ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROJECT REPORT FOR THE
PROPOSED REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FACILITIES
AT THE KIBRA LAW COURTS IN NAIROBI CITY COUNTY

PREPARED BY:
DAVID RIUNGU
REGISTERED EIA/EA LEAD EXPERT
P.O. BOX 3834-00506 NAIROBI

CLIENT:
THE KENYA JUDICIARY
P.O BOX 30041-00100
NAIROBI

REVIEWED BY
FRED WASIKE
Registered EIA/EA Lead Expert (No. 1172)
P.O BOX 2002, MALINDI
# Table of Contents

Table of Contents........................................................................................................... ii

List of Tables ....................................................................................................................... iv

List of Figures ....................................................................................................................... iv

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ..................................................................................................... v

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION ....................................................................................... 1

1.2 Objectives ....................................................................................................................... 2

1.3 Scope ............................................................................................................................. 2

1.4 Terms of Reference ........................................................................................................ 2

1.5 Methodology ................................................................................................................ 3

1.5.1 Public participation and stakeholder’s engagement ................................................. 3

1.5.2 Environment screening ............................................................................................ 4

1.5.3 Environmental scoping ........................................................................................... 4

1.5.4 Literature review ..................................................................................................... 4

1.5.5 Transect surveys ..................................................................................................... 5

1.5.6 Data analysis ............................................................................................................ 5

1.5.7 Report writing .......................................................................................................... 5

CHAPTER TWO: BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING .................................................. 6

2.1 Location ....................................................................................................................... 6

2.2 Physical environment .................................................................................................. 6

2.3 Flora and Fauna .......................................................................................................... 6

2.4 Infrastructure and Services ......................................................................................... 7

2.4.1 Water Supply ......................................................................................................... 7

2.4.2 Roads ..................................................................................................................... 7

2.4.3 Sewer ...................................................................................................................... 8

2.4.4 Energy .................................................................................................................... 8

2.5 Development Trends .................................................................................................. 8

2.6 Topography ................................................................................................................ 10

2.7 Soil .............................................................................................................................. 10

2.8 Drainage ..................................................................................................................... 10

2.9 Social Economic Environment .................................................................................. 10

2.9.1 Economic Activities .............................................................................................. 10

2.9.2 Settlement .............................................................................................................. 11

2.9.3 Population and social services .............................................................................. 11

2.9.4 Site Infrastructure ................................................................................................... 13

CHAPTER THREE: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN ................................................ 14

3.0 Project Description ...................................................................................................... 14

3.1 Current Status ............................................................................................................. 14
List of Tables
Table 1: Summary of preliminary impacts and proposed mitigation measures .................................................. xvii
Table 2: Grievance redress systems .................................................................................................................... xxvi
Table 3: Summary of neighbors views and general public views ..................................................................... 37
Table 4: Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan for the proposed Kibra High Court ................. 54

List of Figures
Figure 1: Access Road ........................................................................................................................................ vii
Figure 2: Neighborhood Characteristics .......................................................................................................... viii
Figure 3: Development Trends ......................................................................................................................... xiv
Figure 4: Vegetation in the neighborhood ........................................................................................................ 7
Figure 5: Main access to the site ....................................................................................................................... 8
Figure 6: Power Lines ........................................................................................................................................ 8
Figure 7: Development trends in the immediate neighbourhood ...................................................................... 9
Figure 8: Typical Shelters in Kibra Settlements ............................................................................................... 11
Figure 9: Gutter between Court 2 and Court 3 ............................................................................................... 13
Figure 10: Kibra Law Court and Main Court Buildings ................................................................................ 14
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The World Bank partnered with the Judiciary, to implement the Judicial Performance Improvement Project (JPIP) (2012-2018), a project that supported implementation of objectives of the JTF and now the SJT. The project’s objective is to improve the performance of the Judiciary to provide its services in the Project areas, in a more effective and accountable manner. The Project has four components, namely: (i) Access to Courts and Legal Information (ii) Improve timeliness of judiciary services (iii) Enhance performance and quality of decision making and (iv) Project Management Unit.

The first and second components has the infrastructure component that entails construction and rehabilitation of courts respectively. Kibra Law Courts located along Silanga road in Kibra estate is among the courts earmarked for rehabilitation. The project involves construction of a new wing to the existing court. As this is a World Bank funded project, it is within the policy of the Bank that projects being financed must conform to the safeguard policies. The World Bank’s environmental and social safeguard policies are a cornerstone of its support to sustainable poverty reduction. The objective of these policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. These policies provide guidelines for Bank and borrower staffs in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects.

The Bank believes that the effectiveness and development impact of projects and programs it supports has substantially increased as a result of attention to these policies. Safeguard policies also provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design and have been an important instrument for building a sense of ownership among local populations. In essence, the safeguards ensure that environmental and social issues are evaluated in decision making, help reduce and manage the risks associated with a project or program, and provide a mechanism for consultation and disclosure of information.

In this respect, Kibra project must meet the threshold set by The World Bank and undertake an environmental impact assessment to identify, assess and mitigate impacts envisaged. Under policy OP BP/ 4.01, project must undergo ESIA to ensure social soundness and ensure sustainability. The EIA process ensures that people’s interest and concerns are factored in the process. It is in this respect that this report is being undertaken:

The Kibra project proposal entails: three main courtrooms, three magistrate chambers and
children's room on one block on ground floor plus an Executive Office, 3 registries, stores, accounts office, archives, and public service with counters, public waiting shed, lactation rooms and an advocate's lounge. Other facilities shall include modern washrooms for staff and for public including physically challenged, a generator/switch room, new septic tanks, new sentry and gate and car parking. There will also be separate cells for males, females and juveniles as well as rooms for police, prison officers and police exhibition store. The first floor of the upgraded courts will have an additional magistrate chamber, magistrate lounge, security room, ICT room, meeting room and library. There will also be additional water storage tanks and a waste incinerator.

Commencement of construction works shall involve demolition of the small units and trenching to lay the foundation wall. These undertaking triggers impacts associated with destruction of the ground and alteration of the physiographic features hitherto associated with the site. Create impacts on site: Excavation, trenching and back-filling, all alters the formation on the ground. This has a bearing on drainage, ground percolation, and soil properties. Culmination of wastes and debris on site are key outcomes that become a representation on site. The undertaking disrupts activities on site and the restrictive area that the court occupies. The overall impacts as identified by the study are can be summarized as follows:

**Transformation of site landscape**

Construction destroys the landscape. It alters the profile of the site and ground. The project involves construction of a new wing to accommodate magistrate’s chambers and lounge and new cells and police/prisons facilities. The project has a storeyed structure that towers on the neighborhood. This transforms and influence the visual perspectives of the site and building densities. In the one acre compound space hitherto open and appealing shall be lost. This has a bearing on social space available and visual comfort. Trenching, leveling and compacting of the ground to lay the foundation significantly changes the appearance that formed the definition of the area. They undermine site beauty and aesthetics that had been the identity of the law court grounds

**Disruption of Court operations.**

Kibra law court is operational. Construction shall interfere with routing schedules on site. There must be a balance to accommodate both court operations and construction. Launching of the project shall be executed at a time when court calendar and schedules are in operation. Discharge
of sounds by machinery /excavators is about 55dcl. This output at a close distance of 5m from the nearest office shall cause irritation. Normal operation shall be interrupted when the construction process commences. Key components include:
- Use of excavators, trenching and loading/offloading on site materials. Delivery of material may require use of self-loading and off-loading machines that have a critical output in sound. Movement of delivery vehicles equally intensify high sound generation.
- The preparation of the site may necessitate demolition of some structure to create room for construction works. The methods, systems used are likely to generate adverse impacts. The sound generated from execution will make the process unbearable and un-conducive for office operation.
- Dust emissions from both existing structures and emissions from trenching could cause cumulating of fugitive dust in most offices and residential quarters in the neighborhood. The output no matter the quantities shall interrupt the tranquility enjoyed by the residents in the neighborhood.

**Interruption of traffic flow along Silanga road.**

Kibra has narrow roads. The road serving the site is a 6 meter road. Entry to the site is at times blocked by passenger vehicles at the junction to Olympic primary school. Construction works shall necessitate demand to ferry material to the site and wastes out of the site. Recurrent flow and movements shall severely interrupt traffic flow on the restrictive road.

**Figure 1: Access Road**
Movement of tracks along the narrow road increases volume and intensity of the road usage. The presence of small kiosks and unguided placement of wares for sale poses danger to road users and shall magnify conflicts when construction works commences.

**Nuisance to neighborhood.**

The key sensory receptors to the court operations includes: the muslim school, residential units on the boundaries of the court, Trinity church and the Mosque. Construction works generates noise. Carpentry fixing, Trenching and concrete mix are the mail activities associated with noise production. Lack of buffer on the boundary expose the residents and institutions listed above to the nuisance of noise and dust pollution.

**Figure 2: Neighborhood Characteristics**
Risks and injuries to workers

Majority of people and workers shall be exposed to imminent danger. Falling objects, trenching, carrying logs and building stones, all exposes workers to danger and injuries. Lack of adequate mechanisms to handle such occurrences, presents worker with critical challenges. In a country where labour laws and contracts for workers in lower cadres are not well structured, injured workers are laid off before securing compensation and pay. Some depend on daily pay to meet their survival needs. The abundance of unemployed youth make it a fertile ground for labor exploitation and poor remuneration. Low daily wages protract site boycott of work and standoff between employees and the contractor or site supervisor. Complains on under pay are usually met with repressive measures. Quick lay off, eviction from site and arbitrary arrests by law enforcement agencies are options taken by project owners and contractors to manage conflicts. Confinement on site and long hours of stay without structured contracts, subject worker to poor working conditions: The project like many construction projects present Potential Avenue for labor exploitation.

Increased wastes and refuse

Site preparation and excavation generate wastes. Transfer of building materials, trenching and assembly of form works increases site wastes. Use of quarry stones may necessitate setting aside of areas for trimming. Poorly managed sites may utilize road space for such an undertaking. Use of timber and props further increases the amount of wastes on site. Cement, tools and metal bars constitute wastes likely to be generated. Mounts of lose soils on site should be managed to allow for delivery and ease of movements. These undermine site aesthetics.

Noise and air pollution nuisance to area residents

The project is located in a residential neighborhood, Dust and noise shall affect residential located on the boundary of the court. Air quality has a bearing on respiratory infection and could become a health concern if measures are not put in place.

Gender imbalance

The site shall enlist most men for construction works. The tradition and conventional practice assume that construction is a purely male job and has little or no contribution by female. This increases gender discrimination witnessed in the construction industry. Most workers engaged on construction are men. This imbalance limit female input in the overall project output.
The profile and change /transformation has been fairly slow. The subjective conditions reduce women representation and participation in the overall process.

The commencement of works on site may provide grounds for gender discrimination. Of the 150 workers expected to work on the project, less than two percent will be female. This applies in all site activities listed( excavation works, casting, steel works, plaster, finishes, roofing landscaping and site improvement). The practice shall promote gender discrimination that the constitution 2010 has strived to bridge.

**Increased HIV and AIDS**

The project shall enhance job opportunities that support and sustain residents in Nairobi. Majority of the immigrants to the city who provide manual labor live in informal settlement. Kibra house more than a third of the populous city resident. The allure of income and job opportunities increases interactions and HIV transmission. Lack of awareness and precautions exposes residents to unprotected sex. This explains the High prevalence of HIV within Nairobi City County. The city has a prevalence of 6.1 and contributes 11 %of the total national statistics.

**Aggravating Historical losses**

Kibra has a Nubian community believed to be the original land owners of the space currently occupied by the court. Procedures used by government to allocate government establishments did not have adequate compensation. Construction and re developments are aspects that awaken historical quests and losses suffered by the community.

**Mitigation of primary impacts**

The impacts identified at this level are not unique to the project. They constitute primary outcomes common to construction processes. They are short lived and manageable. Physiographic changes and transformation shall be managed through a site rehabilitation. This entails, backfilling levelling and compacting of the ground. Comprehensive landscaping and site imaging through a preferred design by the landscape architect shall exhaustively manage the site physiographic impacts.

Noise and disturbance from masonry works shall be addressed through mechanical processes. Timing in execution, reduction of levels of noise and use of modern systems help in reducing noise generated. All machines undertaking excavation works shall be fitted with mufflers with capacity to gag sound emitted. Supply and ferrying of building material shall be managed in a time schedule and delivered preferable during off pick hours. This shall lessen congestion and inconveniences.
prudence in site supervision shall be exercised to minimize call ups. Site operation rules shall be provided. The contractor shall be advised to work over the weekend to minimize court operations. The site shall be sprinkled with water to minimize dust emission. This shall be extended to the road serving the site to cushion the neighborhood from fugitive dust. A pre-improvement of the road should be undertaken before commencement of works to minimize extreme depression occasioned by movement of construction machinery.

On the overall, destruction occasioned by construction process shall be managed through a comprehensive site improvement program upon completion of the project. Proper disposal of unused material, wastes, debris and scuff holds shall be executed.

The contractor shall be charged with management of labor and contractual agreements. Contractual obligations shall include developing a structure to organize labor on site. Sections of site shall be managed by a section foreman. **The fore man shall be equipped with conflict resolution skills to be able to resolve conflicts arising from workers.** Each worker shall be enlisted with a short term contract specific to the task assigned. Reference on time, wages and welfare shall be included in the contract. **Workers shall be expected to handle work within the framework of contracts and raise issues if provisions of the contract have been bridged.**

Supervisors on sight shall be trained on labor relations and laws. This shall equip them with knowledge and skills to manage workers. Workers time schedule, rights and welfare as provided for in Law shall be respected. Recurrent site meetings between supervisor and professionals shall be encouraged to minimize site accidents that may become a source of conflicts. Wages and remunerations shall be guided by labor laws and the constitution. Where necessary the contractor shall provide site regulations that clarify on obligations. These shall mitigate against recurrent site conflicts. Site foremen shall be entrusted with oversight on labor matters. The project shall also be linked to the labor offices for checks and monitoring. Workers on site shall be informed of the labor offices and location to enable them seeks redress whenever aggrieved.

Health and safety issues shall be monitored. Prior to commencement of the project a comprehensive health and safety plan shall be enforced. Protective clothing/wares, warning signs, clear label of hazards, safe storage of materials shall be executed. Routine checks shall be encouraged to manage communicable diseases. Advanced warning of the dangers of Aids to create awareness on site shall be executed. Workers established to have conditions shall be granted
medical assistance.

**Managing site accidents**

Incidents and occurrences shall be managed on site by through and emergence unit. Injuries or cuts from site operations shall be addressed on site before being referred to the Kibra Health centre (Within the DC’s compound). The contractor shall have an onsite vehicle to handle emergencies and where need be provide sufficient linkages with existing health units.

**Impacts at the Operation Phase of the Projects**

The final completion of Kibra Law court project possess diverse impacts; the impacts unlike those at construction phase have a great bearing on the social and economic status of the community. The project is located in a slum area associated with poor neighborhood and low economic wellbeing. It presence raise the status and the profile of the neighborhood. The facility shall increase access to justice. Availability of better adjudication in a more satisfactory way may provide new avenues hitherto unavailable to the local community. The new option may render the traditional institutions obsolete and unsuitable. Other institutions that may suffer similar fate are *Nyumba kumi village elders and Kibra security committees* the presence and expansion of the court enhances adjudication of cases. This in the long run kills institutions that thrived in the vacuum and absence of adequate justice systems.

The presence of the court may set new impetus in property developments hitherto considered unsafe. The trend witnessed shall be accelerated by the new status.

*Figure 3: Development Trends*
The trends shall soon witness demolition of old mud houses and shanty houses to pave way to modern residential units.

Changing status and increased activities shall not only have a bearing on transport but also profile of the neighborhood, the status of the area will be lifted. Increased activities open up new opportunities to the residence.

When fully operational, it shall lessen congestion on courts of similar cadre in Nairobi. This include Makadara and Milimani. In the broad overview this will enhance justice delivery within Nairobi City County. Legal institutions particularly private firms are likely to grow and expand with the completion of the project. Existence of courts and with this reference the court will necessitate relocation and establishment of legal services. The higher court is a work place for lawyers. The institution requires several other professionals. It will therefore increase employment opportunities for lawyers and related professions.

Besides promoting quick access to justice and lessening costs, the court is projected to increase employment opportunities. Demand for legal services, operational of the court, security to the facility, cleanliness and maintenance operations are areas of service that will offer employment opportunities. The operations in court require drivers, records officers, research and secretarial services. The jobs created shall directly benefit kibra residents.

**Mitigation Measures**

Impacts occasioned by court operations are purely managerial. They can be lessened/reduced or
totally avoided through prudent management to make the project suitable and viable on site. The judiciary shall provide ample parking within the compound to minimize road side and parking along the road. Court users shall be encouraged to use parking provided by the county government. Regulation to govern use of parking space shall be provided stickers, parking cards shall be granted to distinct persons and groups to minimize conflicts. Utility services shall be effectively determined and formal requests made to service providers. Nairobi city water company and sewerage service providers shall be notified and designs presented to them to ensure the project does not cause shortages or strain. The court shall also initiate water harvesting from the roof top to be utilized whenever there are shortages.

Decommissioning process

Kibira Law courts is expected to last many years in its operations. The completion of this first phase may necessitate removal of all un wanted wastes, the site shall be cleared of the debris and areas that have scuff holds. Timber and wood shall be sold cheaply for reuse in the neighbourhood. Other wastes shall be sorted and given out to the community for use. Those considered hazardous shall be relocated to the dumpsite.

The final decommissioning is likely to be done after twenty years . This may be occasioned by changing times or technology that may render the facility obsolete. Decommissioning process may require re-evaluation of the building to establish its user worth and value. Granted on minimal user potential and value, decommissioning process may be executed. This may start with evaluation of the site to determine underground installations, hazardous wastes, volume of debris and workers likely to be affected by the process.

The judiciary shall provide sufficient notice to court user a year in advance to prepare them for the likely changes. The notice shall be posted both on site and in the media to reach out to all. The contractor to execute demolitions shall then be procured. Caution, professionalism and skills shall be employed to ensure minimal impact on both the residents and those undertaking the exercise. The site shall be pre tested to any pollutants thro soil sampling before being commissioned for any new project. Rehabilitation shall be executed to restore the ground and site.
The summary of impacts arising from both evaluation and public consultation on site in line with EIA process can be summarized as follows:

Table 1: Summary of preliminary impacts and proposed mitigation measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Impact(s)</th>
<th>Proposed Mitigation Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of compound and site landscape</td>
<td>OP/BP 4.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of well-maintained and appropriate machinery and tools for site clearing and excavation works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compacting of loose soil in excavated areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavy machinery and trucks must be kept off-site in the Contractor’s yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure management of excavation activities especially during rainy conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide proper form work to retain soils and stable grounds to minimize surface run off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Installation of drainage structures properly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proper Landscaping of the site to be done after completion of construction works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of dug up loose soil for backfilling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proper planning of construction activities to ensure that site demarcation affects only designated sections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increased surface run-off and soil erosion</th>
<th>Develop a site water management plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Installation of drainage structures properly and proper management of excavation activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A storm water management plan that minimizes impervious area infiltration by use of recharge areas and use of detention and/or retention with graduated outlet control structures will be designed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surface run-off and roof water to be harvested and stored in underground water reservoirs for use in general site cleaning and in the lavatories.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Piling of loose soil and other debris on site</th>
<th>Enclose the site to prevent these waste soils and other debris from spilling over to neighbouring properties, the road reserve and storm water drainage channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All dug up soil not needed on-site to be removed promptly and disposed of to appropriate areas approved by the Nairobi County Government and NEMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Re-use the soil in backfilling and landscaping</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction materials to be supplied on demand and right quantities for use in time</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Loss of site aesthetic**

- Design to incorporate nature and embrace greenery on site
- Ensure proper demarcation of the project site for various activities so as to prevent unnecessary destruction of the environment
- Introduction of vegetation (trees, shrubs, grasses) in open spaces and around the project site with proper maintenance

**Fire Risk**

- Workers and Court users and or staff to be trained on fire preparedness and response
- Construction materials and finishes must be fireproof
- One 9kg Co2 fire extinguisher shall be stationed at each pumping/dispensing area.
- A fire extinguisher shall be placed at the service bay and in the office building.
- Water hydrants should be installed.
- All the electrical connections shall be connected to one central emergency stop switch; in addition, they shall be designed by a registered engineer
- An elaborate fire risk policy to be adopted by the proponent

**Increased vehicular traffic generation and nuisance**

- Formulation of a proper **traffic management plan** for use by the contractor during construction phase
- Supply of construction materials to be done during off peak time and on demand only
- Use of acceleration and deceleration lanes for entry and exit
- Vehicles shall not idle on site but rather in the contractors yard
Truck drivers to be instructed not to hoot recklessly and observe conventional traffic rules.

**Increased Waste water (sewage) generation**

- **A Sewer systems** to be used for management of all waste waters generated by the various activities on site.

  All drain pipes passing under the building, driveway or parking should be of heavy duty PVC pipe tube encase in 150mm concrete surround.

  All manholes on drive ways and parking areas should have heavy duty covers set and sealed airtight as approved by specialists.

  All waste pipes should have cleaning rodding accessible from outside and free to every part of the system for inspection, cleaning and repair.

  Sanitary facilities should be kept clean always through regular cleaning.

  Ensuring the sewerage treatment plant is not overloaded to increase efficiency and minimise or eliminate incidences of untreated sewer spills to the environment.

  Install a “pollution solution” system, which is a compact oil separator which separates oils from wash down water collected from the roof in two different tanks, and allows the wastewater to be discharged to sewer, while separating the solid material and/or contaminants in a separate tank for collection.

  All liquid wastes to be effectively channelled into the 3-chamber Sewer systems for treatment.

  Regularly monitor effluent quality to ensure that the stipulated discharge rules and standards are not desecrated.

  Special attention shall be paid to the sanitary facilities on site to be used by construction workers to ensure no spillages and or leakages.

  The channels leading to Sewer systems to be constructed of high quality materials and with proper fittings to avoid leakages of waste waters.

  The tanks to be constructed of reinforced and water-proof concrete walls.

  Conduct regular checks for any blockages.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Solid Wastes generation</strong></th>
<th>Ensure that all the solid waste management systems during construction and operational phases of the project do comply to the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste management) regulations of 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of an integrated solid waste management system i.e. through a hierarchy of options: reduction, sorting, re-use, recycling (where applicable) and proper disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incorporate suitable facilities for collection, segregation and safe disposal of solid wastes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide bins for solid waste disposal in every household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure a continuous review of waste management procedures with changing technology and regulatory changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of construction materials that need minimal packaging to reduce packaging wastes on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Through accurate estimation of the sizes and quantities of materials required, order materials in the sizes and quantities they will be needed, rather than cutting them to size, or having large quantities of residual materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contracting a licensed waste collection and disposal company during the operation phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular removal and transportation of excavated soil and other solid wastes to the County dumpsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creation of awareness on proper solid waste disposal methods among the construction staff.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HIV and AIDS transmission**: Create awareness on site and to subsequent workers within the
| **Labour influx** | Recruit workers from the local community  
| Encourage on site induction and transfer of low level skills  
| Advance ratio and quarters to limit movements and cater for local residents |
| **Noise pollution and vibrations** | Comply with the maximum permissible noise levels for construction sites as provided for in the second schedule of the Environmental and coordination (Noise and excessive vibration pollution) control regulations of 2009.  
| Location of all stationary noise sources from high sensitive primary receptors as far as possible  
| Ensure that construction machinery are well maintained thus kept in good condition to reduce noise generation  
| Sensitize construction drivers to avoid unnecessary hooting especially when passing through sensitive areas such as learning institutions, residential areas and health facilities.  
| Sensitize construction vehicle drivers and machinery operators to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used.  
| Ensure that all generators and heavy-duty equipment are insulated or placed in enclosures to minimize ambient noise levels.  
| Portable barriers and trees around and within the site will provide some buffer against noise propagation.  
| The noisy construction works will entirely be planned to be during day time (0800hrs-1700hrs) when most of the neighbours will be away at work.  
| Workers in the vicinity to wear safety and protective gear. |
### Air pollution

1. **The site should be enclosed with dust-proof net for dust screening where necessary during construction**

2. **If possible, use of electrically operated machines to reduce exhausts fumes thus avoids externalities produced by diesel engines.**

3. **Sprinkle water on site and all material that emit dust when being used**

4. **Workers on site to use nose-muffs during construction works**

5. **Sprinkle water along the road near the site during construction phase**

6. **Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, cement and other loose materials to and from the site. Besides all these trucks must maintain at least two feet of free board.**

7. **Pave and or apply water if necessary, or non-toxic soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking and staging areas on site.**

### Occupational Health and Safety risks

1. **Label all risk facilities on site to enhance public and general awareness**

2. **Unattended public access to the construction site to be highly restricted**

3. **Ensure that provisions for reporting incidents, accidents and dangerous occurrences during construction using prescribed forms obtainable from the local Occupational Health and Safety Office (OHSO) are in place.**

4. **All workers and visitors should be provided with appropriate safety/protective equipment and gear while on site.**

5. **Carrying out annual environmental and safety audits for the Kibira law court.**

6. **Safety kits and emergency facilities should be provided in-case of any accidents and incidents common to projects of such a nature. These should be placed in strategic locations on site.**

7. **Standards and legal requirements should be adhered to. These include: Building codes, Occupational Safety & Health Act, the Public Health Act, as well as other recognized best practices and procedures.**
The project proponent and contractor should take appropriate insurance cover for the various project activities and personnel.

Regular inspection and servicing of the equipment must be undertaken by a reputable service provider and records of such inspections maintained.

Ensure general safety and security at all times by providing day and night security guards and adequate lighting within and around the construction site.

Establish liaison with the Nairobi city County Government fire department and other emergency service providers such as Hospitals and the police.

Fire-fighting equipment such as fire extinguishers and hydrant systems should be provided at strategic locations such as stores and construction areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increased demand for infrastructure utilities and services (Power, water, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implement a programme of energy saving in the building design besides carrying out of energy use audit including repairs to check energy loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of alternative energy sources such as Solar panels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Installation of 'delayed release water taps’ to help reduce unnecessary water wastage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discourage activities that need excessive water usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation of energy saving fluorescent tubes and bulbs at all lighting points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of awareness on energy and water conservation and economical use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick fixing of all broken and or leaking taps, pipes, toilet cisterns and tanks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision of adequate storage for the water for use during shortage</td>
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<td>Use of alternatives such as tank water on-site to ensure that there will be no water supply shortage to the Court users and or staff.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recycle materials that are useful on site (where applicable)</td>
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<td>Ensure proper quantity of supply of material to minimize wastage.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Socio-Economic Impacts</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Gender discrimination</strong></td>
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Proper collection, sorting and disposal of all types of resultant wastes

Ensuring that materials that can be re-used are well stored and or transported elsewhere.

Ensuring that any hazardous wastes are carefully removed, sorted and properly disposed of if any

Elaborate soil tests must be carried out to identify any hazardous and or radioactive materials on site

Grievance redress systems.

Like all construction projects issue arising from unfulfilled expectations may arise. This should be handled in the prescribed structure shown below

Table 2: Grievance redress systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Grievance</th>
<th>Effected persons</th>
<th>Persons responsible</th>
<th>Preferred management/redress</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Unsafe working conditions (lack of gumboots, helmets, torn aprons, etc) | Manual workers, masons, carpenters, gatekeepers | Foremen and contractor and judicial staff (monitoring project implementation) | - The site should have a public relations manager either based on site or regular visitor  
- Complaint template be provided  
- A suggestion box concealed and protected be put on site  
- Constant weekly meeting with all staff  
- Provide structure for sanctions  
- Reprimand and sack for those who cannot reform | An appointment be made prior to commencement of work |
| Low payments and benefits                 | Casual workers, skilled workers in middle level steel fixers, formwork carpenter | Contractor and judiciary project management team | - All worker be given contracts stipulating pay  
Contract terms be clearly outlined  
Reference to labor laws on pay and renumeration | Be granted prior to commencement of the project |
### Medical cover and emergency relief
- Evaluation of workers needs by project owner to factor in labour issues in the project plan

### Evaluation of workers needs
- Project owner to factor in labour issues in the project plan

### Workloads and site assignment
- Stone and material offloading/loading groups, stone carriers site supervisors,
- Supervisors, foremen, contractor
- A clear work schedule for each employee
- Time management on tasks
- Allocate duties in accordance to skills and capability
- Monitoring on this undertaking must be continuous
- Prepare working schedules in advance prior to commencement of works

### Coercion, threats and intimidation
- Casual workers, Metal fixers, wood work and concrete mixer workers
- Site managers, supervisors
- Induct site supervisors
- Underline provisions of labour laws and regulations
- Provide clear working schedules
- Provide time to express grievances
- Accord different platforms to all workers
- Review progress constantly
- Manage labour relations

### Conclusion
From this preliminary analysis, this ESIA project report has established that the proposed development project is a **low risk** project whose impacts can be effectively mitigated with obstinate compliance with the proposed mitigation measures as stated in subsequent chapters of this report by all parties involved in its execution. This is besides strict adherence to any other law intended to protect the sanctity of the environment for all such developments in Kenya. Moreover, there is provided an elaborate and detailed **Environmental Management Plan** to guide all parties involved in executing the project so as to preclude any potential negative environmental impacts posed by the different project activities in all phases of this development from commissioning to
decommissioning.

In this regard therefore, this project is hereby recommended for approval and licensing by the National Environment Management Authority to enable the proponent commence construction works on site.
Kibira Law court is located six kilometers from the city centre. The site falls on Latitude 1:3167 and longitude 36.7833. It has been initiated under judicial reform programs meant to enhance service delivery within the judiciary. As a constitutional requirement, the judiciary is supposed to offer high level services that meet the threshold of citizenry. The high threshold necessitates partnership to be able to provide facilities and services envisaged. World Bank as a partner in development grants financial assistance upon fulfillment of both regulations and lending policies. The lending policies provide for environmental friendly measures meant to protect, safeguard and ensure minimal disruption of lives. Safeguard policies measures as they are called are environmental and social safeguard policies and are a cornerstone of its support to sustainable poverty reduction. The objective of these policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. These policies provide guidelines for Bank and borrower staffs in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects.

The Bank believes that the effectiveness and development impact of projects and programs it supports has substantially increased as a result of attention to these policies. Safeguard policies also provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design and have been an important instrument for building a sense of ownership among local populations.

In essence, the safeguards ensure that environmental and social issues are evaluated in decision making, help reduce and manage the risks associated with a project or program, and provide a mechanism for consultation and disclosure of information.

This ESIA report has been prepared in fulfilment of the requirements of NEMA as provided for in the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (1999) with the amendments (2015) and Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations (2003) for the proposed Kibra law court located in Kibra Nairobi City county. Under Section 58 of EMCA, this scale of development needs to undergo Environmental Impact Assessment to evaluate potential negative impacts the development may have on the natural environment and consider mitigation measures to avert the negative impacts the environment may suffer in the process of its execution. A registered NEMA Lead Expert has therefore been contracted to carry out the investigation in order to identify,
predict, describe and propose mitigation measures for all envisaged negative impacts. The approach adopted will be two dimensional to endeavor to strengthen the positive impacts and reducing the gravity of any negative impact posed by this project.

1.2 Objectives
The main objective of this ESIA project report is to identify, predict and describe all potential environmental impacts occasioned by implementation of the project and provide elaborate mitigation measures to address all negative impacts to ensure that the environment is protected at all stages and phases of the implementation process. In this regard, all institutions responsible for environmental protection will be able to make the right decision during review and approval of this project.

1.3 Scope
The scope of the study covers the entire project site and the immediate neighbourhood within which it is situated; and the project cycle from commissioning, operation and up to decommissioning stage. This is based on ardent analysis of baseline conditions of the proposed project site, impacts to the neighbourhood, evaluation of the construction activities and processes and projection of all envisaged impacts. This will therefore provide Environmental Management Plan for the proponent, Contractor and any other interested party who will be involved on how best to execute the project without compromising environmental quality at all phases.

1.4 Terms of Reference
For purposes of achieving the all objectives, the following areas shall be our points of consideration:

i. Identify and assess all the potential negative impacts of the project on the surrounding area and the natural environment, particularly as it relates to the cumulative impacts of this project on any of the existing developments.

ii. Describe the development in terms of its size, location, proponent, land ownership and the different components of it.

iii. Align the project to world bank safeguard policy measures

iv. Evaluate waste management on site for both solid and liquid wastes through all the phases of execution of this development project.
v. Conduct a socio-economic and cultural evaluation of the proposed development area and its surroundings.

vi. Address all potential impacts of increased surface run-off and sediment loading will also be addressed.

vii. Describe the mitigation measures to be employed during the proposed works.

viii. Outline proper disposal of solid and hazardous waste during the construction and operational phases.

ix. Provide the timelines for individual tasks to be undertaken and respective actors.

x. Present a detailed Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan for the project.

1.5 Methodology

The methodology used in executing the impact assessment study has a strong reference to the terms of reference and the conventional procedures permissible for the undertaking ESIA. The approach must ensure public participation through stakeholder engagement, administration of questionnaires and conducting of Focus Group Discussions. The main purpose is to advance public interests and enlist people’s views/input. In working to realize the ESIA report objectives as required by NEMA, several methods as stipulated in EMCA and accompanying regulations were employed. These included the following;

1.5.1 Public participation and stakeholder’s engagement

Public participation and engagement is key to securing the feel and opinion of people on a given undertaking. In order to enlist community input, information collection tools were prepared. A list of prominent court users and operators was developed by the team. A selection and sampling procedures was prepared to ensure effective representation and coverage or the target groups. Being a segmented community with diverse ethnic representation are was taken to ensure that all persons from each segment had been enlisted. The criterion of selection was multi sectoral and vertical. This ensured effective representation. Gender profiling ensured that both men and women listed their views/opinion with regard to the project. This formed the basis of engaging the community. Among the personalities interviewed were prison officers, county police commander, Lawyers and Law firms and county government officials.

Selection and sampling procedures were guided by:
• Interaction with the services offered by the project
• Frequency and intensity of interaction
• Proximity and distance from the project
• Position or status of respondents in kibira community and how court decisions may impact them.
• Gender
• Age
• Number of years in the area (at least 5 years)

Questionnaires were also used to secure more details on opinions and feelings about the project. Details of copies and contents are appended in the annex. Interactive and constructive engagement was also undertaken to secure opinion of the majority collectively. Two consultative forums were held within the neighbourhood to enlist opinion from vulnerable groups. Vulnerable here meant people who have been considered marginalized in society women, youth and the poor. The consultation gave great input that touched on

• Position of women and youth in the community
• Culture and prohibitions
• Justice and access to justice among vulnerable groups

Prominent and key Government heads of departments were interviewed. Among them, were Deputy Commissioner, Clinical officer Kibra health centre, and executive officer for the Law court.

This approach enabled the team to secure information on daily operations and record.

1.5.2 Environment screening

A predetermination had to be done to establish whether ESIA was required. This had a bearing on guidance enlisted in existing statutes and provisions of the 2nd schedule of EMCA, 1999.

1.5.3 Environmental scoping

was done that highlighted the key environmental issues of concern under this study and that need mitigation,

1.5.4 Literature review

Desktop studies were very crucial in providing preliminary information on the project itself and its location and the wider geographical area it is situated. Review of secondary data. A review process involved securing record on relevant information related to the project. Records on land matters and ownership documents had to be verified to ascertain the status of land. All the maps
and data related to the project was obtained on Nairobi ministry of lands. Statistical data on population, poverty levels, education levels and human resource in the county was obtained from the records availed.

1.5.5 Transect surveys
Quick transect surveys around town and its environs was undertaken. This established linkage, scope and levels of developments in towns, infrastructure and services available, settlement patterns and economic activities/livelihoods in town.

1.5.6 Data analysis
Thorough examination of information presented was undertaken. Quality checks through evaluation formed the basis of making determinations. This led to compiling and writing of this project report.
Presentation of this report NEMA and circulation to other statutory government agencies for consideration and consequent approval through issuance of a NEMA License.

1.5.7 Report writing
The findings shall be compressed in a report and submitted to the relevant authority for evaluation, determination and finally approval. The ESMP shall be extracted as a template to guide various agencies in the project implementation.
CHAPTER TWO: BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 Location
Kibra is located in Nairobi. The project falls on the western side of the city. It is accessed by Ngong road and Silanga road. Kibra Estate neighbours Woodley, Langata and Adams Arcade.

2.2 Physical environment
Kibra and Nairobi have a modified physiographic environment. The vegetative cover has a bearing on human influence. Planted strips that define the skyline now form the vegetative cover associated with the area. Natural vegetation can be found on the southern tip where drainage connects to Nairobi dam. Key features also common to the site are dense vegetative cover in blocked sewer drains. Except for the few pockets, the rest of the ground is bare and paved.

Rainfall regime
The area has a bimodal rainfall pattern. Long rains are experienced between April to June while short rains fall between September to November. The rainfall amounts are however depressed. They range between 800mm to 1100mm. The intensity varies from one location to the other. Paved areas are liable intensive surface run off hence the need to provide erosion control mechanism on site.

Temperatures are moderate with an average of 25 degrees Centigrade. They drop to 16 degrees in July and early August. The temperature variation are negligible and have limited influence on the daily operations.

2.3 Flora and Fauna

a) Fauna
The remnants of the former ‘Kibra’ that refers to the forest are scattered vegetation found on the fence and in compounds of Government quarters. Fig trees and acacia are among the remnant species that still remain. Other species that characterized the neighbourhood have been cleared. In some areas, planted strips consisting of eucalyptus and Cyprus are common. They form the predominant species towering above the settlement skyline. Urban transformation has reduced habitats including the site.
b) **Flora**

The wider project area has undergone transformation occasioned by construction of residential and commercial buildings that have greatly reduced vegetation cover. The project site has little natural vegetation except for short grass. The site will however, be planted with vegetation in open grounds to enhance tree cover upon completion of the project.

### 2.4 Infrastructure and Services

#### 2.4.1 Water Supply

The project site is served by piped water from the Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company. This is the main water supplier in Nairobi City County. The neighbourhood has un conventional borehole/shallow wells that exhibit high level pollution. Supply is un reliable and majority of the residents rely on water vendors. The project shall however rely on the conventional supply. The area suffers acute shortage and has few houses that are connected to the conventional supply.

#### 2.4.2 Roads

The government through squatter upgrading programs has opened up many roads in the area including the 6 meter Silanga road. The road is very narrow to accommodate modern transport units. This further limited by developments on the road reserve. Most kiosk are protrude on the main roads in the area.
2.4.3 Sewer
There is trunk sewer connection to the project site by Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company. The entire neighbourhood lacks proper liquid and solid waste disposal system.

2.4.4 Energy
The project site is located in a neighbourhood already connected to the main Kenya power supply. Information sought from Kenya Power offices in Parklands confirmed that the capacity of the transcending line is able to meet the anticipated energy demand.

2.5 Development Trends
The wider immediate neighbourhood where the site is located is undergoing rapid transformation with commercial, residential, institutional/educational and mixed use developments coming up.

Figure 7: Development trends in the immediate neighbourhood

Modern Kibra: new building being developed to replace the semi-permanent units

Sections of the old Kibra
2.6 Topography
Nairobi Topography has the western side or region as high grounds and the eastern as low grounds. The area has an altitude of 1700m above sea level. The gradient descents from Ngong Hills towards the eastern side. Embakasi and Southlands form the lowest parts of Nairobi.

2.7 Soil
Kibra is mainly covered by loamy soils which have encouraged most residents to practice small-scale urban agriculture especially along the river banks. This exercise has boosted food supply within Kibra and outside the slum as well as increased the residents’ income levels.

2.8 Drainage
The gradient is fairly level in some parts creating water logged situations. It will be imperative for the project contractor to undertake topo survey for purposes of directing flow from the site.

2.9 Social Economic Environment

2.9.1 Economic Activities
Most of Kibra comprises informal settlements, otherwise known as slums. The settlement has a pro-active population that has transformed every available space to enterprises and business space. Kiosks are the main storage and work places for majority of the residence, those who fail to secure space display their wares in the open. Food staff clothing, construction materials are things that are traded in the open. Conventional shops are swallowed by the predominant kiosks and mabati structures.

Notice the congestion witnessed on the feeder roads. The engagement in this ventures constitute the economic livelihoods of the residents of Kibra. Majority of the residents provide labour in Industrial area, security services and major commercial establishments in the city centre. Transportation by motor bikes is a key enterprise among the youth.
Indeed, a baseline survey of 8,400 household members in Kibra revealed that there are three distinct categories of people living in Kibra:

(a) The very poor earning less than ksh.5,000;
(b) The medium poor who earn between ksh. 5,001 and ksh. 10,000 and
(c) The relatively better off who earn over ksh.10,000

The first two categories comprise of nearly 80% of the regular income earners covered in Kibra.

2.9.2 Settlement
The settlements are squalid and typical of most informal settlements. The neighbourhood suffers inadequacy and proper/ orderly development. The alignment of structures does not allow room to address emergence or ease of circulation.

Figure 8: Typical Shelters in Kibra Settlements

2.9.3 Population and social services
Kibra covers 250 hectares and with a population estimated at 700,000 with about 1,250 persons per hectare with an average 5 persons per household. Kibra is home to about 50% of the population living in Nairobi’s peoples' settlements. Kibra is divided into 11 villages: Kianda, Gatwikera, Silanga, Lindi, Kisumu Ndogo, Kambi Muru, Makina, Mashimoni, Soweto–Highrise, Soweto and Laini Saba. The villages are the smallest administrative unit with populations ranging from 70,000 to 80,000.

Kibra, like many other informal settlements in Nairobi, is characterized by lack of basic services and infrastructure such as adequate access to water, sanitation, garbage collection, roads and
footpaths, storm drainage, electricity and public lighting etc. Housing units are semi-permanent in nature, and often reflective of the high population densities. Security of tenure is not guaranteed and the threat of being evicted are real. Social amenities are inadequate, with facilities such as schools and hospitals unable to cope with the population demand. Kibra settlement is spatially very crowded – with population densities well over 90,000 persons per square kilometre. The density is expected to rise mainly through immigration and natural population growth. Overcrowding and congestion is widespread and experienced at room occupancy level, with an average overcrowding index of 5.0; this means that a single room in Kibra of average size 9.4 square metres is occupied by an average of 5 persons. Communities vary in their social, economic, cultural and political make up. Interest groups aggregate around structure ownership and tenancy, religion, welfare groups, business and occupation, education, political interest, age and gender. Between 40% and 49% of the residents live below the poverty line (Kshs 2000 per month).

**HIV and AIDS**

In Kibera, the adult HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is at 14%, double the national rate of 6 percent and with about 1.6 million people living with HIV infection according to statistics by National AIDS and STIs Control Programme (NASCOP).

This prevalence is likely to increase given the level of poverty and the poor health care services in the neighbourhood.

**a.) Accessibility of Health Facilities**

A baseline survey conducted for the Slum Upgrading Project in Kibra show that malaria is the leading health problem (cited by 69%) followed by HIV/AIDS (cited by 31%). It was explained that poor sanitation in Kibra offered conducive breeding environment for the mosquitoes. The other common diseases cited include: typhoid, TB, respiratory infections and diarrhoea.

The study further revealed that Kibra residents have access to various health facilities when they fall sick. The main health facilities used by people in Kibra include private clinics, public hospital, private hospitals public dispensary and private chemists. Private clinics were the most visited with 37%, followed by public health facility with 24%. Chemists/pharmacies, where the resident can purchase medicines, attracted 21% of the respondents. Government budget constraints may
have resulted in a poor quality and care at public dispensaries, resulting in the surprisingly low usage. As a second best, residents have opted to turn to the health services provided by the private local clinics.

b.) Schools /Education

There are government and private schools in the area. Some schools are run by charitable organizations, churches and individual donors. Most of the children in these schools have sponsors taking care of their basic needs. Such schools provide meals at the school for most the children. According to the survey referenced above, data on educational achievement show that 17% of household members had no formal education; most likely these constitute those who are illiterate. At least 45% had primary education and only 20% had completed secondary level of education. In general, education achievement for the household members is low; with only 5% having post-secondary education. With low levels of education, majority of these people cannot access competitive job opportunities in the city. This limitation in education achievements largely explains why most of them are unemployed or in self-employment activities.

2.9.4 Site Infrastructure

a) Storm water drainage

Figure 9: Gutter between Court 2 and Court 3

The proposed project site is connected to a drainage facility for storm and run off water.

b) Communication

The area has excellent network coverage by all the major telecommunication service providers, namely; Safaricom, Airtel, Yu and Orange.

c) Security

There is a security office at the gate to the law courts. An eight feet perimeter stone fence is in place which acts as a physical barrier to secure the facility.
CHAPTER THREE: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN

3.0 Project Description
Kibra project is a rehabilitation of an existing court room. The expansion and improvement are meant to expand the office space. This project is situated within Kibra area, Nairobi County on the plot is owned by the Judiciary of Kenya. The proponent intends to commence construction after the approval of ESIA report. The proposed project for the Kibra Law Courts will involve the rehabilitation and expansion of existing court building. This will involve the building of an additional floor over and above the existing structure. The new structure will give the Kibra law court the capability to provide more services.

3.1 Current Status
Current facilities at Kibra law courts include the following:

- Five open courtrooms
- Five Magistrates chambers
- Main civil and criminal registry
- Executive office
- Accountants office
- Two stores
- Customer care desk
- Security room
- Eight toilets Magistrates staff and public
- Probation offices
- Four holding cells- Two for males one for females and one for hardcore male and female
- One exhibit store
- Two water storage tanks
- Prosecution office
- One archive
- Waiting bay area for customers and public
- Covered car shade
- Car park
- Perimeter wall

The photos below show the current state of the Kibra law court situated in Kibra and the main court building entrance.

Figure 10: Kibra Law Court and Main Court Buildings
3.2 Proposed Design
The entire structure will be surrounded by landscaped areas while provision has been made for all rooms to have sufficient lighting with wide corridor to ease the movement of members of the public, customers of the court and staff. Other outdoor facilities will include water storage facilities both on the roof and on the ground. There will also be space on the outside for exhibits both solid exhibits and condemned liquid exhibits, a new guard house on the outside at the entrance.

3.3 Demolition and Renovation
Demolition and renovation will be carried out in the following areas:

- Renovation of existing court no5
• Demolition of Magistrates chambers No7
• Renovation of existing men registries and executive offices to create several offices including civil, criminal and traffic registries an extended public hall, a new archive, supply store, cleaner store, executive offices and accountants office
• Renovation and extension of magistrates chamber one
• Renovation and extension of Magistrates chamber two
• Renovation and extension of Magistrates chamber three
• Renovation and extension of Magistrates chamber four
• Renovation and extension of Magistrates chamber five
• Renovation and extension of Magistrates chamber six
• Renovation and extension of Magistrates chamber seven
• Renovation and extension of Magistrates chamber eight
• Renovation and extension of Magistrates chamber nine
• Renovation and extension of Magistrates chamber ten

3.4 Proposed Project Details

Ground Floor Plan
The amenities on ground floor will include:

1. Four(4) court rooms with an audio visual box, witness box and prisoners box Holding cells
2. Children’s play area
3. Interview room
4. Multipurpose office
5. Exhibits tore
6. Civil registry
7. Criminal registry
8. Traffic registry
9. Huduma centre with traffic registry, civil registry and criminal registry counters
10. Storeroom
11. Washrooms (male and female) Away from the main building there will be awaiting shade for the public with washrooms (male and female).

First Floor Plan
The amenities on ground floor will include:

12. Four (4) court rooms with an audio visual box, witness box and prisoners box
13. Four (4) Magistrate’s chambers
14. Magistrates lounge
15. Meeting room
16. Multi-purpose room
17. Library
18. Lactating room
19. Interview room
20. Witness room
21. Other offices which include; Accounts office, CCTV office, Telecom office, Typing pool and the supplies store
22. Washrooms (male and female)

Second Floor Plan

The amenities on ground floor will include:

1. Two(2) court rooms with an audio visual box, witness box and prisoner’s box, 3 magistrate’s chambers, Dining room, Interview room
2. Media room
3. Witness room
4. Other offices which include; Media room, Telecom room and interview room.
3.5  **Project Activities**

3.5.1  **Activities during construction**

Anticipated activities to be undertaken during the construction period of proposed project include the following;

1. Demolition of existing buildings including existing customer care desk area, security gate, prisoners rooms among others.
2. Site hording as required by the CGH bylaws
3. Relocation of electrical underground power lines and cables
4. Removal of asbestos material from the existing roofs in accordance with NEMA waste regulations
5. Renovation of existing of court rooms on the ground floor
6. Landscaping the grounds. Excavations to remove top soils, vegetation back filling and compacting after setting foundation trenches.
7. Disposal of excavated debris and landscaping around the excavated areas
8. Erection of foundation walls
9. Construction of structures as per the architectural design to the structural engineers details
10. Setting up external structures including an incinerator, fowl and storm water drainage, fountain and rain water harvesting structure
11. Fitting and finishes including floor finishes on all floors, grill works, store, walls, ceiling, painting and plumping
12. Electrical works that involve light fitting installation of light switches, meter board and wiring.
13. Connections to utilities including Kenya power mains and connections to water supply
14. Paving and landscaping as per project design
15. Furnishing all rooms within the building in readiness for use
16. Acquisition of an occupation certificate from the relevant authority
17. Commissioning of the project for judicial service commission
3.5.2 Activities at the operational stage
The expected activities during the operational stage will include the following:

18. Judicial proceedings that will include day to day court hearings, presentations of exhibits during the court hearings prosecution of cases.

19. Administrative activities including archiving and shelving of court documentation.

20. Temporary holding of suspects including male and female as well as juvenile in separate cells that will have been constructed for them.

21. Research by lawyers and legal assistant in the library and registries.

22. Routine maintenance works.

23. Provision of security services in and out of the facility and especially the main entrance to the compound and main entrance to the building.

24. Maintaining the landscaped gardens.

25. Waste management activities such as cleaning of the inside and outside of the building for waste collection and disposal.

3.6 Project Inputs
Inputs at the construction stage

Expected inputs at the construction stage will include:

- Water
- Energy including fuels
- Building sand and murram
- Cement and Ballast
- Polythene sheets and plastic sheets
- Metal including high tensile bars, wire mesh
- PVC pipes metal frames, pipes and steel bars
- Wood- mahogany hardwood/cypress
- Glass and plastic
- Ceramic floor tiles
- Silk vinyl paint, gloss oil paint
- Roofing sheets
- Building blocks and natural stones
- Plants for landscaping

**Inputs at operation and maintenance phase**
The input at operation and maintenance phase include:

- Water
- Energy (electricity and diesel)
- Office electrical appliances including telephones, computers, television set
  In-house equipment including tables, chairs etc.
- Cleaning materials
- Repair and maintenance materials including; sheets, roofing tiles, pipes, plastics, glass and other normal domestic repair and maintenance materials
- Office stationery
- Exhibit

### 3.7 Outputs, By-products and wastes

The project output will be the proposed Judiciary facilities as per the project design. The by-products and wastes to be generated from the development at various stages of the project cycle include:

a) Demolition rubble that will need proper disposal with priority on salvaging or re-use
b) Soil and gravel from digging of foundations and sub structures
c) Noise and dust from construction activities and delivery of material to the site
d) Left over construction materials
e) Human waste
f) Wastewater from washrooms
g) Solid waste from offices, courtrooms, library and other facilities
h) Waste exhibit materials including fluids

### 3.8 Description of the project's construction activities

The following is a brief description detailing the anticipated project construction activities during the construction and renovation phase at the Kibra courts.

**Responsibilities of the Contractor: Preconstruction phase:**
- No trees shall be removed except with the express approval of the architect.
- **Site Area**: The architect is to define the area of the site, which may be occupied by the contractor for use as storage.
**Regulatory compliance:** Included as part of responsibilities, the contractor will be the following:-

- Prepare and maintain an approved Time and Progress chart, showing clearly the period allowed for each section of the work.
- Comply with all regulations and by-laws of the local Authority in this case the Nairobi County.
- During the night, public holidays and any other times when no work is being carried out onsite, the contractor will accommodate only security personal. No labor camps will be allowed on the Kibra site.
- The contractor shall make good at his own expense any damage that may be caused to the public, private roads and pavements in the course of carrying out the construction work.
- The contractor will make his own arrangement for sanitary conveniences for his workmen. Any arrangements shall be in conformity with the public health requirements for such facilities and the contractor will be solely liable for any infringement of the requirements.
- The standard of workmanship shall not be inferior to the current British codes of practice and/or the Kenya Bureau of Standards where existing. No materials for use in the permanent incorporation into the works shall be used for any temporary works or purpose other than that for which it is provided. Similarly, no material for temporary support may be used for permanent incorporation into the works.

**Safety precautions:**

- The contractor shall take all possible precaution to prevent nuisance, inconvenience or injury to the neighboring properties especially business properties and homes and to the public generally. The contractor will use proper precautions to ensure the safety of wheeled traffic and pedestrians.
- All work operations, which may produce high levels of noise, dust vibration, or any other discomfort to the workers must be undertaken with care, with all necessary safety precautions taken.
- The contractor will make all efforts to muffle the noises from his tools, equipment and workmen to not more than 70 Decibels.

**Contractor obligations to sub-contractor:**
- The contractor shall be responsible for all the actions of any appointed subcontractor.

- The contractor will provide at his own risk, and cost all water required for use in connection with the construction works including the work of subcontractors and shall provide temporary storage tanks.

  **Welfare of workers:**
  - Workers will not be allowed to assemble or wait around the premises main gate.
  - Workers will be picked from elsewhere and transported through the main entrance of the projectsite.

  **Post-construction phase:**
  - The contractor shall upon completion of working, remove and clear away all plant, rubbish and unused materials and shall leave the whole of the site in a clean and tidy state to the satisfaction of the Architect. He shall also remove from the site all rubbish and dirt as it is produced to maintain the tidiness of the premises and its immediate environs, during construction.

**3.9 Sourcing and transportation of building materials**

To reduce the negative impacts of transportation of the materials to the project site building materials will be procured from sites close to the construction site as possible. The building materials to be used for the construction of the project will be sourced from areas bordering Nairobi such as Athi River, Kajiado and Njiru.

**3.10 Storage of materials**

Building materials will be stored on site. To avoid piling large quantities of materials on site, the contractor will order bulky materials such as sand, gravel and stones in small quantities. Materials such as cement, paints and glasses among others will be stored in temporary storage structures, which will be constructed within the project site for this purpose. Bulky materials such as rough stores, ballast sand and steel will be carefully piled onsite.

**3.11 Excavation and foundation works**

The construction site has sandy and loam soils which will be excavated out to prepare the site for any required construction of foundations, parking space, pavements and drainage systems. This will not involve the use of heavy earthmoving machinery such as tractors and bulldozers as the excavations will be relatively few and shallow.

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

3.13 **Structural steelworks**

Structural steel works will involve steel cutting, welding and erection. All permanent buildings on site will be reinforced with structural steel for stability where necessary.

3.14 **Roofing and sheet metal works**

Roofing activities will include fastening the roofing material to the roof. The activities will also include sheet metal cutting, raising the roofing materials such and structural timber to .

3.15 **Electrical work**

Electrical work during construction of the premises will include installation of electrical tubing, electrical cables, lighting apparatus, sockets etc. Other activities on site involving the use of electricity will include welding and metal cutting.

3.16 **Plumbing**

Installation of pipe-work for plumbing activities will include metal and plastic cutting, the use of adhesives, metal grinding and wall drilling among others. In addition, pipe-work will be done to connect sewage from the premises to the NCC sewerage system, and for drainage of stormwater from the rooftop into the NCC storm water drainage system.

3.17 **Landscaping**

To improve the aesthetics of the site once construction as complete, the proponent will carry out landscaping. This will include establishment of flower gardens in available spaces using plant species that are available locally preferably indigenous ones. It is noteworthy that the proponent will plant grass which will involve replenishment of the topsoil.
3.1 Preamble

This chapter outlines the legal and policy framework within which Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out in Kenya. This involves analysis of the provisions of various Acts of Parliament and policy documents aimed at enhancing environmental protection and management. The purpose is to ensure that development ventures meet the expected construction and land use development standards on such aspects as zoning requirements, safety, health, convenience and environmental protection. These laws have comprehensive provisions that cover both the structure and activities undertaken therein.


3.2 Kenya Vision 2030

This is the sole government development blueprint up to the year 2030. The overall goal of the Vision 2030 is to transform Kenya into a middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by the year 2030. The Vision is anchored on three pillars, namely: the Economic Pillar which targets sustained economic growth of 10% per annum; the Social Pillar which seeks to create a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment; and the Political Pillar whose aspiration is for Kenya to enjoy issue-based, people centered, results oriented and accountable democratic political system.

The three pillars are underpinned by the Foundations for Socio-economic Transformation, which seek to provide the necessary support for Kenya’s social, economic and political development. The Vision spells out the following strategies which are associated with the role of the Judiciary:

- Aligning the national policy and legal framework with the needs of a market-driven economy, human rights and gender equality commitments.
- Increasing access and quality of services available to the public and reducing barriers to service availability and access to justice.
• Streamlining functional capability (including professionalization) of legal and judicial institutions to enhance inter-agency cooperation.

• Inculcating a culture of compliance with laws, cultivating civility and decent human behavior between Kenyans and outsiders.

The Vision outlines judicial and legal reforms as a flagship project that relates to reforms in the rule of law and enhancement of the Bill of Rights. The Vision further outlines reforms in Government institutions, especially those involving public participation in governance, and those connected to transparency and accountability within the public sector. The proposed High Court is in line with this Vision 2030.

3.3 Kenya Second Medium Term Plan, 2013-2017

This forms the implementation structure of the Kenya Vision 2030 where it identifies key project areas of focus. It is important to note that the main theme of the Second Medium Term Plan 2013-2017 of the Kenya Vision 2030 is “Transforming Kenya: Pathway to Devolution, Socio-Economic Development, Equity and National Unity.” The Plan places the Judiciary under the Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS). Legal Reforms in this sector are presented in three components namely: development of laws to implement the Constitution; civic education on the Constitution; and inculcating a culture of Constitutionalism.

The plan documents Judicial Transformation is a flagship project in the MTP 2013-2017. The key goals within this project are: the transformation of the Judiciary into an independent but complementary partner with other organs of government, institutions of justice chain and stakeholders involved in justice sector; transformation of court procedures, processes, organizational culture and management to re-orientate them towards a culture of responsive, proactive, friendly, effective and accessible service delivery; redesigning institutional and administrative arrangements of the Judiciary to create a unified national institution with appropriate levels of devolution; and equipping the Judiciary to develop a robust, indigenous, patriotic and progressive jurisprudence.

3.4 World Bank Safeguard Policies

The World Bank lays critical emphasis on environmental protection and management in all project activities. The WB Environmental and Social safeguard policies are the cornerstone of its support for sustainable development and poverty reduction. They are modelled to protect people and their environment from harm in the development process, inform decision making
and reduce risk on guided by (OP/BP) 4.01 so as to realize positive and sustainable development. The operational policy/bank procedure consist of seven elements that include the following:

- Screening
- E.A documentation
- Disclosure
- Review and approval of E.A documents
- Conditionality
- Supervision, monitoring and reporting arrangements.

The World Bank policies are important in the entire project cycle summarized in three main phases of a project, these include at the planning stage, at the design stage and actual project implementation. This is to ensure that positive impacts of any project are promoted but any possible negative impacts are effectively mitigated and or avoided so that people and the environment do not suffer in the project execution process.

### 3.5 The Judiciary Strategic Plan 2014-2018

This plan is anchored on the foundation of the Judiciary Transformation as outlined in the chapter 10 of the constitution of Kenya 2010. It details the principles of operation in exercising the judicial authority that include the following:

- **a) Justice to all irrespective of status**
- **b) Justice shall not be delayed**
- **c) Promotion of alternative forms of dispute resolution**
- **d) Administration of justice without undue regard procedural technicalities**
- **e) Protection of the purpose and principles of the constitution**

The plan provides that this will be attained through embracing the need for “equitable access to and expedition delivery of justice”. One of the key issues considered by the plan is enhancement of access to justice through improved access to and timely delivery to justice. It was noted that this will be achieved through **reduction of distance to courts** and use of technology. Rehabilitation of the Kibra High Court is in line with this key aspiration where justice will be brought closer to the people. Further, the plan also identifies physical infrastructure as a backbone of operations of the judiciary to include well planned and designed court spaces and support facilities including ICT.
3.6 Sustaining the Judiciary Transformation Framework (SJT-2017-2021)

Transformation of the judiciary has been considered one of the main pillars for enhancement of access to justice to all. This service delivery agenda builds on the success of the Judiciary Transformation Framework (JTF) 2012-2016 where delivery of justice to all was a major component. This employs the bottom up approach in an endeavour to facilitate service delivery to the people served by the Kenya justice system. It details interventions geared towards enhancing access to justice through establishment of more high court stations in all 47 counties and Decentralization of the court of appeal, investments in more magistrates courts in the sub-counties especially where they are not available.

This is in compliance with constitutional obligation of the judiciary to ensure access to justice by all Kenyans regardless of status, gender, income, background, ethnic or national origin and special needs as a human right. It is noted that quality service delivery will be achieved through a series of interventions, including:

i. **Automation, Digitization and Improvement of work methods**
ii. **Operationalization of development systems**
iii. **Enhancing individual accountability**
iv. **Enhancing institution accountability**
v. **Entrenching performance measurement and monitoring and evaluation**
vi. **Entrenching policies and manuals already developed.**

3.7 Nairobi County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2017

The main vision of the plan is to ensure a secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya. The County in collaboration with the national government and the Judiciary will also **facilitate the establishment of a High Court and Court Users Committees** at the County level for the purposes of efficient administration of justice. Legal Aid Awareness will be enhanced and Legal Aid Scheme will be established with the assistance of the Judiciary and relevant stakeholders. Additionally, the County government will collaborate with the relevant stakeholders to operationalize Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) framework in the county.

The plan advocates for a collaborative and cross sectoral approach by encompassing all

3.8 The Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 2015

As far as environmental Management and protection is concerned, this is the central law that governs matters of the environment in the republic of Kenya. Section 3 of the Act provides that every person in Kenya is entitled to a clean and healthy environment and aims to safeguard and protect the environment. Though there are other sectoral laws on environmental conservation, this is the supreme legislation. It provides guidelines on issues of environment, stipulates offences & penalties, dispute resolution mechanism and establishes NEMA.

According to section 58 and 138 of the Act and section 3 of the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 (Legal Notice No. 101) Kibra High Courts require an Environmental Impact Assessment project/study reports prepared and submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for review and eventually licensing before the development commences.

This was necessary as many forms of developmental activities cause damage to the environment and hence the greatest challenge today is to maintain sustainable development without interfering with the environment.

The Act also lists the type of projects, which must be subjected to the ESIA process. In compliance, the proponent has contracted a NEMA registered expert to carry out the ESIA, write a project report and seek approval before implementation of the proposed project.

3.9 The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

This is the supreme law in Kenya such that any other law is subject to it. Chapter V part 2 of the constitution under Environment and Natural resources provides in article 69 (1) that the state shall;

✔ Ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits;

✔ Encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment;
✓ Protect genetic resources and biological diversity;
✓ Establish systems of environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring of the environment;
✓ Eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment; and
✓ Utilize the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya.

3.10 The Environment (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003
The Environmental regulations (2003) are ingrained under section 147 of the EMCA (2015). The regulations provide the framework for carrying out ESIAs and EAs in Kenya. This ESIA project report has been conducted in conformity with these regulations and EMCA, 2015.

Water quality regulations lay down the standards of domestic water and waste water. The regulations are meant for pollution control and prevention and provides for protection of water sources. The proposed project shall incorporate; construction of standard Sewer systems to collect and manage generated wastewater. The sewerage system in particular must be sound to prevent leaks and blockages.

These regulations define the responsibilities of waste generators and define the duties and requirements for transportation and disposal of waste. It provides for mitigation of pollution and provides for hazardous and toxic wastes. The regulations require a waste generator to dispose waste only to a designated waste receptacle. The proponent shall adhere to the regulations and proposes to contract a NEMA registered waste transporter to collect and efficiently dispose waste from the developments.

3.13 Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibrations Pollution Control) Regulations, 2009
These regulations provide for the control of noise pollution by different development activities. They require that noise and excessive vibrations should be minimized to the largest extent possible and that this should not exceed particular decibels. In line with keeping with these
standards, the proponent shall strictly adhere to the provisions and requirements of these Regulations by minimizing the impacts of noise and vibrations from the proposed activities, the activities will be limited to working hours between, 8.00 am and 5.00 pm. All possible care will be undertaken to ensure that the machinery are properly greased and oiled to reduce friction and possible noise emission.

**3.14 The County Governments Act, 2012**

This is act of parliament that has provided for devolved units of government where services previously offered by the central government have now been devolved. In this regard, the National Environment Management Authority has done establish County Directorates of Environment where ESIA applications will be submitted for approval.

In part VII of the Act section 87 (a) & (b) provides for *citizen participation* in all development applications. The proponent has adhered to this requirement by awareness creation, conducting FGDs and administration of questionnaires to adjoining residents over his development and engaged some of the stakeholders in public fora in order to get their ideas for inclusion in the preparation of this ESIA report. Part XI of the Act on County Planning provides for the principles and objectives of county plans where proper management, protection and utilization of resources such as land is key for purposes of ensuring sustainability.

**3.15 Public Health Act (Cap. 242)**

This is an Act of Parliament for provision and securing of health. The Act regulates safety, health and orderly development in the interest of public health protection. Part (IX) of the Act on Sanitation and Housing, section 115 provides that no one need suffer nuisance as a consequence of poor developments on land and or inside any premise. In this regard, County Governments will have the sole mandate to ensure that all developments in their area of jurisdiction are kept clean to prevent occurrences that could create inconveniences to residents and thus meet the requirements of this Act and any other written law. The nuisance as per the act is listed as:

- *Vessels that could be injurious.*
- *Drillings liable to promote infections.*
- *Emissions from Sewer systems, water closets, dustbins, urinals, cess pools, among others that pose offensive smell.*
- *Noxious water flowing from premises.*
Accumulation of stones or timber that is likely to harbour rats.

Overcrowded dwellings that impair light and good ventilation.

Chimneys sending forth smoke in quantities that pose danger to health.

The components listed here require the developer or project proponent to ensure that the project meets public health requirements. All developers are therefore under obligation to observe public health provisions. Any project falling short of this could be disqualified.

The Act promotes safety provisions expected within the building. It empowers the medical officer of health to close any premise considered as a nuisance to the public and which poses danger to public life. Further, the Act empowers County Governments to prepare laws to:

- Control the construction of buildings.
- Control space about dwellings.
- Control the height of buildings.
- Prohibit erection of temporary buildings.
- Ensure adequate provision for fire escape.

It comprehensively covers aspects that ensure safety of construction and operational premises within the County jurisdiction. The proponent of the project shall abide by the provisions of the Public Health Act in the course of implementation and occupational phases of the proposed developments.

### 3.16 Physical Planning Act, 1996 (Cap 286)

This is the main legislation governing matters of spatial/physical planning in Kenya. It seeks to provide for orderly, health, harmony and related purposes. The Act provides for orderly development and respect of existing development plans. It essentially guides the developer on what should be constructed, where, the space to be constructed and the type of buildings.

In part (IV) the Act empowers local authorities-(no longer existent and their roles have been taken over by County Governments under new constitution) to:

- Prohibit or control the use and development of land and buildings in the interest of proper and orderly development of the area. Under this provision applications that do not conform to zoning regulations can be disqualified.
- To control and prohibit sub-division of land or existing plots into small areas.
- To consider and approve all development applications and grant all development permission.
- Ensure the proper execution and implementation of approved physical development plans.
- To formulate by-laws to regulate zoning in respect of use and density of development.
- To reserve and maintain all land planned for open spaces and urban forests.
In particular however, Section 36 of the PPA provides that for such development as this that are considered to have adverse effects on the environment, an Environmental Impact assessment is needed to address all the negative impacts and propose mitigation measures during the project’s implementation. The proponent has already endeavoured to abide by the provisions of this Act; submitting all development proposals to the County Government of Nairobi to seek development permission before commencement of the works. Architectural drawings have been submitted in respect and conformity to the planning standards of Nairobi City County.

3.17 The Water Act, 2002

This is an Act of parliament that provides for the protection and preservation of water and water resources. Part II section 18 of this Act provides for national monitoring and information systems on water resources. Following on this, sub-section 3 allows the Water Resources Management Authority to demand from any person or institution, specified information, documents, samples or materials on water resources. Under these rules, specific records may require to be kept by the owner of the project and the information thereof furnished to the authority.

Section 73 of the Act of the Act allows a person with license (licensee) to supply water to make regulations for purposes of protecting against degradation of water sources. Section 75 and sub-section 1 allows the licensee to construct and maintain drains, sewers and other works for intercepting, treating or disposing of any foul water arising or flowing upon land for preventing pollution of water sources within his/her jurisdiction.

3.18 Building Code

The building code provides building standards that befit human occupation and thus complements the provisions of the Public Health Act. Aspects covered include setting of premises, conveniences, sitting and space in relation to infrastructure. The codes define users of building material, height of wall fences and the type of access provisions to ensure that no plot is rendered land locked. The types of soils and their load bearing capacities have also been defined. The coral stone where the project falls is in the medium category that has stable properties and medium load bearing capacities.

Section 194 requires that where a sewer exists, the occupants of the nearby premises shall apply to the Local Authority for a permit to connect to the sewer and all the waste water must
be discharged to the sewers.

The code provides a basis on which building projects could be monitored to achieve the standards set. These codes are the basis on which the contractor to the building shall be measured. The use of concrete, cement and other material must respect provisions given in the building code. The proponent shall abide by the provisions of the Code and all approvals will be sought before commencement of the work and regular monitoring will follow to ensure compliance with set standards and conditions. Section 194 requires that where sewer exists, the occupants of the nearby premises shall apply to the local authority for a permit to connect to the sewer line and all the wastewater must be discharged into sewers.


The Brundtland Commission addresses the environmental aspects of development. It has emphasized on sustainable development that produces no lasting damage to the biosphere and to particular ecosystems.

In addition to environmental sustainability is the economic and social sustainability. Economic sustainable development is development for which progress towards environmental and social sustainability occurs within available financial resource. The proponent is committed to adhere to the proposed EMP to ensure environmental enhancement and this would periodically be monitored through the annual Environmental Audits.

3.20 The Environment and Land Court Act, 2011

This is an Act of Parliament formulated to give effect to Article 162(2) (b) of the Constitution; to establish a superior court to hear and determine disputes relating to the environment and the use and occupation of, and title to, land, and to make provision for its jurisdiction functions and powers, and for connected purposes. In this regard, those affected by various development ventures that are considered harmful to the environment have structures in place to seek justice and in so doing, the environment will be safeguarded at all times.

3.21 Factories and Other Places of Work Act (Cap 514)

This Act provides for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in factories and other places of work. The provisions require that all practicable measures be taken to protect persons in places of work from dust, fumes or impurities originating from any process within the workplace. The provisions of the Act are also relevant to the management of hazardous and
non-hazardous wastes, which may arise at a project site. The Act provides for all necessary safety precautions to ensure the health and safety of workers. In this regard, the proponent will appoint a reputable contractor who will be responsible in enforcing the requirements during construction and subsequent repairs and maintenance after project completion. This Act covers provision for health, safety and welfare of premises where people are employed. These aspects are outlined here under;

**Health**

Under health, there should be provision of suitable protective clothing and appliances including where necessary, suitable gloves, footwear, goggles, gas masks, and head covering, and maintained for the use of workers in any process involving exposure to wet or to any injurious or offensive substances. The workplace should be clean with functional drains and sanitary units. It prohibits accumulation of wastes within working rooms, passages or stair cases. Maintenance of ground cleanliness is extended to the wall premises. The building should be painted at least once every five years.

**Safety**

To promote safety, the Act prohibits overcrowding. The height of the building (head room) should be adequate, properly lighted and ventilated. Areas where machines and rollers are used should be fenced off. Areas posing danger or risks within the building should be clearly labelled, for example, use of ceramics on the floor should indicate danger and warning to the users. A warning sign in red should be displayed to alert users of imminent danger. Special precaution against gassing is laid down for work in confined spaces where persons are liable to be overcome by dangerous fumes. Air receivers and fittings must be of sound construction and properly maintained.

**Welfare**

Section 55 provides for the development and maintenance of an effective programme of collection, compilation and analysis of occupational safety. This will ensure that health statistics, which shall cover injuries and illnesses including disabling during working hours, are adhered to.

### 3.22 Work Injury Benefits Act, 2007

This provides for compensation to employees for work related injuries and diseases contracted in the course of employment. The proponent must comply with the provisions of this
legislation with regard to the above Act at the proposed premises.
### Table 3: Summary of neighbors views and general public views

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ID/Tel No</th>
<th>Occupation/ designation</th>
<th>Views, concerns &amp; inputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bismark Bett Augustine</td>
<td>ID: 33043948 Tel:0710222497</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>The project will create employment in the community&lt;br&gt;The youth should be considered for employment in the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhinn Ebrahim Doka</td>
<td>ID: 11704644 Tel:0724517426</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>Does not support the project.&lt;br&gt;Does not foresee the project as a possible employment opportunity for the community&lt;br&gt;The project will destroy the environment and affect the community negatively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Habib</td>
<td>ID:31649670 Tel: 0712744822</td>
<td>Barber</td>
<td>□ The project will promote youth employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolyne Aoko</td>
<td>ID: 23036339 Tel: 0705527959</td>
<td>Restaurant manager</td>
<td>□ The project will create employment and increase security in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Obino</td>
<td>ID: 32376002 Tel: 0720931210</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>The project will create employment in the community&lt;br&gt;The project will increase security and improve infrastructure in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiuki Robert</td>
<td>ID:2494445 Tel:0720305506</td>
<td>Shopkeeper</td>
<td>□ The project will create employment and increase security in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josphat Mutava</td>
<td>ID:30816310 Tel:0710407131</td>
<td>Restaurant manager</td>
<td>□ The project will provide employment, improve infrastructure and security in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Wambua</td>
<td>ID:21572351 Tel:0720135775</td>
<td>Shopkeeper</td>
<td>Does not welcome the project as he foresees locals will be forcibly displaced and denied employment opportunities in the project&lt;br&gt;The project should seek to expand the court buildings vertically to avoid displacement of neighbours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Omido Mukitsa</td>
<td>26547616</td>
<td>Salesperson</td>
<td>The project will provide employment, enhance land utilization, improve infrastructure and security in the community. Locals should be considered for casuals jobs in the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mueni Mutuku</td>
<td>9939198</td>
<td>Shopkeeper</td>
<td>The project will provide employment, enhance land utilization, improve infrastructure and security in the community. The project will also ease back log of cases and improve the business in the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Obuya</td>
<td>237040535</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>The project will provide employment, enhance land utilization, improve infrastructure and security in the community. The project will also improve the business in the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdi Nura</td>
<td>31995242</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>The project will provide employment, improve infrastructure and security in the community. The project will also improve business in the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet Ashina Liyeya</td>
<td>25458298</td>
<td>Food kiosk owner</td>
<td>The project will create employment in the community. Gender issues should however be considered when employing locals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohamed Said</td>
<td>323464</td>
<td>NYS officer</td>
<td>The project will create employment in the community. The project will bring court services closer to people in the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philigona Pamba</td>
<td>2016757</td>
<td>Business lady</td>
<td>The project will increase employment opportunities, security and improve business in the locality. Gender issues should however be considered when employing locals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Nyairo Omongo</td>
<td>22708359</td>
<td>Store keeper</td>
<td>The project will increase employment opportunities and improve business in the locality. Recommends employment local youth in the project should be prioritized and the government should improve the general infrastructure in the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey Wandera</td>
<td>24774318</td>
<td>Technician</td>
<td>The project will create employment, enhance land utilisation and security in the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>ID:</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yusuf Ajasidu</td>
<td>27928977</td>
<td>Shopkeeper</td>
<td>Recommends employment in the project should balance merit and religious inclusivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent Imbitsi</td>
<td>11683411</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>The project will create employment for local youth, enhance land utilisation and infrastructure in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaban Allan Andiga</td>
<td>25894791</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>The project will create employment, enhance security and infrastructure in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Locals should be considered for employment in the project despite their low level of education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kipyegon Sang</td>
<td>32436904</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>The project will provide employment and improve security in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Chanzu</td>
<td>25079672</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>The project will create employment, enhance security and infrastructure in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Wambugu</td>
<td>27660747</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>The project will create employment in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Concerned that the project will result in expansion and thereby increase traffic jams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Churchill</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>Does not welcome the project because of the risk of relocation of neighbours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER SIX: POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The implementation of the project will have various impacts both positive and negative on the environment. This chapter tries to identify the possible potential impacts that will result from the proposed development at each stage i.e. construction, operational and the decommissioning stages. The three main positive impacts identified are (1) Job creation (2) Revenue generation (3) Eco-friendly designs.

i. **Job creation**
   At the design stage, the major positive impact is the creation of jobs for the various project consultants. There was no identified negative impact established at this stage.

ii. **Source of local authority revenue**
    The County Government of Nairobi will benefit from fees charged on building plans submission for approval. Once project is complete, the Nairobi County will benefit from revenue derived from payments for the occupational certificate.

iii. **Inclusion of Eco-friendly plans in the project design**
    Removal of the asbestos roof has been a major consideration in heading towards sustainable environmental management. The project lay out phase is not only important for the consideration of the necessary facilities to be set up, but is also a distinct stage of incorporating eco-friendly measures for resource conservation and waste management.

6.0 Construction Stage

This section details the anticipated positive and negative environmental impacts of the construction activities.

6.1.1 **Positive Environmental Impacts**
Positive environmental impacts will include: Creation of business opportunities
As a result of the proposed project a large number of people (skilled and unskilled) will be required during the construction stage. These will provide a ready market for various goods and services, leading to several business opportunities for small-scale traders such as food vendors around the construction site. This will also lead to improvement in businesses of those already operating in the area.
**Improved land utilization**
It is expected that development of proposed site will lead to better utilization of land. Both the site and the next plot are undeveloped and are open grassland with no trees and no economic activities on the land.

Thus, the proposed development of construction of flats will lead to more economical utilization of land. This is more so considering scarcity of land for residential development close to town centre.

**Employment opportunities**
The proposed project will lead to the generation of employment opportunities both directly and indirectly. Direct employment will be created in the construction stage during excavation, construction of buildings, in site roads and parking boys, landscaping and related activities such as in transportation and procurement of construction materials. Indirect employment will be through those businesses and individuals providing goods and services to the people involved in the construction.

**Provision of market for Building Materials**
The project will require supply of large quantities of building materials most of which will be sourced locally in and around Nairobi. This will provide a ready market for building materials. Suppliers such as quarrying companies, hardware shops, timber merchant and individuals with required materials for development of the law court will find market for their products.

**Improvement of security in the locality and its neighborhood**
During construction, security will be provided to ensure adequate services are provided. Controlled access, installation of CCTV cameras on-site and supervision of the general work will enable appropriate security in the locality. Furthermore, being multi-project that calls for an all-round security detail, the neighbourhood will be well secured during the phase.

**6.1.2 Negative Impacts**

**Interruption of existing logistics and services**
The proposed rehabilitation work of both the existing courtroom structures and construction of new facilities would result to disruption in the day to day activities of the judiciary. As a result, service delivery will be impaired. In addition, demolition and renovation of existing facilities including security office, customer care, car park would temporarily impair access to such services during this phase. The neighbourhood services might also be interfered with due to traffic use via the access road by the large trucks delivering building materials/ workers/ water and carrying away solid wastes. Neighbourhood services will also be
interrupted with due to noise and new workers onsite prompting extra security measures. Lastly, relocation of power poles and lines and new installations of electricity during the last stages might result to power interruptions in the neighbourhood.

**Solid waste Generation**

Some solid waste will be generated during excavation of the site for foundation works and landscaping. The wastes will consist of metal cuttings, rejected materials, surplus materials, used oil, excavated soil, paper bags, empty cartons, empty paint and solvent containers, broker glass etc. Such waste materials can be injurious to the environment through blockage of drainage systems, choking of water bodies, and negative impacts on human and animal health. Some of the waste materials may contain hazardous substances such as paints, cement, adhesive and cleaning solvents while some of the waste materials may contain metal cuttings and plastic containers which are not biodegradable and can have long-term and cumulative effects on the environment.

**Water Use**

The construction activities will require large quantities of water that will be supplied by Nairobi Water and Sewage Company. Water will be mainly used for concrete mixing and curing, sanitary and washing purposes. Excessive water use may negatively affect the supply to neighbouring estates.

**Negative effects of extraction and of building materials**

The bulk of the construction materials such as rough stone hard core, ballast, sand and cement required for the construction of the materials will be obtained from quarries and rivers. Since substantial quantities of materials will be required for construction of buildings, and roads the availability and sustainability of such resources at the extraction sites will be negatively affected as they are not renewable in the short term. The sites from which the materials are extracted may be significantly affected in several ways including changes in landscape, displacement of animals and vegetation, poor visual quality and opening of depressions on the surface heading to several human and animal health impacts.

(a) **Dust:** During construction, the project will generate substantial quantities of dust at the construction site and its surrounding area. The sources of dust will include excavation and leveling works, and transport vehicles delivering building materials. Emission of large quantities of dust may lead to significant negative impacts on the workers and the local residents.

(b) **Noise Pollution:** The construction works, delivery of building materials by heavy truck sand the use of machines/equipment such as bulldozers, generators, metal grinders and concrete mixers will contribute to high levels of noise within the construction site and the surrounding area. Elevated noise levels will affect project workers, the nearby residents, passers-by and other persons within
the vicinity of the project site.

(c) **Soil erosion**
Excavation of the soil for foundation and landscaping could result in disturbance of soil structure and thus may cause an increase in soil erosion at the project site and release of sediments into the drainage systems. Uncontrolled soil erosion can have adverse effects on local water bodies.

(d) **Risk of Accidents and Injuries to workers**
Due to construction activities including erection and fastening of roofing materials, metal grinding and cutting, concrete work, steel erection and welding will expose workers to risks of accidents and injuries. Such injuries can result from accidental falls from high elevation, injuries from hard tools and construction equipment, cuts from sharp edges of metal sheet sets.

(e) **Security Concerns**
The influx of strangers at the facility during construction for provision of skilled and unskilled labor could raise security concerns to the surrounding residents. In addition, the workers should be provided with security for their own safety.

### 6.2 Operational Stage

6.2.1 **Positive impacts**

i) **Revenue to local and national Government**
The development will provide revenue to both local and National Governments through payment of relevant taxes, rates and other levies.

ii) **Employment Creation**
Some people will be employed in the project site as security personnel, cleaners and gardeners of the common areas.

iii) **Improvements in insecurity**
The occupation of the law courts and the employment of 24-hour security officers for the court will improve security in the area. The current footpath through the proposed site is a security risk to passersby and neighboring estates particularly at night.

iv) **An improved facility capable of better service provision**
The proposed project will result in a building with sufficient capacity to accommodate the increased county judicial needs including a larger population, courtrooms for proceedings, offices, research and other functions. Increased demand for better services due to the introduced county system calls for modern, up to date and efficient judicial services which have to be brought closer to the people.
The court will therefore have the necessary capacity in terms of infrastructure and staff to cater for such needs. Services will improve in terms of the following areas:

- Capacity to handle more than 4 court proceedings at a scheduled time
- Ability to enable and enhance research within the court library
- Improved cells to cater for different categories of suspects including male, female and juveniles
- An infrastructure that is able to support both the able and disabled
- Expanded conference areas to facilitate judicial meetings
- Ability to support a wide range of professionals including lawyers, prosecutors, senior magistrates in a much comfortable environment
- A technologically enhanced infrastructure for more efficient data storage and communication.

v) Optimum utility of land

The proposed court building will lead to optimal utility of land.

vi) Improved aesthetics

A well designed building will enhance the aesthetic features of the compound and the area in general. The landscaping will improve the area aesthetics.

6.2.2 Negative impacts

i) Generation of wastewater

Operational activities such as cleaning and use of washrooms, offices and courtrooms will generate wastewater. This can potentially pollute the environment and present a public health hazard if not well managed. The waste liquid exhibits, mainly illicit liquor will also potentially pollute the environment if not well disposed off.

Sanitation
The project will lead to increased demand for sanitation and disposal by the new occupants of the law court.

Energy Consumption
There will be increased demand for electrical energy and other sources of energy for court use including lighting, cooking, running of fridges and pumping water into the tanks amongst other uses.

iv) Solid waste generation

The project is expected to generate solid waste during the operational phase. The bulk of the solid generated during the operational phase of the project will consist of solid waste generated in the law courts which will include paper, plastic, glass, metal, textile and organic-wastes. Solid waste will also be generated in the open area from cut grass and leaves from planted trees. Some of the wastes can be injurious to the environment through blockage of drainage systems, choking of water bodies and negative impacts on human and animal health. Some of the waste materials especially the plastic/polythene are
not biodegradable and may cause long-term injurious effects to the environment.

**Increased Storm Water Flow**
The building roofs and pavements will lead to increased storm water entering the drainage systems, resulting in overflow and damage to such systems if the current capacity is not adequate in addition to increased erosion or water logging in the neighbouring areas.

**Increased water consumption**
Water will be used for activities like drinking, washing, cleaning, aesthetics and watering plants. This will increase demand for water in the area, yet water is a scarce resource in the county.

**Generation of noise**
There will be generation of noise during court breaks or when awaiting sessions by people and when the generator is powered on during power breaks.

**Increase in traffic**
There will be marginal increase in traffic at the operation and maintenance phase of the project since the improved court infrastructure will have a broadened public and staff capacity.

### 6.3 Decommissioning Phase

**Positive impacts**

**Rehabilitation**
After the decommissioning of the project, rehabilitation of the project site will be carried out to restore the site to its original status. This will include replacement of the soil and revegetation that will lead to improved visual quality of the area.

**i. Employment Creation**
Employment opportunities will be created for the demolition staff as well as those involved in loading, transportation and unloading of the demolished materials.

**(ii) Recycling of usable materials**
Not all the demolished materials will go to waste as some can be recycled to alternative uses.

### 6.2.1 Negative impacts

**i) Dust Pollution**
Large quantities of dust will be generated during the demolition. This will affect demolition staff, neighbouring residents and the environment.
ii) Noise Pollution
The demolition works will generate noise within the project site and the neighbouring areas. High levels of noise is injurious to people.

iii) Solid Waste
Demolition of the flat sand related infrastructure will result in generation of large quantities of solid waste. The wastes will comprise waste from material used in construction which include concrete, metal, wood, glass, paints, adhesives, seal outs and fasteners. Such waste may lead to release of certain hazardous chemicals into the environment, including degradation of ground water through leaching.

iv) Waste Generation
Waste will be generated at the decommissioning phase from demolition debris and waste materials. This will require proper disposal.

v) Works accidents and injuries
There is likelihood for accidents during decommissioning phase from mechanical, physical, chemical and ergonomic hazards.

vi) Loss of land Aesthetic Value
Excavation, accumulation of debris and destruction of vegetation will lead to loss of aesthetic aspects of the site.

vii) Soil and underground water pollution
Demolition of the conservancy tank and other substructures has the potential to cause soil and ground water pollution. This can present public health impacts and affect soil microbiology.

viii) Disruption of Electrical Power and Water Supply
The demolition works could lead to disruption of utilities supply, resulting in inconvenience to other people using the same utilities.

ix) Loss of employment and economic opportunities
Decommissioning of the proposed project will lead to loss of employment and economic opportunities to persons who will get jobs as a result of the upgraded court.

6.4 Statement of impact
This EIA has found that there are no significant negative environmental or socio-economic impacts from the proposed rehabilitation and upgrade of the law courts at Kibra. The handling of asbestos from sections of the roofing material is hazardous and should be done safely and accordance with the waste management regulations and hazardous waste disposal guidelines.
The proposed development has immense positive impacts.
The identified impacts can be well mitigated if the environmental management plan is fully implemented.
This chapter outlines the various environmental impacts envisaged and provides mitigation measures against each of the identified impacts. This measures will be used by the contractor and the monitoring team to align to process to permissible standards and sustainability. Where the law applies, mitigation shall be proposed to foster compliance with the low. Most significant is the fact that it does provide a responsibility pact in matrix form where the different actors are linked to the roles they will play in the implementation process. The EMP provides a logical framework within which all the identified negative environmental impacts can be consistently and effectively be mitigated and monitored.

However, it is worth noting that from the foregoing analysis, proposed project activities will have some impacts on the biophysical environment, health and safety of workers on the project. Its operations influence and impacts on judicial staff, members of the public and socio economic well-being of the local residents around the site. Therefore activities that generate impacts must be identified and sufficiently mitigated.

To this effect therefore, an Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMP) has been structured to assist the proponent in mitigating and managing all possible negative environmental impacts associated with the life cycle of the project. The EMP has been developed to provide a basis for an Environmental Management System (EMS; ISO 14001 principles) for the project. It is noteworthy that key factors and processes may change through the life of the project and considerable provisions have been made for dynamism and flexibility of the EMP. As such, the EMP will be subject to a regular regime of periodic review especially through continuous and comprehensive environmental audits.

Objectivities of the Environmental Management Plan
The main objective of the plan is to ensure that there is no compromise on the environmental quality at any cost and at all levels and stages in the implementation of this particular project. Specific objectives include but are not limited to:

- Ensuring environmental health and safety within the living environment and minimizing environmental risk during the design, construction and operation phases.
• Incorporating environmental principles into development planning, design, construction and operation to enhance environmental conservation and protection as well as promote sustained ecosystem well-being.

• To provide mitigation measures against all identified and potential negative impacts resulting from the activities of the proposed development

• Creating, facilitating and supporting environmental awareness within the project site and the neighbourhood to inculcate environmental philosophy, ethics and principles among actors and concerned parties in order to achieve sustained environmental quality management.

• To assign duties to various actors in the management plan for purposes of enhancing accountability in this project

• To provide a logical framework for environmental management and monitoring.

• To provide a reference base for future environmental audits of the Court.

**Environmental Management Plan**

This plan provides for the identification of potential impacts, necessary actions, mitigation measures and responsibilities pertaining to prevention, minimization and monitoring of significant negative impacts and maximization of positive impacts associated with the construction and operational phases of the housing project are outlined in the table below. In general, the table outlines the potential safety, health and environmental impacts associated with the project and detail all the necessary mitigation measures, as well as the individuals responsible for their implementation and monitoring. The EMP will be used as a checklist in future environmental audit.
Table 4: Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan for the proposed Kibra High Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental impact</th>
<th>Project phase</th>
<th>Proposed Mitigation measures</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Monitoring system</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Cost Estimate Kshs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **4.01 impacts**                      | **Interruption of offices adjacent to site** | **Construction Phase**  
Enclose the entire construction site during the entire construction period  
Select preferred times for operations  
Use of well-maintained excavators, trenching and loading/ offloading machines on site  
Delivery of material to minimize nuisance and conflict  
Water the site to minimize on dust emission  
Manage construction activities to reduce nuisance to the neighbourhood  
Manage delivery and supply of materials to be done only during early morning, lunch hour and other off-peak times | Contractor  
Proponent  
County enforcement department | Noise Levels  
Dust Vibrations | Entire construction period | Normal operations of adjacent government offices/current court  
Reduced nuisance | No extra cost as this is part of the total project cost |
| **Interruption of traffic along Lamu road.** | **Construction & operational** | Transportation of construction materials and excavated soil to be carried out during off-peak hours only. | Proponent  
Contractor | - | From the start of construction | Enough parking lots  
Sign posts | No extra cost to |
| Destruction of soil structure and ground profile | Construction | Sensitization of truck drivers to avoid unnecessary road obstruction  
Provision of ample parking on-site and plot frontage.  
Sign posts to guide motorists to and from the construction site | Contractor  
Proponent | Inspection Observation | Initial stages of the construction phase | No extra cost-part of project cost | the proponent |

- Use of well-maintained and appropriate machinery and tools for site clearing and excavation works  
Compacting of loose soil in excavated areas  
Heavy machinery and trucks must be kept off-site in the Contractor’s yard  
Ensure that new landforms are compatible with neighbourhood development character  
Ensure management of excavation activities especially during rainy conditions  
Provide soil erosion control structures to help in management of surface run-offs during construction phase.  
Installation of drainage structures properly  
Proper Landscaping of the site to be done after completion of construction works |
<p>| <strong>Interference with the soil profile</strong> (Construction) | Ensure management of excavation activities especially during rainy conditions. Provide soil erosion control structures on the steep side during construction phase. Use of well-maintained machines and equipment for this very purpose. Installation of drainage structures properly. Compact loose soils in excavated areas. Proper Landscaping of the site to be done after completion of construction works. |
| ------------------------------------------------- | Contractor | Proponent Landscape Architect | Inspection | Landscaping Existence storm water drains |
| <strong>Operation</strong> | Ensure proper maintenance and efficiency of erosion control channels and measures besides the landscaped lawns. Use of storm water drains. |
| | Contractor | Proponent | Routine maintenance | - | - | No extra cost |
| <strong>Increased surface water run-offs</strong> (Construction/Operation) | Provision of storm water trenches and drains on site. All roof water and surface runoff water to be collected and stored in underground water reservoirs to use. |
| | Proponent contractor | - | - | Surface water drains | No extra cost |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Piling of loose soil and other debris on site</strong></th>
<th><strong>Construction</strong></th>
<th><strong>Contractor Proponent</strong></th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>No extra cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proper and regular maintenance of drainage systems</strong></td>
<td>Enclose the site to prevent these waste soils and other debris from spilling over to neighbouring properties, the road reserve and storm water drainage channels</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All dug up soil to be removed promptly and disposed of to appropriate areas approved by the Garrissa county Government and NEMA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Re-use the soil in backfilling and landscaping</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction materials to be supplied on demand and right quantities for use in time</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Fire risks** | One 9kg Co2 fire extinguisher shall be stationed at strategic points all-round the premises | Station manager | Routine checks verification | Design and construction Phases | Hydrants, extinguisher systems and alarm systems | Part of project cost thus no extra cost |
| | Water hydrants should be installed. | Contractor Proponent | Adherence to design standards of flammable | Operation phase | - | - |
| | All the electrical connections shall be connected to one central emergency stop switch; in addition, they shall be designed by a registered engineer | Project Engineer | - | - | - |  
| | | - | - | - | - |  


A lot of care must be taken while offloading of supplies and while undertaking day to day activities. All buildings on site to be made of non-combustible material and combustible materials.

**Oil spillage from vehicles, standby generator e.t.c**

Oil interceptors will be constructed along the drainage system to trap sediments and grease/oils in the premises. Grease, oil spills and detergents could lead to contamination of surface water sources and soils.

Oil skimming should be done frequently to prevent carry-over of contaminants to the open storm drains.

Installation of 'Leak Detection system' in the pressurized pipework to detect and close down pumps in case of any leakage.

Analysis of discharge from the interceptor to be conducted one every 6 months.

Heavy duty manhole covers provided and in place at all times unless skimming is in progress to prevent fall of persons.

**Air pollution**

Property manager

Routine checks

Every 6 months

No oil spills

To be determined by the contractor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Proponent Engineer</th>
<th>Property manager</th>
<th>Inspections analysis</th>
<th>Every 6 months Construction &amp; operation cycles</th>
<th>No oil spills Interceptors Grease traps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution</td>
<td>Constructi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


through exhaust fumes and dust emissions on

- All trucks and any other mode hauling soil sand and other loose materials to and from the site should be covered
All these trucks must maintain at least two feet of free board to prevent overflow of materials as this is recipe for free fall thus pollution.
The site should be enclosed with dust-proof net
Workers on site to have dust masks
Vehicles and machines to be switched off when not in use on site as roaring engines blow up dust and release exhaust fumes
If possible, use of electrically operated machines to reduce exhaust fumes
Control speed of construction vehicles to reduce dust generation
Sprinkling of water on dry soils in excavated areas, pavements and staging areas on site to suppress dust.
Regular maintenance of construction plant and equipment for enhanced efficiency
Use of clean fuels for machines and equipment

| Property manager | Contactor Proponent | Inspection / observation | On a daily basis | - Enclosed construction sites
| - Workers to have dust masks
| - Covered heavy commercial trucks
<p>| No extra cost to be incurred as this has been factored in the total project cost |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational safety and health risks</th>
<th>Functions and activities</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construct and operation phases</td>
<td>All workers and visitors on site to use mandatory protective gear</td>
<td>Regularly</td>
<td>Use fire extinguishers, warning signs, visible emergency numbers at no extra cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unattended entry to the project site to be restricted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of efficient and well maintained machines to lift and transfer materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Removal of all dangerous materials that may pose a threat such as metal bars, wires, glass and broken equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Availing of fully equipped first Aid kits to help address emergencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Installation of fire fighting equipment at strategic points</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warning signs to all users and visitors be placed at appropriate places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contractor workers Proponent Visitors to the site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provide barriers such as walls and netting around site boundaries to provide some buffer against dust emissions (where applicable). Encourage other people to either avoid or minimize coming to this site during construction works. All pipes leading to the Sewer systems to have *P-traps* to prevent fowl air from the decomposing wastes coming back to the house.
| Grievance redress and Site conflict resolution | Create a clear chain of command on site  
Create systems to collect, solidify and address complaints  
Enlist services of labour office  
Develop contractual agreements with workers  
Hold constant site meetings  
Observe workers rights  
Ensure prompt payment  
Provide reward systems to entrench loyalty | contractor | Uring construction | No extra cost |
| Interference with the privacy of adjacent developments | Orientation of the premises in relation to adjacent developments to enhance privacy.  
Screening by use of a net during construction works  
Maintaining only the right amount of workers on site at any particular time  
Plant vegetative cover around the site to promote privacy once the project is operational | Contractor  
Project Architect | Frequent inspection  
During construction | No complaints from neighbours  
No extra cost to the proponent |
<p>| <strong>Increase in land Use density</strong> | <strong>Construction</strong> | Ensure this development blends with the neighbourhood character. Comply with regulatory and legal requirements as per the conditions of the Garissa County Government and the Physical Planning Act, 1996. Ensure that provision of services such as water and electricity is increased to cater for all Court users and or staff. | Proponent Contractor | Inspection | Construction and completion of the structure | Change of user | The development to be in harmony with adjacent developments | 130,000 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <strong>Operation</strong> | <strong>Maintenance of landscaped gardens, conservation and management of vegetation and gardens on and around the site</strong> | Proponent | Inspection | Weekly | The number of planted trees on site | No extra cost |
| <strong>Noise pollution and excessive vibrations</strong> | <strong>Construction</strong> | Comply with the maximum permissible noise levels for construction sites as provided for in the second schedule of the Environmental and coordination (Noise and excessive vibration pollution) control regulations of 2009. Use of well-maintained and serviced machines and equipment for this very purpose. Ensuring that all construction activities to be restricted to daytime (008-1700hrs). Workers in the vicinity of high-level Noise to wear safety &amp; protective gear. | Contractor Proponent | Inspection / observation | Random | = | No extra cost |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollution of underground water resources</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Contractor/Proponent</th>
<th>Inspection</th>
<th>Daily</th>
<th>Meets EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibrations regulations 2008).</th>
<th>No extra cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installation and Compressors</td>
<td>Install portable barriers to shield compressors and other small stationary equipment. Location of all stationary noise sources from high sensitive primary receptors as far as possible such as the adjoining Garissa High Courts.</td>
<td>Proponent/property manager</td>
<td>Inspection/observaion</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>No reckless hooting on site. Control events, points or sources of noise. Awareness creation for all visitors to the site not to generate unnecessary noise.</td>
<td>No extra cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil/Grease Interceptors</td>
<td>All pipes directing waste water to the tanks to have oil/grease interceptors. Ensure proper maintenance of machines and equipment to avoid leaks. Maintenance of construction vehicles should be carried out in the contractors yard and not within the site. Use approved, strong &amp; durable materials for waste water drainage system connections.</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>No water clogged on site. No oil spillage on site.</td>
<td>No extra cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of Reinforced Tank</td>
<td>All liquid wastes generated on site to be channelled to reinforced Tank constructed on site for this very purpose.</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>No water clogged on site. No oil spillage on site.</td>
<td>No extra cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Increased Water demand</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No waste waters from the site will drained into the environment at all.</td>
<td>Construct water reservoirs and rainwater harvesting systems for conservation. Use of tanker water for construction works. Management of water usage for construction and re-use in lawns/gardens. Avoid unnecessary water wastage. Recycling of water where possible. Install water conserving taps that turn off automatically when water is not being used.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure sound working of oil interceptors along the drains</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>Water conservancy taps</td>
<td>Stored rain water</td>
<td>No extra cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property managers</td>
<td>Property managers</td>
<td>Random</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors proponent</td>
<td>Visitors proponent</td>
<td>Random</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make use of roof catchments to provide water i.e. for general purpose cleaning and watering of gardens. Install water conserving taps that turn off automatically when water is not being used. Quick fixing of leaking taps and pipes to avoid wastage of water. Never leave running taps on after use.</td>
<td>Property managers</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Random</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Increased Water demand</td>
<td>Property managers</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Random</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property managers</td>
<td>Property managers</td>
<td>Random</td>
<td>Water conservatio n taps</td>
<td>No extra cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors proponent</td>
<td>Visitors proponent</td>
<td>Random</td>
<td>Stored rain water</td>
<td>No extra cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of Habitat and Biodiversity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Construction</strong></td>
<td><strong>Removal of only necessary vegetation where construction works will be carried out</strong>&lt;br&gt;Proper demarcation of the project site to establish only the area that will be affected by the construction works to avoid spilling over to the rest of the plot&lt;br&gt;Landscaping of the site after construction by planting grass, flowers and other forms of Vegetation in all open spaces</td>
<td><strong>Landscape architect/Contractor Proponent</strong></td>
<td><strong>Inspection/observation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Random</strong></td>
<td><strong>Terrace gardens Natural grass lawns and trees</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increased Solid Waste generation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Construction and operation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ensure that all the solid waste management during construction and operational phases of the project do comply with the Environmental Management and Coordination(Waste management ) regulations of 2006&lt;br&gt;Use of construction materials that need minimal packaging to reduce packaging wastes on site&lt;br&gt;Ensure a continuous review of waste management procedures with changing technology and regulatory changes.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Contractor and Proponent Garissa County Govt</strong></td>
<td><strong>Observation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Daily</strong></td>
<td><strong>Litter free environment Litter bins</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV and AIDS plus communicable diseases.</strong></td>
<td>Operationa l stage</td>
<td>Promote and create awareness through sensitization and behavior change. Encourage and promote good working condition to allow workers time to bond with families. Discourage discrimination and encourage a policy of tolerance and positive values. This will encourage use of ARVS and responsible behavior.</td>
<td>Contractor, judiciary and site supervisors</td>
<td>This can be tied to a routine supervisory programs</td>
<td>This can be ascertained by number of counseling procedures, testing, and displays on site to show awareness campaigns</td>
<td>The overall cost can be pegged on program to be used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Testing and counseling should be encouraged and used by the contractor and be factored in the contractual agreement.

**Women and gender imbalance**
- At construction and operational phase
  - Enlist constitutional provision and reserve specific ratio to men and women at work place
  - Sensitize supervisors and site managers on inclusivity
  - Adopt gender management policy or programs to enhance confidence and avert discrimination
  - Create advance positions and grant them to women or reserve for women

The cost is within the project limits

**Labour movement and influx.**
- Encourage employment of most workers from the neighbourhood.
  - Identify local skills that can be utilized on site
  - Undertake advertisement within the county over a specified period to enlist qualified persons from within
  - Encourage on job training for skills that are not high or special
  - Develop an on site training program to tap un trained local talents

Contractor Judiciary Routine checks
Number of persons from the county enlisted on the project.
Number of inductees Persons under supervision on non skilled jobs
A factor within the budget

**Grievance redress**
- Establish as structure to resolve
  - Devlop a good work supervision system
  - Encourage interaction and
### Increased liquid waste Generation
- Mostly during Operation
- Ensure that all liquid waste generated on site is channelled to the Sewer systems and complementary soak pit on site. All channels leading from the parking bay to have grease and oil filters and interceptors. Construction works to be done to standard to avoid incidences of spillages and linkages. Sludge to be removed regularly by a private exhauster contracted for the same. Proper maintenance of the waste water drainage systems
- Contractor
- Proponent
- Randomly
- Functional Sewer systems and soak pits
- No extra cost

### DECOMMISSIONING IMPACTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Negative Impacts</th>
<th>Recommended Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cumulating of solid wastes and other debris on site</td>
<td>Ensure that all the solid waste management mechanisms during construction and operational phases of the project do comply to the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste management ) regulations of 2006 All wastes will be collected and carefully transported to approved disposal sites Wastes generated as a result of facility decommissioning activities will be characterized in compliance with standard waste management procedures.</td>
<td>Proponent Demolition contractor</td>
<td>Throughout</td>
<td>No piling of wastes on site</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disposal locations will be selected by the contractor based on the properties of the particular waste stream and in compliance to NEMA regulations on waste disposal besides the areas set aside by the City county for this very purpose only.

All buildings, machinery, equipment, structures and tools that will not be used for other purposes should be removed and recycled/reused say in other projects.

Where recycling/reuse of the machinery, equipment, implements, structures, tools and other waste is not possible, the materials should be disposed to approved dumpsites.

All trucks ferrying wastes from site to be covered using canvas

All these trucks to have 2 feet off-board of wastes to prevent some of the wastes falling off

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Water pollution</strong></th>
<th>Contractor proponent</th>
<th>All through</th>
<th>No extra cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elaborate procedures for finding contaminated material during demolitions will be established</td>
<td>Contractor proponent</td>
<td>All through</td>
<td>No extra cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covering and proper dumping of excavated materials</td>
<td>Contractor proponent</td>
<td>All through</td>
<td>No extra cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate handling and storage of contaminated material if found.</td>
<td>Contractor proponent</td>
<td>All through</td>
<td>No extra cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground contamination and storm water contamination will be limited on site by proper handling and storage of materials and equipment.</td>
<td>Contractor proponent</td>
<td>All through</td>
<td>No extra cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Air pollution</strong></th>
<th>Contractor proponent</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>=</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The site should be enclosed by dust proof net</td>
<td>Contractor proponent</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watering of the site and dusty materials to suppress the dust generated</td>
<td>Contractor proponent</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months’ notice to be given to neighbours notifying them of the intended demolition works</td>
<td>Contractor proponent</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All trucks hauling the debris to be fully covered</td>
<td>Contractor proponent</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolition works to be done only during the day between 8am-5pm</td>
<td>Contractor proponent</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Noise Pollution** | Use of low noise, efficient and well maintained machinery for the demolition works  
Enclosing the site to help contain the dust  
Demolition works to be carried out during the day between 8am-5pm | Contractor proponent | = | = | = |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| **Vibrations**      | Use of well-maintained and serviced machinery for the demolition works  
Systematic excavations with proper care to avoid unnecessary vibrations | Contractor proponent | During excavations | = | = | = |
| **Loss of vegetation and soil degradation** | Implement an appropriate re-vegetation programme to restore the site to its original status  
During the re-vegetation period, appropriate surface water runoff controls will be taken to prevent surface erosion;  
Monitoring and inspection of the area for indications of erosion will be conducted and appropriate measures taken to correct any occurrences;  
Fencing and signs restricting access will be posted to minimize disturbance to newly-vegetated areas;  
Carry out soil tests for contaminants & if need be, scoop out any contaminated soils and replace with uncontaminated soil from another source  
Comprehensive Landscaping: Planting of grass, shrubs and other kinds of vegetation on site to restore it to its original status  
Rehabilitation of the site to be done in such a manner as to conform to the general site conditions without distorting the character of the wider plot. | Contractor proponent | = | = | 10,000 |
| **Physical Health hazards** | Unattended entry to the project site during this phase to be highly restricted.  
All workers and visitors on site to use mandatory protective gear | =Workers  
=Visitors  
=Contractor  
=Proponent | = | = | To be determined by the contra |
Ensure that safety measures have been effectively integrated and positioned in respective areas of the project to control and manage fire outbreaks. Hazardous areas shall be suitably protected say using strong rails to avoid occurrence of incidences. The safety of the workers should surpass as a priority of all other objectives in the decommissioning project.

### Soil Pollution

- Carry out extensive soil tests to identify any soil contaminants and radioactive substances.
- Contracting of qualified personnel/experts to carry out the soil tests.
- Elaborate soil treatment and restoration in case of contamination.

### Loss of income and residence

- An elaborate Environmental Impact Assessment will be carried out by a registered ESIA expert for the decommissioning phase activities.
- A three months’ notice to be issued to all individuals who will still be Court users and or staff by the time of decommissioning to look for alternative areas of residence.
- Adapt a project – completion policy: identifying key issues to be considered.
- Assist with re-employment and job seeking of the involved workforce.
- Compensate and suitably help all those affected by the decommissioning of the project.
- Offer advice and counselling on issues such as financial matters.
CHAPTER EIGHT: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This ESIA project report has been prepared and submitted with strict adherence to the provisions of EMCA (1999) and Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations (2003). It provides a comprehensive account of all potential socio-economic and environmental impacts likely to be caused by the execution of the proposed Garissa High Court. It has further given an analysis of these impacts together with mitigation measures to cushion the environment against potential negative impacts as provided for in the Environmental Management Plan.

As documented in the preceding analysis, the report established that the proposed development is a Low risk project and is consistent with the permissible developments in Garissa Town as per the Zoning guidelines of the Nairobi City County. In line with this therefore, all the envisaged negative impacts identified will meritoriously be mitigated by the provisions of the Environmental Management Plan; provided that they are adhered to the latter by all parties involved in the execution of this project. The EMP shall be used by the NEMA, County Planning Department and proponent to enforce development control in an attempt to meet statutory regulations. Annual audits shall also be executed to establish efficiency and adequacy of operational systems.

In this regard therefore, the consultant considers that the information presented by this report is adequate and accurate to enable NEMA and other relevant institutions and agencies to approve the project and monitor its execution process. The proponent has been briefed of the details of this final report and has agreed to abide by the proposals therein due to the fact that he was actively involved at all stages of its preparation. It is with these considerations that I recommend this project for approval and issuance of NEMA license to the proponent.

During the preparation of this report for the development of the proposed residential housing computer site it was observed and established that most of the negative impacts on the environment are rated low and short term with no significant effect. The negative environmental impacts that will result from establishment of the project which include:

(i) Increased population without commensurate services and facilities;
(ii) Increased pressure on infrastructure;

(iii) Air pollution;

(iv) Water pollution;

(v) Generation wastes among others which however can be mitigated.

The positive impacts are highly rated and will benefit all stakeholders and the Nairobi residents at large. The project proponents will adhere to prudent implementation of the environmental management plan. They are obtaining all necessary permits and licenses from the relevant authorities and have qualified and adequate personnel to do the project as proposed. They have proposed adequate safety and health mitigation measures as part of the relevant statutory requirements.

We recommend that this project is licensed subject to annual environmental audits once it has been commissioned. This will be in compliance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act of 1999 amended (2015) and the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit regulations of 2003.
REFERENCES

Government of Kenya (Gok), The National Environment Management Plan (NEAP), Nairobi.


APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1: Copy of Land Ownership Documents
APPENDIX 2: Architectural Drawings
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/1967
Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/FL/3333

M/S David N. Riungu
(individual or firm) of address

p.o Box 58576 - 00200 Nairobi

is licensed to practice in the
capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) Lead Expert
registration number 0558

in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999.

Issued Date: 4/20/2015
Expiry Date: 12/31/2015

Signature....

(Seal)
Director General
The National Environment Management Authority

P. T. O.
APPENDIX 4: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION QUESTIONAIRES
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAKEHOLDERS AND NEIGHBORS AROUND THE PROPOSED KIBERA LAW COURT REHABILITATION PROJECT SITE

Name of Respondent: Bessie Bett
Occupation: Accountant
Location/Estate/Street: Njiru
Mailing Address: 09022497
Telephone No.: 09022497

Kindly fill in the following questionnaire, giving your comments where necessary.

1. Do you welcome this renovation of the court rehabilitation project in this site/area? Yes
   No
   If No, why? 

2. Do you foresee the project as a possible employment opportunity for the community around, whether directly or indirectly? Direct

3. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the project that need protection? Yes
   No
   If Yes (list them below)
   ●
   ●
   ●

4. Under what category do you fall? Land owner Tenant

5. How long have you lived in this neighborhood? 9 years

6. How far is your house, property or work site from the project site? 1 Kms.

7. In your own opinion, is the idea of this Court renovation project in this area a good one? Yes
   No
   If Yes – choose one or more of the following specific reasons;
   ● It will create employment
   ● It will enhance proper utilization of land
   ● It will improve the infrastructure
   ● It will increase security
   ● It is good for business in the neighborhood
   ● (Any additional comment)
If No:
- It will lower the land value
- It will increase insecurity
- It will destroy the environment
- It will impact the available water resources
- Any additional comments ........................................

8. Do you think the Court rehabilitation project will affect your day to day activities? Yes
   No
   If Yes How?
   .................................................................

9. What recommendations would you give on this project?
   .................................................................
   Other comments: ...............................................
   .................................................................

Thank you,

Name of Respondent:...........................................
Name of Enumerator: .........................................

Signed:..........................................................
I.D. No. ......... ............................................
Date: .............. ............................................

Signed:..........................................................
I.D. No. ......... ............................................
Date: .............. ............................................

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAKEHOLDERS AND NEIGHBORS AROUND THE PROPOSED KIBERA LAW COURT REHABILITATION PROJECT SITE

Name of Respondent:...
Occupation:...
Location/Estate/Street:...
Mailing Address:...
Telephone No.:...

Kindly fill in the following questionnaire, giving your comments where necessary.

1. Do you welcome this renovation of the court rehabilitation project in this site/area? Yes / No
   If No, why?
   ...

2. Do you foresee the project as a possible employment opportunity for the community around, whether directly or indirectly? Yes / No
   They claim no one from around works...

3. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the project that need protection? Yes / No
   If Yes (list them below)
   ...

4. Under what category do you fall? Land owner / Tenant

5. How long have you lived in this neighborhood? ... ... ... ... years

6. How far is your house, property or work site from the project site? ... ... Kms.

7. In your own opinion, is the idea of this Court renovation project in this area a good one? Yes / No
   If Yes – choose one or more of the following specific reasons;
   - It will create employment
   - It will enhance proper utilization of land
   - It will improve the infrastructure
   - It will increase security
   - It is good for business in the neighborhood
   (Any additional comment)
   ...

If No:
- It will lower the land value
- It will increase insecurity
- It will destroy the environment
- It will impact the available water resources
- Any additional comments. The...marginalized...living around will be affected

8. Do you think the Court rehabilitation project will affect your day to day activities? Yes
   No
   If Yes How?
   ...........................................Daily...raining...of...business... ........................................
   ........................................... ........................................

9. What recommendations would you give on this project?
   ...........................................Need...to...exp...security...cause...not...empowering
   ...........................................the...community... ........................................
   Other comments:
   ...........................................The...expansion...affecting...community...should...be...stopped
   ...........................................against...constituent...under...minority...act... ........................................
   ...........................................

Thank you,

Name of Respondent: [Handwritten]
Name of Enumerator: [Handwritten]

Signed: [Handwritten]
I.D. No. 11704644
Date: 26-5-2015

Signed: [Handwritten]
I.D. No. 27259017
Date: 26-05-2015
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAKEHOLDERS AND NEIGHBORS AROUND THE PROPOSED KIBERA LAW COURT REHABILITATION PROJECT SITE

Name of Respondent: Allan Habib
Occupation: Barber
Location/Estate/Street: Makina
Mailing Address: 
Telephone No.: 0712 244 422

Kindly fill in the following questionnaire, giving your comments where necessary.

1. Do you welcome this renovation of the court rehabilitation project in this site/area? Yes No
If No, why?

2. Do you foresee the project as a possible employment opportunity for the community around, whether directly or indirectly?
...Directly... I will promote employment to...
...The youths...

3. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the project that need protection? Yes No
If Yes (list them below)

4. Under what category do you fall? Land owner Tenant

5. How long have you lived in this neighborhood? ... 23 ... years

6. How far is your house, property or work site from the project site? ... 3 ... Kms.

7. In your own opinion, is the idea of this Court renovation project in this area a good one? Yes No
If Yes – choose one or more of the following specific reasons;

- It will create employment
- It will enhance proper utilization of land
- It will improve the infrastructure
- It will increase security
- It is good for business in the neighborhood
- (Any additional comment)

If No:
- It will lower the land value
- It will increase insecurity
- It will destroy the environment
- It will impact the available water resources
- Any additional comments...

8. Do you think the Court rehabilitation project will affect your day to day activities? Yes
   No
   If Yes How?

9. What recommendations would you give on this project?
   A change in the community

Other comments:

Thank you,

Name of Respondent: ........................................
Name of Enumerator: ........................................

Signed: ........................................
I.D. No. ..................
Date: ........................................

Signed: ........................................
I.D. No. ..................
Date: ........................................
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAKEHOLDERS AND NEIGHBORS AROUND THE PROPOSED KIBERA LAW COURT REHABILITATION PROJECT SITE

Name of Respondent: 
Occupation: 
Location/Estate/Street: 
Mailing Address: 
Telephone No.: 0705 527 959

Kindly fill in the following questionnaire, giving your comments where necessary.

1. Do you welcome this renovation of the court rehabilitation project in this site/area? Yes  
   No
   If No, why?

2. Do you foresee the project as a possible employment opportunity for the community around, whether directly or indirectly? [Directly]

3. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the project that need protection? Yes  No
   If Yes (list them below)

4. Under what category do you fall? Land owner Tenant

5. How long have you lived in this neighborhood? 1 years

6. How far is your house, property or work site from the project site? 2kms.

7. In your own opinion, is the idea of this Courtrenovation project in this area a good one? Yes  No
   If Yes – choose one or more of the following specific reasons;
   - It will create employment
   - It will enhance proper utilization of land
   - It will improve the infrastructure
   - It will increase security
   - It is good for business in the neighborhood
   - (Any additional comment)

   ...
If No:
- It will lower the land value
- It will increase insecurity
- It will destroy the environment
- It will impact the available water resources
- Any additional comments

8. Do you think the Court rehabilitation project will affect your day to day activities? Yes
   No
   If Yes How?

9. What recommendations would you give on this project?
   It is a good project since it’s enhancing the environment
   Other comments:
   Go ahead with the project.

Thank you,

Name of Respondent: Carolyn Tikoc
Name of Enumerator: Kanulani Claire

Signed: ..................................................
I.D. No. 230363339
Date: 26-5-2015

Signed: ..................................................
I.D. No. 27363673
Date: 26th May 2015
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAKEHOLDERS AND NEIGHBORS AROUND THE PROPOSED KIBERA LAW COURT REHABILITATION PROJECT SITE

Name of Respondent: Douglas Abiko
Occupation: Student
Location/Estate/Street: Langata Mawra
Mailing Address: Biooduffyes@gmail.com
Telephone No.: 0920-931-210

Kindly fill in the following questionnaire, giving your comments where necessary.

1. Do you welcome this renovation of the court rehabilitation project in this site/area? Yes
   No
   If No, why?

2. Do you foresee the project as a possible employment opportunity for the community around, whether directly or indirectly?
   Yes. I hope if the project works out and gives the local people the funds, many of the people residing around might have a chance of employment.

3. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the project that need protection? Yes  
   No
   If Yes (list them below)

4. Under what category do you fall? Land owner  Tenant
   Tenant

5. How long have you lived in this neighborhood? 13 years

6. How far is your house, property or work site from the project site? 3 Kms.

7. In your own opinion, is the idea of this Court renovation project in this area a good one? Yes
   No
   If Yes – choose one or more of the following specific reasons;
   • It will create employment
   • It will enhance proper utilization of land
   • It will improve the infrastructure
   • It will increase security
   • It is good for business in the neighborhood
   • (Any additional comment)

...
If No:
- It will lower the land value
- It will increase insecurity
- It will destroy the environment
- It will impact the available water resources
- Any additional comments .................................................................

8. Do you think the Court rehabilitation project will affect your day to day activities? Yes
   No [ ]
   If Yes How?
   ........................................................................................................
   ........................................................................................................

9. What recommendations would you give on this project?
   ........................................................................................................
   ........................................................................................................

Other comments:
   ........................................................................................................
   ........................................................................................................

Thank you,

Name of Respondent: Douglas Obone
Name of Enumerator: Ramulani Claire

Signed: .................................................................
I.D. No. 32396002
Date: 26th 05 2015

Signed: .................................................................
I.D. No. 27263693
Date: 26th May 2014