and infrastructure.

7.3.11 Provision of market for supply of building materials

The project will require supply of large quantities of building materials most of which will be sourced locally in Nairobi and its surroundings. This provides ready market for building materials suppliers such as quarrying merchants, paint shops, hardware shops and individual with such materials.

7.3.12 Improved security

Security will be ensured around the premise through distribution of security lights and 24-hour security guards. This will lead to improvement in the general security in the surrounding area.

7.4 Negative Environmental and Social Impacts during construction phase

The likely negative environmental impacts during construction activities will include the following: -

7.4.1 Air Pollution from dust and exhaust from construction equipment

In the construction phase, the excavations, demolitions, and transportation of building materials will result in the emissions of large amounts of dust within the project site and surrounding areas. This impact will be moderate hence value of 2.

7.4.2 Noise pollution and excessive vibrations

Because of excavation, construction and demolition woks, there will be high noise and vibration levels in the project area. Noise and vibrations will emanate from transportation vehicles, construction machinery, metal grinding and cutting equipment, and among others. Excavation works will also cause vibration and noise.

7.4.3 Water pollution (Surface and Ground water)

Activities being undertaken during the construction of proposed Project such as excavations, hauling of construction materials, vehicular fueling and maintenance will likely lead to surface and underground water pollution. Other sources of pollutants include solid waste, liquid waste, sanitary facilities provided for the workers. Spills of hazardous materials during construction could infiltrate the surface and introduce contaminants to ground water. This impact will be moderate hence value of 2.

7.4.4 Increased pressure on utilities

The processes and activities involved in the construction of the project would place added pressure on infrastructure services and utilities such as roads, water pipes and electricity. This may contribute to service disruptions since the utility and service requirements of this stage are intensive in most urban areas. This impact is made more probable due to the challenges faced by the county in their provision of these services and compounded by meagre resources available in the project area. This impact will be moderate hence value of 2.

7.4.5 Impacts on soil (soil pollution/contamination, soil loss and soil compaction)

Construction will involve excavation as well as possible oil drops from the transportation vehicles and machineries. This is likely to negatively impact on the soil quality also the transportation of the excavated soil will result to soil loss from site.

7.4.6 Waste generation

Solid waste generation.

Both non-hazardous and hazardous wastes are generated during construction of the project. During the construction of proposed, non-hazardous wastes will include excess materials from and excavation activities, rock and soil materials, concrete spills and facilities set up to provide services to construction workers.

Hazardous solid waste in this stage includes leftover paint, waste oil, and other petroleum-based fluids and petroleum-contaminated solids (e.g., oil filters, cans, wrappings) associated with garages and filling stations. Others include contaminated soils and sanitation waste which could potentially be encountered on-site. Hazardous wastes including waste oil and petroleum contaminated solids can result in soil and water contamination due to the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons.

Liquid waste generation.

Failure to connect to proper liquid waste management system in the project area will pose a major impact in liquid waste handling generated from the project site. Liquid waste will be generated from the temporary toilets provided during the construction, waste water from equipment cleaning activities etc. If not properly handled, these can result into both soil and water contamination which can impact negatively to the recipients.

7.4.7 Population influx and interferences in Socio-cultural Set ups

During construction, and after construction the number of people moving in the project area are expected to increase. This will be in search of skilled, non-skilled and semi-skilled employment. It is expected that these people will likely come from different cultural

backgrounds and exposures thus affecting and influencing the original cultural practices and livelihoods of the community.

7.4.8 Occupational safety and health

The Occupational safety and health issues associated with the construction and operation of the proposed project will include; physical hazards, chemical hazards and noise hazards. Chemical hazards in road construction, operations, and maintenance activities will principally be associated with exposures to construction materials, dust during construction; exhaust emissions from heavy equipment and motor vehicles during all construction activities. construction and maintenance personnel can be exposed to a variety of physical hazards from operating machinery. Other physical hazards include exposure to weather elements, noise, work in confined spaces, trenching, contact with overhead power lines, falls from machinery or structures, and risk of falling objects. This impact will however be low hence a value of 2.

7.4.9 Community health and safety

Community health and safety issues will emerge during construction. The impacts will include dust, noise, and vibration from construction vehicle movements. Significant community health and safety issues associated with the proposed project will include workers and local's safety, and emergency preparedness.

7.5 Positive Environmental and Social Impacts during Operation Phase.

7.5.1 Employment creation

The activities involved in the operation and maintenance of the proposed project will generate employment i.e., employees involved in cleaning, security and service provision. During operation stage there is also likelihood of small businesses sprouting near the project site. Among these could be food kiosks, food and fruit vendors etc.

7.5.2 Increased Economic Activities and Government Revenue

The project will also increase the economic activities that will be carried in the area through those that will be primarily as a result of the project's internal and ancillary activities, its supply chain and its value chain. All these businesses activities will be taxed and generate revenue for the central government in addition to providing a market for their supply and value chains.

7.5.3 Improved quality of life

With better housing conditions and employment creation directly and indirectly and ease of access to markets, it is anticipated that there will be better livelihood of the residents in the project area, which epically will translate to improved quality of life of the residents in the affected areas.

7.5.4 Future developments and increased property value

Cumulative with other developments around the project site, the proposed project will lead to increase of property value in the area. This has benefits of increasing the quality of life and revenue generation from increased activities. It is predicted that the project will increase the viability of the area to develop more commercial establishments such as shopping centers, petrol stations, service utilities; water, electricity among others due to increased population.

Table 7-2: Impact and mitigation analysis

Impact	Description	Mitigation
Impact on Health and Safety	Construction workers will be exposed to occupational hazards including dust, noise, electric, shocks, risk of falling injuries during normal operations etc.	- Observe strict safety precautions including personal protective clothing - Supervision by competent engineers should be done throughout the project implementation. - Construction site sealed off from non-construction workers (done) - Portion of first aid facilities and emergency response plan during construction. - On completion of the project the following should be adequately provided fire exit, fire extinguishers, hazard warning fire alarm, mechanism for regular cleaning of facility
Impact on existing infrastructure	- Construction will require large amount of water. - New building will also want more water during operation	- Connections to the sewer system should be done - Connect septic tank with the right approvals - Water reservoir tanks to be purchased - Rain water harvesting can be carried out to increase on water supply in case of water shortages
Environmental factors	- They have direct impact on structure durability and severe ability. Excess salts may corrode steel works thus weakening them.	- Use of impermeable concrete to safeguard steel reinforcement. - Proper joints to prevent water injures

Building collapse	- Use of poor materials, wrong ratios of elements or poor workmanship	- Use high quality materials - Correct rations should be used to give concrete the maximum strength possible. - Good workmanship. - Use of experienced contractors who have good track record will serve to prevent unnecessary losses.
Construction activities generate dust and noise	-	- Minimize noise and dust generation as much as practically possible. - Screens to trap both dust and falling objects to be installed
Vibrations	They will be minimal since there will be minimal use of heavy machinery	- Use light compressor and vibrators and adhere to noise and vibration Act 2009
Waste disposal	Generated include scrap containers, packing materials some materials from the structure like stones etc.	- Waste is disposed at the dumpsite. During the operation phase of the project segregation of the wastes at source is hereby encouraged and requirements of waste management regulations 2015 of NCC be adhered to.
Land use conflict	The project site is in prime commercial location within the town.	- None
Increased insecurity	Due to the nature of the place and the project will attract all sorts of people.	- Tight security should be adhering to. - Installation of CCTV cameras on the corridors

CHAPTER 8 : IMPACT IDENTIFICATION, ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

The construction of the proposed project will have a number of impacts on the biophysical environment, health and safety of employees and members of the public, and socioeconomic well-being of the local communities and households. It is usually impossible to mitigate all the expected negative environmental and social impacts. Thus, in this chapter, an attempt was made to formulate mitigation measures for the most significant negative environmental and socioeconomic impacts. The aim is to ensure that the most significant negative impacts are minimized as much as possible while maximizing on the positive benefits of the project. The mitigation measures will be presented in the environmental management and monitoring plan that is intended to assist the proponent in the management of the adverse environmental impacts associated with the life cycle of the project.

8.2 Mitigation measures during the construction phase of the proposed project

The following section provides a discussion on the mitigation measures that will be undertaken during construction of the project. It is important to note that a special focus has been given to the negative impacts that are considered significant and that warrant intervention to reduce the level of impact to the local communities and the environment.

8.2.1 Mitigating noise pollution and excessive vibrations

Noise pollution and excessive vibrations should be mitigated as follows:

- Sensitize drivers of construction vehicles and machinery operators to switch off engines or machinery that are not being used.
- Ensure that all vehicles and construction machinery are kept in good condition all the time to avoid excessive noise generation.
- Ensure that all workers wear ear muffs and other personal protective gear/equipment when working in noisy sections.
- Undertake loud noise and vibration level activities during off-peak hours during the day (i.e., between 8.00 am and 5.00 pm).

- Acquire Noise and Excessive Vibrations Pollution Control Permit and comply with conditions provided by the Environment Management and Coordination, Noise and Excessive Vibrations Pollution Control Regulations 2009.

8.2.2 Mitigating air pollution due to dust generation and air emissions

This negative impact of dust should be mitigated as follows:

- Sprinkling of water on dry and dusty surfaces regularly
- Erection of dust screens around buildings under construction. Dust control measures should be adopted at concrete batching plants, providing adequate PPE to staffs, canopying loading points and erecting dust screens around the site.
- Collecting storm water and use to de-dust the construction site
- Comply with personal protective clothing requirement for dusty areas such as dust masks and protective glasses.
- Enforce onsite speed limit regulations.
- Re-vegetating exposed areas during the operation phase of the project.
- Dust control mechanisms at the gravel borrow sites through extraction in wet conditions and transport in covered trucks.
- Adhere to the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2014.

8.2.3 Minimizing generation of solid waste

Storage and construction site are to be kept clean, neat and always tidy. No burying or dumping of any waste materials, metallic waste, litter or refuse shall be permitted. The Contractor must adhere to Environmental Management and Co- ordination (Waste Management) Regulations 2006. The Contractor shall implement measures to minimize waste and develop a waste management plan to include the following: -

- Maximizing the rate of recycling of road resurfacing waste either in the aggregate (e.g., reclaimed asphalt pavement or reclaimed concrete material) or as a base;
- Incorporating recyclable materials (e.g., glass, scrap tires, certain types of slag and ashes) to reduce the volume and cost of new asphalt and concrete mixes.

-
- Collecting road litter or illegally dumped waste and managing it according to the recommendations in the General EHS Guidelines and Waste Management Regulations, 2006.
- Provision of bottle and can trash disposal receptacles at parking lots to avoid littering along the road.

  Obsolete products should be managed as a hazardous waste as described in the General EHS Guidelines.
- Sub-contract a licensed waste handling firm to collect solid wastes on regular basis and dispose of in approved dumping sites.

8.2.4 Minimizing energy consumption

This should be mitigated as follows:

- Promote the use of solar energy and energy efficient bulbs during the operational stages of the structure.
- Install automatic control corridor lights with Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) sensors.
- Switch off lights when not in use.
- Install electricity meters to monitor the consumption of electricity.
- Ensure construction machinery and trucks are well maintained.
- Use energy-efficient construction machinery and trucks during construction phase of the project.
- Carry out Energy Audits for evaluation and improvement of energy consumption and saving practices adopted by all parties involved.
- Ensure compliance with Energy Management Regulations of 2012.

8.2.5 Mitigating discharge of wastewater, sewage and degradation of water quality

The contractor should develop appropriate measures to ensure all waste water is treated, handled and disposed appropriately to avoid contamination of water bodies (both open and underground), soils and farm lands. Measures like development of garages for repairs, management of waste oil, development of car washing facilities, oil spills management among others should be incorporated in the project.

- Water containing pollutants such as cements, concrete, lime, chemicals and fuels shall be discharged into a conservancy tank for removal from site. This particularly applies to water emanating from concrete batching plants and concrete swills;

-
- The Contractor shall also prevent runoff loaded with sediment and other suspended materials from the site/working areas from discharging to adjacent watercourses and/or water bodies; This can be done by use of sediment traps and use of drainage to control the flow and velocity of the runoff
- Potential pollutants of any kind and in any form, shall be kept, stored and used in such a manner that any escape can be contained and the water table not endangered; • Construct a standard septic tank/ or connect to the sewer line
- Promote recycling of wastewater and storm water.
- Install meters to control and monitor consumption rates of water.
- Ensure regular maintenance of plumbing systems and sewer lines to avoid spillage of raw sewage.

  Comply with the Environment Management and Coordination, Waste Management and Water Quality Regulations 2006.

8.2.6 Minimizing water abstraction and consumption

This should be mitigated as follows:

- Install water conserving automatic taps and toilets
- Install gutters on the roof to harvest rain water.
- Construct underground reservoir for storage of harvested rain water.
- Drilling of borehole for use to reduce over reliance on water from existing piped water.
- The Contractor must adhere to water quality regulations described in Legal Notice No. 120 of the Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 68 of September 2006 and Water Act 2016.

8.2.7 Minimizing increased soil erosion risk and soil quality degradation

There are several activities that would bring about soil loss and erosion as mentioned above.

To address soil conservation during construction and operation, phases, mitigation measures have been addressed as follows: -

. Rehabilitation of the remaining open area after completion of works: More specifically:

-

The contractor should ensure application of acceptable environmental performance standards and that the negative impacts of their activities at the extraction sites are considerably well mitigated.

To reduce the negative impacts on availability and to ensure sustainability of the materials, the proponent should only extract what will be required through accurate budgeting and estimation of actual construction requirements. This shall ensure that materials are not extracted or purchased in excessive quantities. Moreover, the proponent will ensure that wastage, damage or loss (through run-off, wind, etc.) of materials at the construction site is minimal, as these would lead to additional demand for and extraction or purchase of the materials.

In addition to the above measures, the proponent should consider reuse of excavated materials and use of recycled materials. This will lead to reduction in the amount of raw materials extracted from natural resources as well as reducing impacts at the extraction sites. All exhausted quarries and borrow pits should be isolated, protected and rehabilitated to usable state before the contract closure.

8.2.8 Minimizing security risk

This should be mitigated as follows:

- Thoroughly screen workers, suppliers and distributors.
- Ensure 24-hour surveillance by engaging the private security during the day and night.
- Install CCTV cameras in strategic locations
- Ensure close liaison with the local Police Department.

8.2.9 Minimizing delays in transportation

To reduce delays in transportation, the following will be adapted;

- Long traffic diversion roads shall be avoided.
- Material transportation to ensure the traffic flow of the area is put into consideration
- Traffic personnel will be stationed on strategic points to help during the diversions.

8.2.10 Minimizing occupational safety and health impacts

This should be mitigated as follows:

- Develop and enforce a fleet management plan for construction that includes measures to ensure work zone safety for construction workers and the neighbors.
- Establishment of work zones to separate from the locals
- Training of workers in safety issues related to their activities, such as the hazards of working on foot around equipment and vehicles.
- Ensure safe practices for work at night and in other low-visibility conditions,
- Barricade the area around which work is taking place to prevent unauthorized access. Working under personnel on elevated structures should be avoided.
- Hoisting and lifting equipment should be rated and properly maintained, and operators trained in their use.
- Elevating platforms should be maintained and operated according to established safety procedures including use of fall protection measures (e.g., railings).

- Use of the correct materials and ensure safety during normal handling.
- Maintenance of work vehicles and machinery to minimize air emissions.
- Reduction of engine idling time in construction sites; Use of extenders or other means to direct diesel exhaust away from the operator; Ventilation of indoor areas where vehicles or engines are operated or use of exhaust extractor hose attachments to divert exhaust outside.

8.2.11 Minimizing negative community health and safety impacts

Community health and safety issues during the construction of the proposed road can be mitigated as follows:

- Implement safety management strategies such as provision of safe signages
- Installation of barriers (e.g., guardrails, fencing, plantings) to deter from accessing construction areas
- Installation and maintenance of speed control in designated operation areas
- Installation and maintenance of all signs, signals, markings, and other devices used to depict safety.
- Prepare an emergency preparedness and response plan in coordination with the local community and local emergency responders to provide timely first aid response in the event of accidents and hazardous materials response in the event of spills.

CHAPTER 9: ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

9.1 Introduction

The Environment and social Management Plan (ESMP) for a development project gives a logical framework within which the identified negative environmental impacts can be mitigated. The ESMP also assigns action responsibilities to various actors and a timeframe within which mitigation measures and monitoring can be done. It is an important output of an EIA process because it gives a checklist for project monitoring and evaluation.

9.2 Significance of ESMP

The ESMP for the proposed project provide all the details of project activities, impacts, mitigation measures, time schedules, costs, responsibilities and commitments proposed to minimize environmental hazards during implementation.

9.3 Objectives of ESMP

1. To bring the project into compliance with applicable National, social and legal requirements social policies and procedures.
2. To outline mitigating/ enhancing, monitoring consultative and institutional measures required to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate from adverse environmental and social impacts or enhance the project beneficial impacts.

9.4 Responsibilities

In order to ensure sound development and effective implementation of EMP, it will be necessary to identify and define the responsibilities and authority of the various persons and organization that will be involved in the project.

9.5 Environmental Monitoring and audits

In this project, environmental monitoring and audits will be conducting to ensure that identified potential negative impacts are mitigated during the project's life cycle.

9.6 Monitoring and Training

In order to ensure sustainable and a healthy environment of the project area and its environs, NEMA and public health should undertake to monitor the quality of the environment as a routine practice. Monitoring will involve measurements, observations, evaluations, assessments and reporting on the following variables during the operation cycle of the project.

- Occupational health and safety
- Air Quality
- Noise levels

Personnel should be provided with necessary training to enable for effective participation in environmental monitoring program and on reliability of data.

The measures proposed in the EMP presented in the table below are aimed at ensuring that the total environment is not adversely affected by the implementation of the proposed project. In preparing this EMP, issues of Health, Safety and Environment have been taken into account. In addition, the need for compliance with the laid down regulation was also considered. It is hoped that proponent will fully implement the EMP.

Table 9-1: Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

ISSUE	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES/ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBILITY
Health and safety	✞ Construction site be sealed off from non-construction workers i.e., general public. ✞ Observe strict safety precautions during construction. These include provision of personal protective equipment and clothing to all construction workers. The PPE should include Overalls/Aprons, helmet, dust masks, wielding shield/goggles, nose mufflers (where necessary), and appropriate foot wear. ✞ Minimize noise and dust generation as much as practically possible. ✞ Supervision by competent engineers should be done throughout the project implementation. ✞ Should have screens to keep off dust and falling objects from getting out the construction. ✞ Use light compressor and vibrators. ✞ On completion of the project there should be: -Fire exit, fire extinguishers, hazards warnings, fire alarm, refuse collection chamber, mechanism for regular cleaning of facility and any necessary measures as may be necessary to safeguard the health and safety of the general public. ✞ Formulate and implement an emergency response and management plan on completion of the project.	Done to Prior construction activities. During construction construction construction construction On completion	50,000 10,000 60,000 70,000 10,000	Proponent contractor proponent contactor contractor proponent

	✞ All construction must be as per the approved building plans	Construction	-	Proponent.
Obstruction of roads	✞ Proper planning of materials delivery and storage to minimize impacts on traffic flow.	Construction		Contractor
Impact on infrastructure	✞ All pipes be connected to the septic tank ✞ Install water reservoir for the building. ✞	Construction Construction	- Project budget	Proponent Contractor
Structural Integrity	✞ Use of impermeable concrete to safeguard steel reinforcement. ✞ Proper joints to prevent water ingress. ✞ Use of high-quality materials. Engineers should be particularly careful to ensure that steel meets the required standards. Cases of cheap sub-standard steel in the market have reported in various parts of the country. ✞ Correct ratios should be used to give concrete the maximum strength possible. ✞ Good workmanship, the site engineer and supervisors must ensure that all activities including compaction and curing are properly done. Concrete must be allowed enough time to dry. ✞ Use of experienced contractors who have good track record will serve to prevent unnecessary losses.	Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction	Project budget Project budget Project budget Project budget Project budget	Contractor/engineer Contractor/engineer. Contractor/ Engineer Contractor/ Engineer Contractor/ Engineer Contractor/ Engineer.
Waste management	✞ The wastes generated from the construction site should be properly disposed.	Construction	Local agreement	Proponent

	Waste segregation at source and adherence to waste management regulations, 2006. Toilet facilities are provided for use by construction workers.	On completion Construction	10,000	Proponent
Environmental monitoring and auditing.	✞ Conduct an Initial Environmental Audit within twelve months of completion.	Within 12 Months	Varying	Proponent
	✞ Ensure compliance with requirements of NCC laws on water quality and waste management regulations.	Construction and operation	Varying	Proponent
Energy Resource	✞ Ensure electrical equipment's are switched off while not in use ✞ Design to provide for adequate natural lighting ✞ Install energy saving bulbs at all lighting points. ✞ Install solar systems to compliment heating and lighting. ✞ Monitor energy use by setting targets for efficient energy use	Contraction Operation	500,000	Contractor Proponent
Vegetation	✞ Replant areas where vegetation is unnecessarily removed ✞ Landscaping and planting all disturbed areas ✞ Maintenance and watering	Operation	80,000	Proponent

CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information gathered from the site visit, public consultations and relevant literature, it is in our opinion that the project is not in conflict with NCC planning regulations. No objection had been raised against the project. The assessment indicated that the proposed development is not likely to have adverse impacts on the environment. The engineers, supervisors and the proponent however have the responsibility to ensure that the construction materials and processes meet the required standards. This will ensure that the structure acquires stability, durability and serviceability as well as safeguarding the general public. The structure must be constructed as per the approved drawings. The drawings have been approved and conditions of approval stipulated.

7.1 Key recommendations

The following are the main recommendations

Close supervision of all construction activities and materials by a qualified engineer

Ensure that all construction wastes are disposed of in accordance with the NCC, Public Health regulations and environmental regulations applicable in the country

Delivery and management of construction materials must be well planned to minimize obstruction of the road.

The EMP prepared in this report should be fully complied with and fully evaluated within twelve (12) months

The earlier mentioned mitigation measures should be adhered to help solve the problems that occur.

The proponent should obtain change of use and approved architectural drawings from Nairobi City County Government.

We hope and believe that the proponent will make every effort to ensure compliance with regulatory and legislative requirements at all stages of the project cycle. The impacts of the proposed construction on the environment will be minimal and insignificant. We recommend that an EIA license be issued on the basis of this project report.

CHAPTER 11 REFERENCES

1. Kenya, Republic of (2007): The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007
2. Kenya, Republic of (1999): The Environmental Management and Coordination Act
3. Kenya, Republic of: Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2003.
4. Kenya, Republic of: Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006
5. Kenya, Republic of: Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006
6. www.kenyalawreports.org www.nema.go.ke

EAE 23063548

FORM 7 (r.15(2))

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY(NEMA)

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/AUDIT (EIA/EA) PRACTICING LICENSE

License No : NEMA/EIA/ERPL/22458

Application reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/30026

M/S **MACHANI N DANCAN**
(individual or firm) of address
P.O. Box 470 - 50200 BUNGOMA

is licensed to practice in the capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Associate Expert** registration number **12526**

in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387.

Issued Date: 1/3/2023

Expiry Date: **12/31/2025**

Signature.....

(Seal)
Director General
The National Environment Management Authority

FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON PLOT L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490 ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, KILELESHWA, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY

P.T.O.

ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified

EAE 23063274

FORM 7 (r.15(2))

nema
Mazingira Yetu | Uhai Wetu | Wajibu Wetu

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY(NEMA)

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/AUDIT (EIA/EA) PRACTICING LICENSE

License No: NEMA/EIA/ERPL/22568

Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/30778

M/S **KEVIN OLOITIPTIP**
(individual or firm) of address
P.O. Box 61 NYANSIONGO.

is licensed to practice in the capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Lead Expert General**

registration number **7815**

in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387.

Issued Date: 12/31/2025 Expiry Date: **12/31/2025**

FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON PLOT L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490 ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, KILELESHWA, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY

Signature.....

(Seal)
Director General
The National Environment Management Authority

P.T.O.

ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified

Public Participation Form

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY.

We would like to get your opinion on the proposed residential development for Monet Homes Limited in order to comply with the legal requirement as stipulated in EMCA, Cap 387 the Environmental Impacts Assessment and Audit regulations, 2003 and in pursuance of sustainability and harmony,

Please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge without favoring any party. Your contribution and recommendation will enable the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to make an informed decision in relation to the approval and licensing of the proposed development.

Bio data

Name of the respondent: Sitaam Gardens II Gilbert Okwemba.

ID No: 25468311 ..... Phone No 0712262918

Distance from the farm: 1m

1. Which kind of development are within this surrounding/Area

Residential.

2. What positive / benefits do you think will arise from the operations of this proposed Residential Development?

Job Creation.
Urbanization.

3. Social amenities available within the area

Kenya Power Line	Yes ✓	No
Sewer line	Yes ✓	No
Nairobi Water Supply	Yes ✓	No
Tarmac road	Yes ✓	No
Police Post/Station	Yes ✓	No

Environmental Concerns

4. What would you raise as a cause of an environmental concern regarding the proposed Residential Development? (Tick appropriately)

Solid waste	Yes	No
Waste water	Yes ✓	No
Dust	Yes ✓	No
Soil Erosion	Yes	No
Noise	Yes ✓	No
Oil spillage	Yes	No

Other pollution concerns

Road damage | Distraction.

5. Please propose what can be done to overcome the negative impacts mentioned above.

N/A

Final comments.

Approve the project ☑ **Disapprove the project** ☐

Signature..... Date 24/2/25

N/B: The above information you have given is for the purposes of authenticity.

0704890586

Thank you for your contribution

Public Participation Form

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY.

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Bio data

Name of the respondent: Belinda ondiek

ID No: 37175080 Phone No. 61 0711612861.

Distance from the farm: Near

1. Which kind of development are within this surrounding/Area

   High ~~rased~~ rised

2. What positive / benefits do you think will arise from the operations of this proposed Residential Development?

   They will bring alot of noise
   They will pollute environment with alot of dust

3. Social amenities available within the area

Kenya Power Line	Yes ✓	No
Sewer line	Yes ✓	No
Nairobi Water Supply	Yes ✓	No
Tarmac road	Yes ✓	No
Police Post/Station	Yes ✓	No

Environmental Concerns

4. What would you raise as a cause of an environmental concern regarding the proposed Residential Development? (Tick appropriately)

Solid waste	Yes ✓	No
Waste water	Yes ✓	No ✓1
Dust	Yes ✓	No
Soil Erosion	Yes ✓	No
Noise	Yes ✓	No
Oil spillage	Yes ✓	No

Other pollution concerns

.....Air Pollution.....

.....Noise Pollution.....

5. Please propose what can be done to overcome the negative impacts mentioned above.

.....N/A.....

.....

Final comments.

Approve the project ☑ **Disapprove the project** ☑

Signature.....

Date.....24/02/2025.....

N/B: The above information you have given is for the purposes of authenticity.

0704890586

Thank you for your contribution

Public Participation Form

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY.

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Bio data

Name of the respondent: Thomas Tsalwa

ID No: 29077291 Phone No: 0112299758

Distance from the farm: 180 metres

1. Which kind of development are within this surrounding/Area

Residential.

2. What positive / benefits do you think will arise from the operations of this proposed Residential Development?

Employment.

3. Social amenities available within the area

Kenya Power Line	Yes ✓	No
Sewer line	Yes ✓	No
Nairobi Water Supply	Yes ✓	No
Tarmac road	Yes ✓	No
Police Post/Station	Yes ✓	No

Environmental Concerns

4. What would you raise as a cause of an environmental concern regarding the proposed Residential Development? (Tick appropriately)

Solid waste	Yes ✓	No
Waste water	Yes ✓	No
Dust	Yes ✓	No
Soil Erosion	Yes ✓	No
Noise	Yes ✓	No
Oil spillage	Yes ✓	No

Other pollution concerns

Noise from construction activities

Dust, Sprinkle water on the ground during construction period.

5. Please propose what can be done to overcome the negative impacts mentioned above.

No working beyond 5pm or earlier than 8AM.

No working on holidays.

Final comments.

Approve the project ☑ **Disapprove the project** ☐

Signature Date 24/2/2025

N/B: The above information you have given is for the purposes of authenticity.

0704890586

Thank you for your contribution

Public Participation Form

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY.

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Please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge without favoring any party. Your contribution and recommendation will enable the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to make an informed decision in relation to the approval and licensing of the proposed development.

Bio data

Name of the respondent: Mohamed Wesonga

ID No: 39194178 Phone No 0798589307

Distance from the farm: 180 m

1. Which kind of development are within this surrounding/Area

Residencal

2. What positive / benefits do you think will arise from the operations of this proposed Residential Development?

Employment

3. **Social amenities available within the area**

Kenya Power Line	Yes ✓	No
Sewer line	Yes ✓	No
Nairobi Water Supply	Yes ✓	No
Tarmac road	Yes ✓	No
Police Post/Station	Yes ✓	No

Environmental Concerns

4. What would you raise as a cause of an environmental concern regarding the proposed Residential Development? (Tick appropriately)

Solid waste	Yes ✓	No
Waste water	Yes ✓	No
Dust	Yes ✓	No
Soil Erosion	Yes ✓	No
Noise	Yes ✓	No
Oil spillage	Yes ✓	No

Other pollution concerns

Noise from construction activities

Dust; sprinkle water on the ground during construction period

5. Please propose what can be done to overcome the negative impacts mentioned above.

No working beyond 5pm or earlier than 8 Am

No working on holidays

Final comments.

Approve the project ✓ **Disapprove the project** ☐

Signature.. Date 24/2/2025

N/B: The above information you have given is for the purposes of authenticity.

0704890586

Thank you for your contribution

Public Participation Form

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY.

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Please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge without favoring any party. Your contribution and recommendation will enable the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to make an informed decision in relation to the approval and licensing of the proposed development.

Bio data

Name of the respondent: ...Vincent Nyamwaka.....

ID No: 35206712 .....Phone No...0758526028.....

Distance from the farm: ...Around my area. 100m

1. Which kind of development are within this surrounding/Area

.....Housing.....

.....

.....

2. What positive / benefits do you think will arise from the operations of this proposed Residential Development?

.....Employments.....

.....

.....

3. Social amenities available within the area

Kenya Power Line	Yes ✓	No
Sewer line	Yes	No
Nairobi Water Supply	Yes ✓	No
Tarmac road	Yes ✓	No
Police Post/Station	Yes ✓	No

Environmental Concerns

4. What would you raise as a cause of an environmental concern regarding the proposed Residential Development? (Tick appropriately)

Solid waste	Yes ✓	No
Waste water	Yes	No ✓
Dust	Yes ✓	No
Soil Erosion	Yes	No ✓
Noise	Yes ✓	No
Oil spillage	Yes	No ✓

Other pollution concerns

...Air pollution.....

.....

5. Please propose what can be done to overcome the negative impacts mentioned above.

.....

.....

Final comments.

Approve the project ☑ **Disapprove the project** ☐

Signature.....

Date...24/2/25.....

N/B: The above information you have given is for the purposes of authenticity.

0704890586

Thank you for your contribution

Public Participation Form

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY.

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Please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge without favoring any party. Your contribution and recommendation will enable the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to make an informed decision in relation to the approval and licensing of the proposed development.

Bio data

Name of the respondent: ...Ayub Muiwbi.....

ID No: ...27607495..... .....Phone No...0768619329.....

Distance from the farm: ...100 Meter.....

1. Which kind of development are within this surrounding/Area

.....apartment.....

.....

.....

2. What positive / benefits do you think will arise from the operations of this proposed Residential Development?

.....Ingress population.....

.....

.....

3. Social amenities available within the area

Kenya Power Line	Yes	No
Sewer line	Yes	No
Nairobi Water Supply	Yes	No
Tarmac road	Yes	No
Police Post/Station	Yes	No

Environmental Concerns

4. What would you raise as a cause of an environmental concern regarding the proposed Residential Development? (Tick appropriately)

Solid waste	Yes	No
Waste water	Yes	No
Dust	Yes	No
Soil Erosion	Yes	No
Noise	Yes	No
Oil spillage	Yes	No

Other pollution concerns

.....Air pollution.....

.....

5. Please propose what can be done to overcome the negative impacts mentioned above.

.....Job available.....

.....

Final comments.

Approve the project ☑ **Disapprove the project** ☐

Signature.....

Date.....24/02/2025.....

N/B: The above information you have given is for the purposes of authenticity.

0704890586

Thank you for your contribution

Public Participation Form

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY.

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Please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge without favoring any party. Your contribution and recommendation will enable the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to make an informed decision in relation to the approval and licensing of the proposed development.

Bio data

Name of the respondent: Eugine Chamakrangi

ID No: 39234772 Phone No: 0718478793

Distance from the farm: 100 m

1. Which kind of development are within this surrounding/Area

   Recidential

2. What positive / benefits do you think will arise from the operations of this proposed Residential Development?

   Employment

3. Social amenities available within the area

Kenya Power Line	Yes ✓	No
Sewer line	Yes ✓	No
Nairobi Water Supply	Yes ✓	No
Tarmac road	Yes ✓	No
Police Post/Station	Yes ✓	No

Environmental Concerns

4. What would you raise as a cause of an environmental concern regarding the proposed Residential Development? (Tick appropriately)

Solid waste	Yes ✓	No
Waste water	Yes ✓	No
Dust	Yes ✓	No
Soil Erosion	Yes ✓	No
Noise	Yes ✓	No
Oil spillage	Yes ✓	No

Other pollution concerns

NOISE

5. Please propose what can be done to overcome the negative impacts mentioned above.

Work within the working hours (8 AM to 5 PM)

Final comments.

Approve the project ☑ **Disapprove the project** ☐

Signature..... Date..24 Feb 25.....

N/B: The above information you have given is for the purposes of authenticity.

0704890586

Thank you for your contribution

Public Participation Form

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY.

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Please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge without favoring any party. Your contribution and recommendation will enable the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to make an informed decision in relation to the approval and licensing of the proposed development.

Bio data

Name of the respondent: ...Nairimu.....

ID No: ..38104947..... .....Phone No...0713441262.....

Distance from the farm: ..3.....10.....meters.

1. Which kind of development are within this surrounding/Area

...Residential.....apartments.....
...Schools i.e. Kindergarten.....
.....

2. What positive / benefits do you think will arise from the operations of this proposed Residential Development?

- ..Completion.....
- ..Enhance...modern...facilities....that.....will.....attract..
..customers...and...bring.....more.....development.

3. Social amenities available within the area

Kenya Power Line	Yes ✓	No
Sewer line	Yes ✓	No
Nairobi Water Supply	Yes ✓	No
Tarmac road	Yes ✓	No
Police Post/Station	Yes ✓	No

Environmental Concerns

4. What would you raise as a cause of an environmental concern regarding the proposed Residential Development? (Tick appropriately)

Solid waste	Yes ✓	No
Waste water	Yes ✓	No
Dust	Yes ✓	No
Soil Erosion	Yes ✓	No
Noise	Yes ✓	No
Oil spillage	Yes ✓	No

Other pollution concerns

...Heavy...trucks...&...equipments.....

.....

5. Please propose what can be done to overcome the negative impacts mentioned above.

...Observe...noise...pollution...e.g...no...working...on...weekends and Public...holiday...&...past...5...P.m.....

Final comments. → Ensure to cover the building with nets.
→ This are newly repaired roads heavy trucks might damage due to weight

Approve the project ☑ **Disapprove the project** ☐

Signature.....

Date...24:2:2025.....

N/B: The above information you have given is for the purposes of authenticity.

0704890586

Thank you for your contribution

Public Participation Form

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATED ON L.R NO. NAIROBI/BLOCK 23/490, ALONG TABERE CRESCENT ROAD, WESTLANDS SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY COUNTY.

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Please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge without favoring any party. Your contribution and recommendation will enable the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to make an informed decision in relation to the approval and licensing of the proposed development.

Bio data

Name of the respondent: EVANS NJOMA

ID No: 41195454 Phone No 0746347876

Distance from the farm: 80M.

1. Which kind of development are within this surrounding/Area

Residential

2. What positive / benefits do you think will arise from the operations of this proposed Residential Development?

Employment opportunities

3. Social amenities available within the area

Kenya Power Line	Yes ✓	No
Sewer line	Yes ✓	No
Nairobi Water Supply	Yes ✓	No
Tarmac road	Yes ✓	No
Police Post/Station	Yes ✓	No

Environmental Concerns

4. What would you raise as a cause of an environmental concern regarding the proposed Residential Development? (Tick appropriately)

Solid waste	Yes ✓	No
Waste water	Yes ✓	No
Dust	Yes ✓	No
Soil Erosion	Yes ✓	No
Noise	Yes ✓	No
Oil spillage	Yes ✓	No

Other pollution concerns

.....Noise.....

.....Dust.....

5. Please propose what can be done to overcome the negative impacts mentioned above.

.....Work within the working hours (8am - 5pm).....

.....

Final comments.

Approve the project ☑ **Disapprove the project** ☐

Signature..... Date.....24/2/2024.....

N/B: The above information you have given is for the purposes of authenticity.

0704890586

Thank you for your contribution

Payment Receipt

Invoice Number:PSR_58164
Invoice Status:PAID
Payment Date:12/02/2025

Applicant Details:
PIN:P052348457Q
Name:MONET HOMES LIMITED
Phone:
Email:dancanmachani@gmail.com

Service	Description	Amount (KES)
Project Submission report	Payment for Project Submission report	501,213
Convenience Fee	Ecitizen Convenience Fee	50.00
	Total Amount Paid	501,263
	Balance	0

Payment Mode eCitizen

Note :This document is computer generated and therefore not signed. Present it during licence or permit collection

INVOICE

Bill To:

MONET HOMES LIMITED,
P.O BOX 54948-00200 NAIROBI

Customer No : PSR_58164,
Invoice No: PSR_58164,
Posting Date: 2/7/2025 4:40:11 PM
E-citizen Tracking ID:PSR_58164

National Environment Management Authority(NEMA),
P.O BOX 67839 -0100,
Popo Road off Mombasa Road, Nairobi,
Phone: +(254)-020-6005522/6/7
Email: dgnema@nema.go.ke
Homepage: www.nema.go.ke
VAT Reg. No: P051149406X

No	Description	Unit Amount	Quantity	Amount (KES)
1	Project Submission report	501,213	1	501,213

Payment Mode

Note: Use the following link to make payment through E - Citizen Platform
https://portal.nema.go.ke/_layouts/api/payment.aspx?tracking_id=PSR_58164

KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY

www.kra.go.ke

PIN Certificate

For General Tax Questions
Contact KRA Call Centre
Tel: +254 (020) 4999 999
Cell: +254(0711)099 999
Email: callcentre@kra.go.ke

Certificate Date : 29/07/2024

Personal Identification Number
P052348457Q

This is to certify that taxpayer shown herein has been registered with Revenue Authority

Taxpayer Information

Taxpayer Name	MONET HOMES LIMITED
Email Address	XUHUANWEN85@QQ.COM

Registered Address

L.R. Number :	**Building :** CHINA CENTRE
Street/Road : NGONG ROAD	**City/Town :** Nairobi
County : Nairobi	**District :** Langata District
Tax Area : Kibera	**Station :** South of Nairobi
P. O. Box : 54948	**Postal Code :** 00200

Tax Obligation(s) Registration Details

Sr. No.	Tax Obligation(s)	Effective From Date	Effective Till Date	Status
1	Income Tax - Company	26/07/2024	N.A.	Active

The above PIN must appear on all your tax invoices and correspondences with Revenue Authority. Your accounting end month is June unless a change has been approved by the Commissioner-Domestic Taxes Department. The status of Tax Obligation(s) with 'Dormant' status will automatically change to 'Active' on date mentioned in "Effective Till Date" or any transaction done during the period. This certificate shall remain in force till further updated.

No. **PVT-MKU9GLKJ**

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

I hereby **CERTIFY** that,

MONET HOMES LIMITED

is on this date 25 Jul 2024 Incorporated under the Companies Act, 2015 and that the Company is a **PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY.**

REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES KENYA

.....

Registrar Of Companies

This is a system generated certificate. To validate this document send the word **BRS** to **21546**

Form LRA 21 (r.31(2))

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

THE LAND REGISTRATION (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 2017

Serial Number 0007839

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Certificate of Lease

Title No. NAIROBI/BLOCK23/490

AREA 0.1980 HECTARESHA (APPROXIMATE)

RENT Ksh 1,100.00 WEF 01-08-1969

TERM 99 YEARS FROM 01-08-1969

This is to certify that

MONET HOMES LIMITED - PVT-MKU9GLKJ

is (are) now registered as the proprietor(s) of the leasehold interest above referred to, subject to, agreements and other matters contained in the registered Lease, to the entries in the register relating to the Lease and such of the overriding interests set out in section 28 of the Land Registration Act as may for the time being subsist and affect the land comprised in the Lease.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the NAIROBI Land Registry this 14th day November, 24

Registrar

Name Mbugua S. W. Stamp No. 473

Signature

EDITION: 1	PART A - PROPERTY SECTION	
OPENED: Nov 28, 1972		
REGISTRATION UNIT	PARTICULARS OF LEASE	NATURE OF TITLE
NAIROBI	LESSOR: THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA	LEASEHOLD
REGISTRATION SECTION		
KILELESHWA		
BLOCK NO.		
NAIROBI/BLOCK23	LESSEE: JOSHUA WAMITHI MUREITHI	
PARCEL NUMBER		
490		
APPROXIMATE AREA		
0.1980 HECTARES	RENT: 1,100.00/- TERM: 99 FROM: 01-08-1969	
CADASTRAL MAP SHEET NO		
1	FOR APPURTENANCES *SEE* THE REGISTERED LEASE. N.B. WHERE THE LEASE IS OF A PART OF A PARCEL. THE PARCEL NUMBER REFERS TO THE NUMBER SHOWN ON THE FIELD PLAN	
CADASTRAL PLAN NO. 56/5		
USER:		

PART B - PROPRIETORSHIP SECTION

ENTRY NO.	ENTRY DATE	NAME OF REGISTERED PROPRIETOR	ADDRESS AND DESCRIPTION OF REGISTERED PROPRIETORS	REMARKS AND CONSIDERATION	SIGNATURE OF REGISTRAR
		<u>RESTRICTION:</u> NO DISPOSITION BY THE PROPRIETOR SHALL BE REGISTERED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE LESSORS (S. 48)			
8	14-11-2024	MONET HOMES LIMITED (PVT MKU9GLKJ) (PROPRIETOR) (SOLE OWNERSHIP)	P.O. BOX 54948		[signature]
9	14-11-2024	CERTIFICATE OF LEASE ISSUED			[signature]

PART C - ENCUMBRANCES SECTION

ENTRY NO.	ENTRY DATE	NATURE OF ENCUMBRANCE	FURTHER PARTICULARS	SIGNATURE OF REGISTRAR

Mbugua S. W. *473
....

Land Registrar

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

THE LAND REGISTRATION (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 2017

Serial Number 0007839 .....

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Certificate of Lease

N9W600KJX3

No. 0007839

GPK (L) 067—3m—7/2022

For NCA Approval

PRACTISING CERTIFICATE FOR QUANTITY SURVEYORS

Pursuant to the Architects & Quantity Surveyors Act Cap 525

QS. ABEDNEGO MWANZIA WAMBUA (Q942)

is duly qualified as a Quantity Surveyor and is entitled to practise as such Quantity Surveyor

From **1st July 2024** *to* **30th June 2025**

Registrar

Date **16th August 2024**

QS ABEDNEGO .M. WAMBUA
P. O. Box 70111 - 00400,
NAIROBI, KENYA
Q942
RQS CIOSK
Sign.

Certificate no. PCQS/1529/24-25

The Proposed Development in Kileleshwa on Plot No/LR/No. 209/3042 for Mont Homes Ltd

Kileleshwa Nairobi

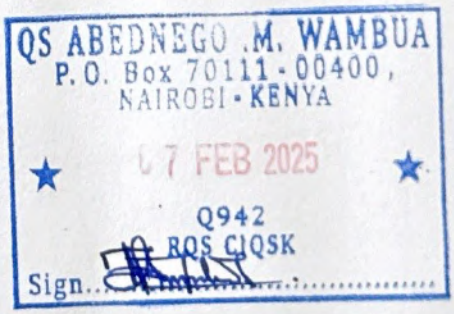
THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IN KILELESHWA ON PLOT NO/LR/NO. 209/3042 KILELESHWA, NAIROBI COUNTY.

FOR MONET HOMES LTD
P.O Box 54948

SPECIFICATIONS AND BILLS OF QUANTITIES

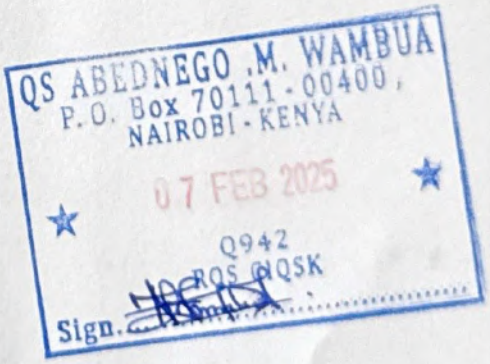
PREPARED AND ISSUED BY:

Quantity Surveyor:
Lifecycle Cost Consultants,
P.O Box 70111-00501,
NAIROBI, KENYA.



Feb-25

BUILDER'S WORK SUMMARY

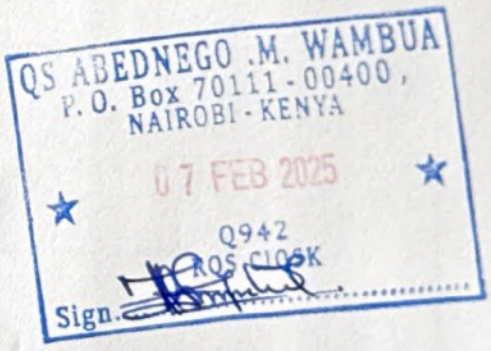


THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IN KILELESHWA ON PLOT NO/LR/NO. 209/3042 KILELESHWA, NAIROBI COUNTY.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	KSHS
	BUILDER'S WORK	
	SUMMARY	
A	Site preparation	2,736,000.00
B	Basemement & Ground Floor	120,813,262.50
C	Typical Floors	177,909,060.00
D	Ninteenth Floor	19,350,350.00
E	Roof plan	11,654,640.00
	TOTAL CARRIED TO MAIN SUMMARY	332,463,312.50

QS ABEDNEGO .M. WAMBUA
P. O. Box 70111 - 00400,
NAIROBI - KENYA
07 FEB 2025
Q942
ROS CLOSK
Sign .....

MAIN SUMMARY



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	KSHS
	MAIN SUMMARY	
A	Preliminaries	39,000,000.00
B	Builder's Work	332,463,312.50
C	Provisional sums	129,750,000.00
	TOTAL (INCL. 16% V.A.T) CARRIED TO FORM OF TENDER	**501,213,312.50**

QS ABEDNEGO M. WAMBUA
P.O Box 70111-00400,
KENYA
07 FEB 2025
0942
QS CIOB
Sign

Signed.....
Contractor

Date.....

Witness.....

Date.....

Signed.....
Quantity surveyor

Date.....

Witness.....

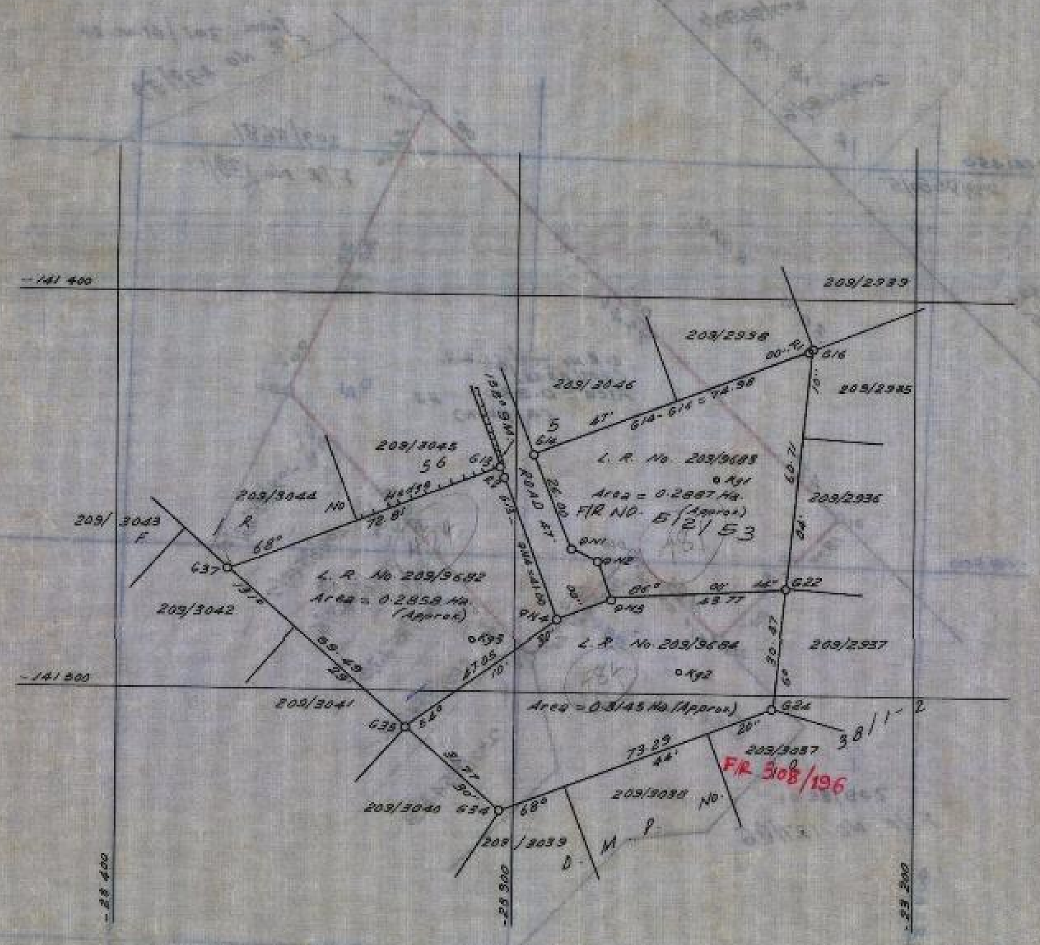
Date.....
Client

Co-ordinates Referred to Equator & 37° E.
Units Metres

Form No. 2

Station	—Y (Northings)	—X (Eastings)	Heights	Class of Beacon	
G37	141 469·91	23 371·91		I.P.C. Old	F/R 56/5
G13	141 443·56	23 304·04		I.P.C. Old Missing	" " (Falls on fence post)
G14	141 440·25	23 295·52		I.P.C. Old	"
G16	141 418·11	23 225·61		I.P.C. Old Missing	" " (Falls on a tree)
G22	141 473·48	23 232·02		I.P.C. Re-established	"
G24	141 503·78	23 235·24		I.P.C. Re-established	"
G34	141 530·37	23 303·55		I.P.C Old	"
G35	141 509·32	23 327·35		I.P.C Old	"
Kg1	141 446·27	23 249·85		I.P.C.U. New	
Kg2	141 494·81	23 258·78		" "	
Kg3	141 487·20	23 310·70		" "	
ON1	141 464·49	23 286·11		I.P.C. "	
ON2	141 466·74	23 279·48		" "	
ON3	141 476·53	23 275·68		" "	
ON4	141 481·78	23 289·20		" "	
R1	141 413·47	23 226·54		" " Indicatory	
R2	141 446·36	23 302·95		" " "	

Line	Bearing	Distance
R1 — G16	58° 47' 00"	1·00m
G13 — R2	158 47 00	3·00
ON1 — ON2	108 44 44	7·00
ON2 — ON3	158 47 00	10·50
ON3 — ON4	248 47 00	14·50



I hereby certify that I, in person, made, and on the 14/1/1982 completed the survey represented by this plan, on which are written the bearings and lengths of the lines surveyed by me, and that the survey has been executed in accordance with the existing regulations and with the approved scheme.

Letter No. CT/128/2274 d. 16/11/81

(Sd) S. K. MUNGAI
Surveyor.

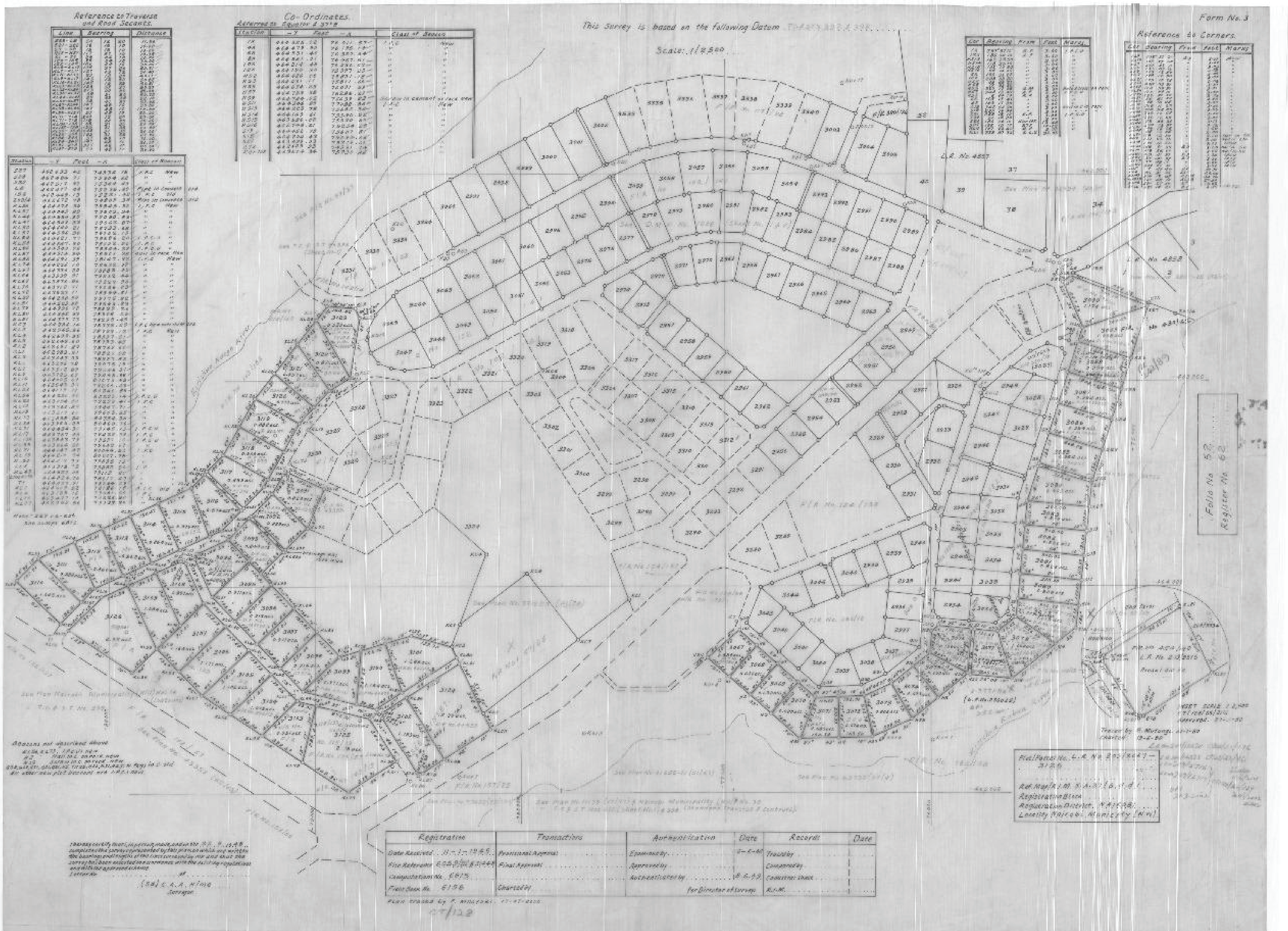
SCALE 1:1000

F/R No. 56/5
D. M. P. No. 1038/1-2

Plot/Parcel No. L. R. No. 209/9682-9684
Ref. Map/R.I.M. S.A. 37/G II d.1 (148/4)
Registration Block 25 (KILELESHWA)
Registration District Nairobi Area
Locality City of Nairobi

Registration	Transactions	Authentication	Date	Records	Date
Date Received 16/2/82	Provisional Approval CT/128/2269, 2264A, 2257	Examined by		Traced by S. M. Timando	9/3/82
File Reference CT/128/2287	Final Approval CT/128/2271, 2274	Approved by	4/3/82	Compared by Kionga	9/3/82
Computations No. 19/47		Authenticated by	4/3/82	Cadastral Sheet	
Field Book No. With Comps	Charted by	for Director of Surveys		R.I.M.	

Folio No. 160
Register No. 16


Form No. 3
This Survey is based on the following Datum
Scale: 1/2500
Reference to Traverse and Road Secants.
Co-Ordinates.
Reference to Corners.
L.R. No. 4857
L.R. No. 4858
Folio No 52
Register No 62
Registration
Date Received 11-1-1949
File Reference
Computations No. 6515
Field Book No. 6156
Transactions
Provisional Approval
Final Approval
Charted by
Authentication
Examined by
Approved by
Authenticated by
for Director of Surveys
Date
Records
Traced by
Compared by
Cadastral Sheet
R.I.M.
Date
Registration Block
Registration District
Locality
27/129

KCB BANK

Date: 12/02/2025

E C I T I Z E N P A Y M E N T

CASH DEPOSIT

KCB SALAMA HSE MORTGAGE CENTRE

KCB BANK KENYA LTD.
Teller No. 2
11 FEB 2025
PAID/RECEIVED
SALAMA HOUSE, NAIROBI

CREDIT ACCOUNT DETAILS:
A/C NO : 1311863427
A/C REF: 1311863427
ECITIZEN COLLECTION ACCOUNT

Bill Amount Received :	501263.00	KES
Charge Amount Received:		KES
Excise Duty Paid :		KES
	501263	KES

Kenya Shillings FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED A SIXTY THREE ONLY

BILL PAYMENT DETAILS:

Bill Ref. Number: QPCLKTA
Client Name : ANNIE ZOU
Client ID Number: EJ4750588
Mobile Number : 0742480503
Credit account : 1311863427
Payment Details : ANNIE ZOU

FORM 5

EAE 23060950
(r.14(4))

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)
THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/ AUDIT EXPERT

Certificate No: NEMA/EIA/RC/7340

Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/ER/15975

This is to certify M/s **Global GreenBase Consultant Limited** of P.o.box 1-002067 Namanga (Address) has been registered as an Environmental Impact Assessment Expert in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387 and is authorized to practice in the capacity of a Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts (Type) **Firm of Experts**

Expert Registration No: **13365**

Issued Date : **3/28/2024**

Signature

(Seal)

Director-General
The National Environmental Management Authority

P.T.O.

ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified