



KENYA ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION CO. LTD

**ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROJECT  
REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA 400/220 kV SUBSTATION ON  
L.R. KAJIADO/KAPTEI/24054**



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**CERTIFICATE OF DECLARATION AND DOCUMENT AUTHENTICATION**

This document has been prepared in accordance with Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 of the Kenya Gazette supplement No. 56 of 13<sup>th</sup> June 2003, Legal Notice No. 101.

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Do hereby certify that this report was prepared based on the information provided by various stakeholders as well as that collected from other primary and secondary sources and on the best understanding and interpretation of the facts by the Environmental Social & Impact Assessors. It is issued without any préjudice.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### Introduction

The Government of Kenya is expecting to receive funds from Agence Francaise de Development (AFD), European Investment Bank, and African Development Bank, to finance the construction of approximately 462km of 400kV transmission line from Rabai Substation in Mombasa to the proposed Isinya substation to the South East of Nairobi, establishment of substation bays for future installation of the necessary transformers at the two ends of the line and extension of a 24km of 220kV line to Embakasi, Nairobi.

The Kenya Government policy on new projects listed in the second schedule of EMCA, 1999 requires that an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study be carried out at the project planning phase in order to ensure that significant impacts on the environment are taken into consideration at the construction, operations and decommissioning stages. KPLC on behalf of KETRACO, contracted LOG Associates to carry out an ESIA and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Mombasa - Nairobi 400kV transmission line. The project has already been approved by the National Environment Management Authority (Licence Number: 0000384). However, the ESIA for the substation at Isinya was not conducted. KETRACO has used its in-house man-power consisting of Electrical and Civil Engineers, Socio-Economists, Land Economists, Surveyors and Environmental Experts to undertake the ESIA for the proposed Isinya 400/220 kV substation.

The proposed substation will be located in Isinya Location, Isinya division, Kajiado North district of Rift Valley province on a one hundred (100) acre plot of land registration No. L.R Kajiado/Kaptei /24054. The proposed project site is located along the Isinya - Kajiado road approximately 5 km from Isinya Township. The estimated cost of the project is approximately Kenya Shillings two (2) billion.

### Study Objectives

The principal objective of this assessment was to identify significant potential impacts of the project on environmental and social aspects, and to formulate recommendations to ensure that the proposed project takes into consideration appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impacts to the environment and people's health through all of its phases (construction, implementation and decommissioning phases).

### Scope

The ESIA study was limited to:

- The baseline environmental conditions of the area,
- Description of the proposed project,

- Provisions of the relevant environmental laws,
- Public participation,
- Identification and discussion of any adverse impacts to the environment anticipated from the proposed project,
- Appropriate mitigation measures,
- Development of an environmental management plan outline.

### **Study Methodology**

The approach to this exercise was structured such as to cover the requirements under the EMCA, 1999 as well as the Environmental Management and Coordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003. It involved largely an understanding of the project background, the preliminary designs and the implementation plan as well as decommissioning. In addition, baseline information was obtained through physical investigation of the site and the surrounding areas, desktop studies, public consultations with Lead Agencies and members of the community in the project areas, survey, photography, and discussions with key people in KETRACO (the proponent) and KPLC.

The key activities undertaken during the assessment included the following:

- Consultations with the key project stakeholders including the project proponent, community members, provincial administration, opinion leaders and district departmental heads. The consultations were based on the proposed project, site planning and the project implementation plan;
- Physical inspections of the proposed project area which included observation of available land marks, photography and interviews with the local residents;
- Evaluation of the activities around the project site and the environmental setting of the wider area through physical observations and literature review;
- Review of available project documents; and
- Report writing, review and submission.

### **Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework**

The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), 1999, is the legislation that governs EIA studies in Kenya. This project falls under the Second Schedule of EMCA, 1999, which list the type of projects that are required to undergo EIA studies in accordance with Section 58(1-4) of the Act. Various other key national laws that govern the management of environmental resources in the country have been discussed in the report. Also discussed are international laws relevant to the proposed projects and good practices as contained in the World Bank Safeguard policies

### **Identified Potential Impacts**

The following positive and negative impacts are likely to be associated with the proposed project.

#### **Positive Impacts**

- Reliable and secure power supply to Rift Valley and Nairobi provinces
- Direct and indirect skilled and non-skilled employment opportunities
- Gains in the local and national economy and increase in revenue.
- Informal sectors benefits
- Development of other Sectors
- Increased security in the area

#### **Negative Impacts**

- Noise pollution
- Generation of exhaust emissions
- Dust emissions
- Solid and liquid waste generation
- Oil spill hazards
- Destruction of existing vegetation and habitats
- Disturbance of existing wildlife (fauna) species
- Avifauna mortality
- Increased demand for material consumption
- Impacts on workers' and community health and safety
- Soil erosion
- Fire outbreaks
- Visual and aesthetic impacts
- Incidences of electrocution
- Perceived dangers of electrostatic and magnetic forces
- Increase in social vices
- Land take - loss of use

#### **Proposed Mitigation Measures**

Mitigation of the potential impacts as described in chapter 6, and implementation of the Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan (chapter 7 and 8) will help to minimize the negative impacts, and enhance the positive outcomes of the project.

## **Conclusion**

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) outline has been developed to ensure sustainability of the site activities from construction through operation to decommissioning. The plan provides a general outline of the activities, associated impacts, and mitigation action plans. Implementation timeframes and responsibilities are defined, and where practicable, the cost estimates for recommended measures are also provided.

A monitoring plan has also been developed and highlights some of the environmental performance indicators that should be monitored. Monitoring creates possibilities to call to attention changes and problems in environmental quality. It involves the continuous or periodic review of operational and maintenance activities to determine the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures. Consequently, trends in environmental degradation or improvement can be established, and previously unforeseen impacts can be identified or pre-empted.

It is strongly recommended that a concerted effort is made by the site management in particular, to implement the Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan provided herein. Following the commissioning of the 400/220 kV transmission substation, statutory Environmental and Safety Audits must be carried out in compliance with the national legal requirements, and the environmental performance of the site operations should be evaluated against the recommended measures and targets laid out in this report.

It is quite evident from this study that the construction and operation of the proposed transmission substation will bring positive effects in the project area including improved supply of electricity, creation of employment opportunities, gains in the local and national economy, provision of market for supply of building materials, informal sectors benefits, Increase in revenue, Improvement in the quality of life for the workers and community members, and Improved security.

Considering the proposed location, construction, management, mitigation and monitoring plan that will be put in place, the project is considered important, strategic and beneficial and given that no immitigable negative impacts were encountered and that no community objection was received, the project may be allowed to proceed.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AEZ	Agro Ecological Zone
AGO	Automotive Gas Oil
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AST	Above Ground Storage Tank
CB	Circuit Breaker
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CT	Current Transformer
CVT	Constant Voltage Transformer
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CO	Carbon Monoxide
DO	District Officer
DOHSS	Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety Services
DC	District Commissioner
EA	Environmental Audit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999
EMoP	Environmental Monitoring Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ERC	Energy Regulatory Commission
GDC	Geothermal Development Company
GHGs	Green House Gases
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
IPP	Independent Power Producers
KenGen	Kenya Generating Company
KETRACO	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
Kshs.	Kenya Shillings
kV	Kilo Volt
KWH	Kilo Watt Hour
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
L.R	Land Registration
mg/kg	Milli grams per kilogram
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MW	Mega Watts
MVA	Mega Volt Amperes
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Nitrogen
OSHA	Occupation Safety and Health Act
PM	Particulate Matter
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SHE	Safety Health and Environment
SO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Sulphur
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
WRMA	Water Resources Management Authority

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Project Background

The Government of Kenya is expecting to receive funds from Agence Francaise de Development (AFD), European Investment Bank, and African Development Bank, to finance the construction of approximately 462km of 400kV transmission line from Rabai Substation in Mombasa to the proposed Isinya substation to the South East of Nairobi, establishment of substation bays for future installation of the necessary transformers at the two ends of the line and extension of a 24km of 220kV line. Kilometres of high voltage Transmission Lines transmit power, from the power generating stations like hydro powers, geothermal and thermal stations located at various parts of the country or from the neighbouring countries to step down sub stations near the intended consumers for distribution. The proposed 400/220 kV substation in Isinya will step down the electricity voltage for distribution to smaller substations (66/33 kV) , from where the electricity is distributed to other consumers. KETRACO has to supply power reliably to meet the increasing needs and demands of end-users. Therefore, KETRACO has to expand and establish its infrastructure of Transmission Lines and substations on an ongoing basis. The substations have to be built while maintaining the balance between satisfying the society's needs for energy and environmental constraints. The purpose of the proposed transmission line and substations is to increase security of electricity supply to the surrounding industries, businesses, homes and social institutions among others.

The Kenya Government policy on all new projects requires that an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study be carried out at the project planning phase in order to ensure that significant impacts on the environment are taken into consideration at the construction, operations and decommissioning stages. KPLC on behalf of KETRACO, contracted LOG Associates to carry out an ESIA and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Mombasa - Nairobi 400kV transmission line. The EIA study report has already been approved by the National Environment Management Authority (Licence Number: 0000384). However, the ESIA for the substation at Isinya was not conducted. KETRACO has used its in-house man-power consisting of Electrical and Civil Engineers, Socio-Economists, Land Economists, Surveyors and Environmental Experts to undertake the ESIA for the proposed Isinya 400/220 kV substation.

This Environmental Impact Assessment has identified both positive and negative impacts of the proposed project to the environment and proposes mitigation measures in the Environmental Management Plan developed to address potential negative impacts, during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project, for overall environmental sustainability.

## **1.2 Project Location**

The proposed substation will be located in Isinya Location, Isinya division, Kajiado North district of Rift Valley province on a one hundred (100) acre plot of land registration No. L.R /24054 Kajiado/Kaptei. The proposed project site is located along the Isinya – Kajiado road approximately 5 km from Isinya Township.

## **1.3 Study Objectives**

The principal objective of this assessment was to identify significant potential impacts of the project on environmental and social aspects, and to formulate recommendations to ensure that the proposed project takes into consideration appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impacts to the environment and people's health through all of its phases (construction, implementation and decommissioning phases).

The specific objectives of this ESIA were to:

- Identify and assess all potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project;
- Identify all potential significant adverse environmental and social impacts of the project and recommend measures for mitigation;
- Verify compliance with the environmental regulations and relevant standards;
- Identify problems (non-conformity) and recommend measures to improve the environmental management system;
- Generate baseline data that will be used to monitor and evaluate the mitigation measures implemented during the project cycle;
- Recommend cost effective measures to be used to mitigate against the anticipated negative impacts;
- Prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment Project Report compliant to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, detailing findings and recommendations.

#### **1.4 Terms of Reference (TOR) for the ESIA Process**

The following are the TOR for the ESIA process

- Description of the baseline environment (physical, biological, social and cultural)
- Detailed description of the proposed project
- Review Legislative and regulatory framework that relate to the project
- Identify potential environmental impacts that could result from the project
- Carry out public consultation on positive and negative impacts of the project
- Propose mitigation measures against identified environmental and social impacts of the project
- Development of an Environmental Management Plan to mitigate negative impacts
- Development of an Environmental Monitoring Plan
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

#### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The EIA scope largely covered the following areas:

- (1) Baseline Conditions:
  - Environmental setting (climate, topography, geology, hydrology, ecology, water resources, sensitive areas etc.),
  - Socio-economic activities in the surrounding areas (land use, human settlements, economic activities, institutional aspects, water demand and use, health and safety, public amenities, etc.),
  - Infrastructural issues (roads, water supplies, drainage systems, power supplies, etc.).
- (2) Legal and policy framework:
  - Focusing on the relevant national environmental laws, regulations and by-laws and other laws and policies focusing on allied activities relative to the project in question.
- (3) Interactive approach was adopted for the immediate neighbourhood in discussing relevant issues including among others:
  - Land use aspects,
  - Neighbourhood issues,
  - Project acceptability,
  - Social, cultural and economic aspects,
- (4) Environmental impacts:

- Physical impacts,
- Biological impacts,
- Legal Compliance.

### **1.6 ESIA Approach and Methodology**

The approach to this exercise was structured such as to cover the requirements under the EMCA, 1999 as well as the Environmental Management and Coordination (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003. It involved largely an understanding of the project background, the preliminary designs and the implementation plan as well as commissioning. In addition, baseline information was obtained through physical investigation of the site and the surrounding areas, desktop studies, public consultations with members of the community in the project areas, survey, photography, and discussions with key people in KETRACO (the proponent) and KPLC.

The key activities undertaken during the assessment included the following:

- Consultations with the key project stakeholder including the project proponent, community members, provincial administration, opinion leaders and district and provincial departmental heads. The consultations were based on the proposed project, site planning and the project implementation plan;
- Physical inspections of the proposed project area which included observation of available land marks, photography and interviews with the local residents;
- Evaluation of the activities around the project site and the environmental setting of the wider area through physical observations and literature review;
- Review of available project documents; and
- Report writing, review and submissions.

Below is an outline of the basic ESIA steps that were followed during this assessment:

#### Step 1: Screening

Screening of the project was undertaken to evaluate the need of conducting an EIA and the level of study. Transmission substations are listed under schedule 2 of EMCA, 1999 among projects requiring EIA before commencement. In addition, other considerations taken into account during the screening process included the physical site location, zoning, nature of the immediate neighbourhood, sensitivity of the areas surrounding the site and socio-economic activities in the area, among others.



### Step 2: Desk Study

Documentation review was a continuous exercise that involved a study of available documents on the project including the project set-up plans and architect's statement, land ownership documentation, environmental legislation and regulations, district development plans, location maps, etc.

### Step 3: Site Assessment

A site assessment was conducted on 18<sup>th</sup> August 2010 to establish:

- Land ownership, usage and conflicts;
- Flora, fauna and avifauna found on the site;
- The site landscape;
- Surface water bodies within the neighbourhood of the site and;
- The general environment and its sensitive receptors found within the environs of the site.

### Step 4: Public Consultation

Detailed stakeholders consultations for this study were undertaken from the 19<sup>th</sup> August to 25<sup>th</sup> August 2010. These consultations were conducted in the form of:

- Key Informant Interviews and questionnaires:- The following people were consulted
  - Provincial Head of EIA (NEMA), Rift Valley
  - Provincial Head of Environmental Auditing and Licensing (NEMA), Rift Valley
  - Provincial Occupational Safety and Health Officer, Rift Valley
  - Regional Manager Rift Valley Water Resources Management Authority
  - Officers at District NEMA office, Kajiado
  - District Commissioner, Kajiado
  - District Officer, Isinya
  - District Physical Planning Officer, Kajiado
  - Zonal Manager, KFS, Kajiado
  - District Warden, KWS, Kajiado
  - District Public Health Officer, Kajiado
  - Physical Planner, County Council of Olkejuado
  - District Development Officer, Kajiado
  - Deputy District Water Officer, Kajiado
  - District Livestock Extension Officer, Kajiado

- District Veterinary Officer, Kajiado
- Agricultural Assistant Officer, Kajiado North District
- Chief, Isinya Location
- Assistant Chief, Ormerrui sub location
- Open-ended questionnaires were administered to households, and small business enterprises neighbouring the site.
- A Public Baraza organized by the area chief and attended by 27 participants was held on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2010

#### Step 5: Reporting

Specific issues covered in the project report include but are not limited to:

- Name of the proponent, address and contact person
- Title of the project
- Objectives and scope of the project
- Nature of the project;
- Location of the proposed project,
- Types of activities that will be undertaken during the project construction, operation and decommissioning phases;
- Design of the project;
- Proposed Project budget;
- Materials to be used, products and by-products, including waste to be generated by the project and the method(s) of their disposal;
- Potential environmental impacts of the project;
- Economic and social impacts to the local community and the nation in general;
- Views of the public/potentially affected people about the project; and
- An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the entire project cycle including mitigation measures to be taken during and after implementation of the project and an action plan for the prevention and management of foreseeable accidents during the project cycle.

## CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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### 2.1 Nature of the Project

The project essentially involves construction of a 400/220kV substation at Isinya to step down the 400kV incoming power voltage from Rabai to 220kV for further distribution to feed Kajiado and Nairobi provinces.

The substation will be built on a portion of a hundred (100) acre plot of land in Engiringiri area next to AIC Naresho Church on the Kitengela- Kajiado highway.

### 2.2 Site Ownership

The proposed project site is located along the Isinya - Kajiado road approximately 5 km from Isinya Township.

The proposed site is presently classified as agricultural. It consists of one parcel of land registered as parcel L.R No. L.R /24054 Kajiado/ Kaptei in Engiringiri area. The land has already been acquired, change of user is on-going.

### 2.3 Project Justification

According to the Least Cost Power development Plan 2010 - 2030 the 5 year strategic plan aims at connection over one million customers during the period 2009 - 2014. Towards implementation of this strategy and to reduce losses at transmission and distribution level throughout the country with an aim of enhancing the performance of the national grid network to cater for the increasing load growth, extensive expansion of 400kV system is planned for commissioning between 2010 and 2012.

The proposed transmission line will evacuate thermal power from Mombasa and will increase security of electricity supply to Kajiado and Nairobi areas. This will in essence boost various sectors including agriculture; tourism; health; education, business (and especially small scale businesses); water and sanitation; security; etc.

### 2.4 Substation Design and Layout

Substation Design Services Include: One-Line Diagrams and Construction Drawings, Site Selection & Equipment Layouts, Equipment Procurement, Construction Coordination, Relay, Control & Metering, Protective Systems Coordination, Substation Automation, SCADA Systems Design, Grounding Systems and Final Checkout, Start-up and Testing.

The layout of the substation is very important since there should be a Security of Supply. In an ideal substation all circuits and equipment would be duplicated such that following a fault, or during maintenance, a connection remains available. Practically this is not feasible since the cost of Environmental & Social Impact Assessment Project Report implementing such a design is very high. Methods have been adopted to achieve a compromise between complete security of supply and capital investment.

The proposed substation layout consists essentially the arrangement of a number of switchgear components in an ordered pattern governed by their function and rules of spatial separation. The spatial separation will include;

- Earth clearance which is the clearance between live parts and earthed structures, walls, screens and ground,
- Phase clearance which is the clearance between live parts of different phases and
- Isolating distance which is the clearance between the terminals of an isolator and the connections thereto.

The section clearance is the clearance between live parts and the terminals of a work section. The limits of this work section, or maintenance zone, may be the ground or a platform from which the substation works are executed.

## **2.5 Construction Procedures**

All construction activities including ground preparation, earth moving, materials delivery, building, walling, roofing and the installation of amenities (power, water, communication equipment, etc.), fittings (doors, windows, safety provisions, etc.) will be carried out by competent personnel obtained through rigorous tendering procedure to ensure the set quality standards and time lines are met.

### **2.5.1 Construction activities Outline**

Construction activities will involve the following:

- Construction of the substation access road to the substation
- Removal of vegetation within substation footprint
- Terracing and levelling of the site
- Installation of foundations for infrastructure such as transformers, control room and radio tower
- Construction of bunds and oil holding dams (for emergency holding of transformer oil in the event of a spill)
- Compaction and filling with gravel of the areas between the foundations

- Creation of formal drainage and storm water control measures
- Delivery and installation of transformers, towers, busbar and associated infrastructure
- Construction of control room and administrative infrastructure
- Redirecting of the 400 kV line from Mombasa to enter and leave the substation
- Construction of perimeter fencing and lighting

### **2.5.2 Input Materials**

The 400/220 kV isinya substation will be constructed using conventional construction materials and construction procedures that are not expected to compromise the safety of the neighbouring communities as well as the general environment. The following inputs will be required for construction:

- (i) Raw construction materials e.g. sand, cement, natural building stone blocks, hard core, gravel, concrete among others
- (ii) Timber (e.g. doors and frames, fixed furniture, etc.),
- (iii) Paints, solvents, white wash, etc.,
- (iv) A construction labour force (of both skilled and unskilled workers).

### **2.6 Project Budget**

The estimated cost of the project is approximately *Twenty Five (25) Million US Dollars (two Billion Kenya Shillings)*. *Based on the upper sealing, the total project cost payable to the National Environment Management Authority will be KShs 1,000,000 (One Million)*.

### **2.7 Target Group for the ESIA Report**

The ESIA Report has been prepared for use by different stakeholders to be involved in the construction and operation of the proposed 400/220 kV of the transmission substation. The report contains useful information on policies and procedures to be adhered to, implementation modalities, analysis of potential environmental and social impacts and suggested mitigation measures at various stages of project activities. The information will be useful in planning, implementation, management and maintenance of the substation.

In this regard, the report is useful to the following stakeholders:

- Funding agencies and donors;
- Relevant government ministries and agencies for policy implementation;
- Affected and Interested persons;

- Planners and Engineers to be involved in preparation of designs and plans for the 400/220kV substation;
- Contractors to be engaged in the construction works for;
- People to be involved in the management and operation of the substation.

## **2.8 Analysis for Alternatives**

One of the functions of the Environmental and Social Impact assessment process is to describe and evaluate various alternatives to the proposed project. Alternatives examined during the study are discussed below;

### **2.8.1 The “Do Nothing” Option**

For this project, the no-development option would mean the proposed substation will not be constructed. The implications of this would be no additional reliability and security of electricity supply to Rift Valley and Nairobi provinces. Given that the community is highly supportive of the project, the level of impacts associated with the project are low and that there is high probability of mitigation of these negative impacts, the “no-go” option would not be the most viable option in this instance.

### **2.8.2 Alternative Designs**

The cost of building a high voltage electricity step down substation is substantial. Detailed research and development of the design and components form an important part of the process of the substation construction. The current design for the 400/220kV substation in Isinya is regarded as the most cost effective whilst operationally sound for such a project.

### **2.8.3 Demand-side Management Option**

Demand Side Management (DSM) is a function carried out by the electricity supply utility aimed at encouraging a reduction in the amount of electricity used at peak times. This is achieved by influencing customer usage to improve efficiency and reduce overall demand. These efforts are intended to produce a flat load duration curve to ensure the most efficient use of installed network capacity. By reducing peak demand and shifting load from high load to low load periods, reductions in capital expenditure (for network capacity expansion) and operating costs can be achieved. One of the basic tools is the price differentiation (such as time-of-use tariffs) between peak demand time and low demand time. This option is practiced to a certain extent, but is currently not considered feasible for managing the level of growth forecast for Rift Valley and Nairobi provinces.

#### **2.8.4 Alternative Site**

Relocation option to a different site is an option available for the project implementation. The project proponent can look for alternative land. Looking for a land to accommodate the scale and size of the project and completing official transaction for an alternative site would take a long time and is costly. The developer would then have to spend extra time and money on design and approvals as they are site specific. In the already acquired land, no relocation or resettlement of PAPs will be necessary and there are no sensitive ecosystems within or near the site. This option therefore may not be the most ideal alternative for this particular project

#### **2.8.5 Alternative Processes and Materials**

Highly refined mineral insulating oils are used to cool transformers and provide electrical insulation between live components. Sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) may also be used as a gas insulator for electrical switching equipment and in cables, tubular transmission lines and transformers. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) can be used as a dielectric fluid to provide electrical insulation. SF<sub>6</sub> is a greenhouse gas with a significantly higher Global Warming Potential (GWP) than carbon-dioxide. PCB is a highly toxic substance that is no longer commonly used for electrical insulation. For this project the proponent is advised to use mineral insulating oil for cooling and insulation and to minimize or completely stop the use of SF<sub>6</sub> and PCB.

## CHAPTER 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SET-UP OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AREA

### 3.1 Position and Size

Kajiado District is one of the districts within the rift Valley province. It covers an area of approximately 15,546.6 km<sup>2</sup>. It is located at the southern part of the province. The district borders the Republic of Tanzania to the South West, Machakos District to the East, Kibwezi and Nzauzi Districts to the South East and Nairobi West District to North East. It also borders Kiambu West and Naivasha Districts to the North, Loitokitok District to the South West and Narok North and South Districts to the West.

The district is situated between longitudes 36°05' and 37°05' east and between latitudes 1°00' south.

Kajiado district has since been subdivided to Kajiado Central and Kajiado North Districts. The proposed project is located in Kajiado North district.

### 3.2 Administrative and Political Units

Kajiado district is divided into seven administrative divisions namely: Ngong, Magadi, Isinya, Central, Namanga, Mashuru and Ewaso Kedong. It has 50 locations and 130 sub-locations as indicated in table 3.1.

Politically the district is divided into two constituencies namely: Kajiado north and Kajiado central, the area of the district by administrative units is indicated in table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 : Area of Kajiado district by administrative units**

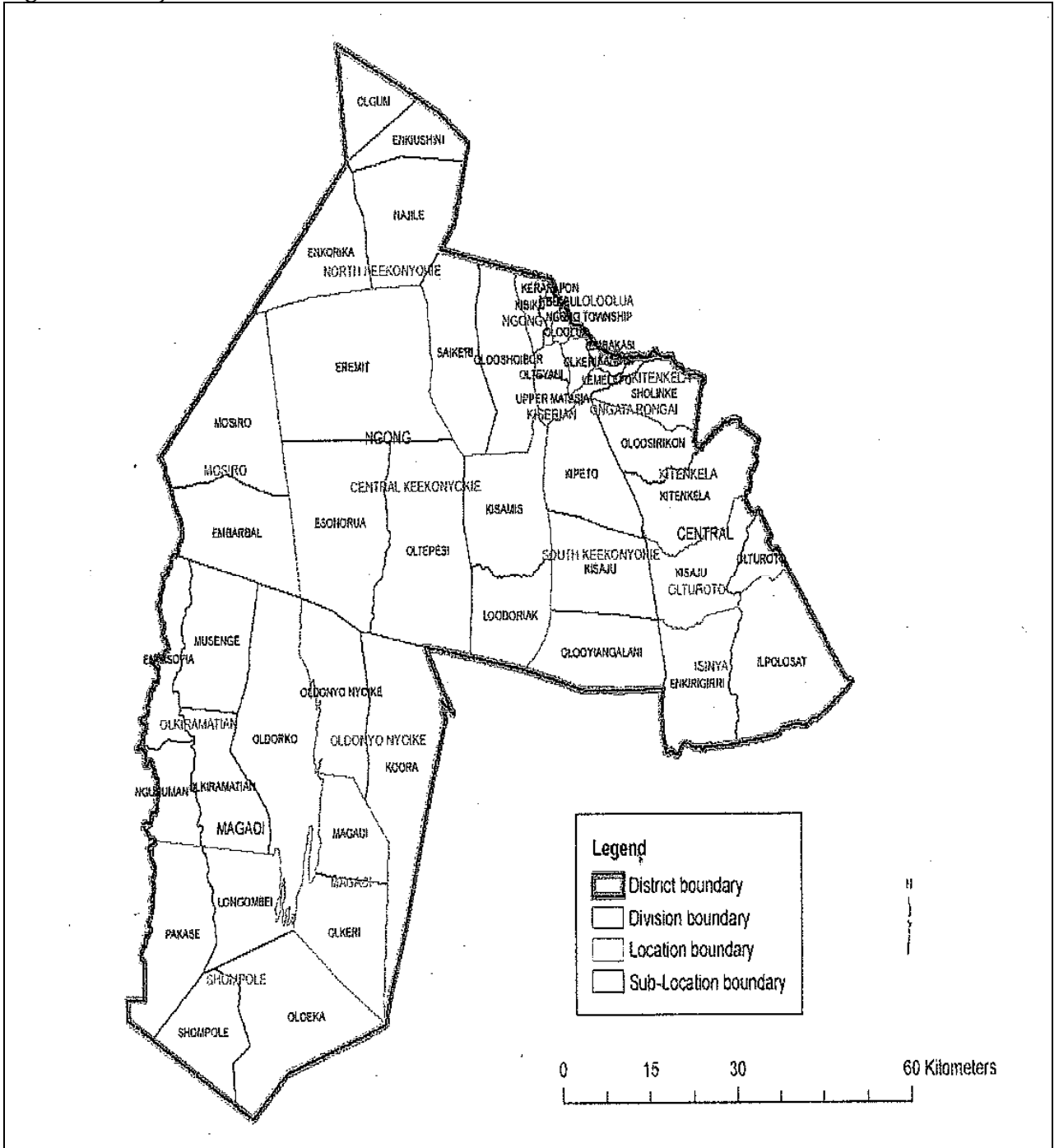
Divison	Area km <sup>2</sup>	No. of locations	No. of sub locations
Ngong	718.1	9	23
Magadi	2640.3	4	14
Isinya	1066.3	3	7
Central	2909.7	12	33
Namanga	2238.0	8	21
Mashuru	2994.2	9	17
Ewaso Kidong	2980.0	5	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>15546.6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>130</b>

Source: Kajiado District Development Plan 2008- 2012

Figure 3.1 shows the administrative boundaries of the district which has since been split to Kajiado North and Kajiado Central districts



Figure 3.1 : Kajiado North Administrative Units



Source: Kajiado District Development Plan (2008 - 2012)

The district has two local authorities namely Olkejuado county council with 35 civic wards and Kajiado town council with 6 civic wards

### **3.3 Settlement Patterns**

Semi nomadic pastoralism has been the traditional Maasai mode of life practising on land that is communally owned however this life style is undergoing change due to on-going land adjudication and subdivision of group ranches leading to individual land tenure system.

This has increased the rate of land sales thus opening to migration especially into the relatively high agricultural potential areas of the district to farming communities from other parts of the country. These areas include Ngong, Nguruman and Magadi division and footsteps of Namanga hills.

The district's proximity to Nairobi has also attracted high irrigation to Ngong and parts of Isinya division, thus exposing them to high population growth.

### **3.4 Physiographic and topography features**

Plains and occasional volcanic hills and valleys are the main physical features in the district. The land varies in altitude from about 500 metres around L. Magadi to about 2500 metres in the Ngong Hills areas.

Topographically, the district is divided into three different features namely; Rift Valley, Kapiti and Central Broken Ground.

The Rift valley is a low depression on the western side of the district running from North to South. It is made up of steep faults giving rise to plateaus, scarps and structural plains. The depression has important features such as mount Suswa, Lake Magadi and Lake Natron. Both lakes have substantial deposits of soda ash, although commercial exploitation takes place only at Lake Magadi. On the far western Nguruman escarpment there are three main rivers namely: Oloibortoto, Entasopia and Sampu which are significant in irrigation of horticultural crops in the Nuruman area. The altitude is between 600-1740 m above sea level.

The Athi Kapiti plains consist mainly of gently undulating slopes which become rolling and hilly towards the Ngong hills. The hills are the catchment areas for Athi River, which is fed by the permanent Mbagathi and Kiserian tributaries. These rivers are important sources of water for livestock, domestic use and small scale farming. The altitude range is 1580- 2460m above sea level.

The Central Broken Ground comprises of a 20-70 km wide stretch from the North eastern boarder across the district to the southwest. There is a permanent water source draining the area. Crisscrossing the area is also dry riverbeds, which are sources of sand for the building and construction industry in Kajiado and Nairobi. The altitude ranges from 1220 to 2073m above sea level.

### **3.5 Drainage**

Drainage refers to the movement of water through the soil which is determined by the land topography and the soil types. The major rivers in the district are Athi, Ewaso Nyiro and Pakase. Most of the district is well drained. However, impended drainage exists within central parts of the district because of the higher percentage of clay content in the soil. This contributes to seasonal flooding.

Ground water yields vary throughout the district from 0.01 to 35.77 cubic metres per hour. Average ground water is reported as good quality and is used for domestic livestock, irrigation and industrial purposes. The Ngong Hills are the catchments areas of the upper Athi River. Other rivers originating from these water catchments include Embakasi, Kitengela, Stony Athi and Kiboko River with its tributaries, Olkejuado and Selemkei.

The Southern and central parts of the district are served by a number of water sources, some of which are seasonal. This includes Ewaso Nyiro which enters Kajiado through Mosiro. There are also several springs flowing from the Eastern face of the Nguruman escarpment and Loita hills.

### **3.6 Climate**

#### **3.6.1 Rainfall**

The district has a bi-modal rainfall pattern. The short rains fall between October and December while the long rains fall between March and May. Annual rains occur around Ngong Hills, Chyulu Hills and Nguruman escarpment receiving an estimated 1250mm per annum. Analysis of rainfall data for the two wet seasons indicate that most areas receive 50% of the annual rainfall during the March – May period and 30% during the October – December period.

Agro- climatic zones influence economic activities in Kajiado district. About 55% of the total area is under AEZ-V, 37% under AEZ-VI & 8% AEZ-II-IV. This makes Kajiado one of the ASAL districts in Kenya.

### 3.6.2 Temperature

Temperatures range from mean maximum of about 34°C around Lake Magadi to a minimum of 22°C on the slopes of Ngong Hills.

### 3.7 Biodiversity

The main vegetation types consist of bushland, bush and wooden grasslands, riverine vegetation, grassland, semi-desert bushlands and scrub. The bush grassland is dominated by *Acacia tortilis* (**ol tepesi**) and *Salvadora persica* (**oremit**) with understorey of grass patches comprising *Sporobolus ioclados* (*Olkiramatian*) and other *Sporobolus* species.

The plains of Magadi (areas surrounding the Shompole swamp) and Kajiado Central have *Acacia tortilis*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Acacia mellifera*, *Acacia nubica* and *Commiphora africana* as the main species in the bushland. Along the Ewaso Ngiro River are patches of riverine vegetation comprising *Ficus sycomorus*. Grasses include *Eragrotis tenifolia*, *Bothriochloa insculpta*, *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Chloris roxburghiana*, *Pennisetum mezianum*, *Eragrotis dactylon* and *Sporobolus marginatus*.

The project area is endowed with a variety of wildlife species. Indeed, South Rift is home to some of the most spectacular vertebrate assemblages on earth. Chief among them is the elephant. Others are wildebeest, buffalo, common zebra, giraffe, warthog, gerenuk, impala, Grant's gazelle and Thompson's gazelle and Coke's Hartebeest.

Carnivores include lion, hyena, wild dog, cheetah, leopard, bat-eared fox. The area has also got a variety of birdlife which include flamingoes. In the plains of Kajiado Central and Magadi ostrich, kori, bustard and secretary bird are common. Raptors include the martial eagle, verveaux's eagle owl, pygmy falcon and harrier hawk.

### 3.8 Land use

The land consists of a network of former community group ranches. Originally, they were managed communally for livestock production. Their lifestyle involves moving from place to place in search of pasture and water. This lifestyle has facilitated the survival of wildlife in the area. However, in the last decade, the ranches have been undergoing subdivision as result of a government decree in the 1990s. The process of land subdivision and individualisation threatens not only the Maasai pastoral lifestyle - which also is their main livelihood source - but also biodiversity and future conservation.

The South Rift area has about 13 group ranches among them; Shompole, Olkiramatian, Meto, Torosei, Elangatawuas, Oldonyo Nyokie, Lorngosua, Olkeri, Oldonyo Orok, Mailua, Osilalei, Kilonito and Loita.

In recent years, and in spite of the ongoing subdivision, the Maasai have become sensitized on the need to practice both conservation and pastoralism in an integrated way. To this end, Shompole and Olkiramatian group ranches have each established a 10,000 acre conservation area. The purpose of these conservation areas is to promote conservation of wildlife and tourism. Shompole and Olkiramatian communities have also developed an ecotourism lodge and tented camp, respectively, to tap the unexploited tourism potential in the area.

Other types of land uses include irrigation agriculture, quarrying, sand harvesting, other forms of mining and urbanisation. Irrigation agriculture is limited to the northern most end of Nguruman (Entasopia) and Pakase in Shompole. In very few areas, especially near along Bissil-Meto road, rain-fed maize farming is practised, but it is generally a failure. Quarrying of building stones is practiced mainly along the Kajiado-Namanga road while sand harvesting is rampant along dry river beds and have serious environmental impacts. Urbanisation is also growing with immigrant communities settling in Namanga, Magadi, Bissil, Kajiado, Isinya and Kitengela.

Expansion of these urban areas is also a threat to conservation and pastoral lifestyles.

### **3.9 Soils**

The diverse physiography of the study area has resulted in a wide range of soils, most of which are deep and fine-textured. On the volcanic uplands and plains the soils range from stony Cambisols on the upper slopes to dark, cracking Vertisols in bottomlands and valleys. In the Chyulu Hills the main soils are Lithosols on lava flows, Andosols on coarse ash deposits and deep Luvisols on the flatter plains. Soils overlying gneissic basement complex are generally sandy, well drained and susceptible to erosion. The plains characteristic of the project area feature dark clays with vertic and saline-sodic properties.

### **3.10 Population Profile**

The district has a population density of approximately 30 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

Ngong division in Kajiado North district is the most densely populated. It has a density of 174 persons per km<sup>2</sup> which is projected to 224674 and 313 persons per km<sup>2</sup> by 2012.

Ngong Division has high agricultural potential compared to others. Its proximity to Nairobi city has attracted new settlements. The least populated divisions are Magadi and Ewaso Kedong with 8 persons per km<sup>2</sup> respectively.

The 1999 population census revealed that Kajiado district had a population of 310624 persons. The district had a 4.51% growth rates which is significantly above the national growth rate of 2.9%. the population is projected to reach 510138 people in 2010 and 558293 people in 2012 (table....).

According to the just released 2009 population census results, Kajiado district had a population of 662115. The newly created Kajiado Central and Kajiado North had populations of 274532 and 387583 persons respectively (East African standard, 1<sup>st</sup> September 2010).

**Table 3.2: Population density per division**

Division	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1999 census		2008 projections		2010 projections		2012 projections	
		Pop.	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Pop.	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Pop.	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Pop.	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Central	2909.7	41078	14	61644	21	67463	23	73831	25
Namanga	2238.0	35673	16	53533	24	58586	26	64116	29
Isinya	1066.3	28324	27	42504	40	46517	44	50907	48
Ngong	718.1	125005	174	187589	261	205296	286	224674	313
Magadi	2640.3	29112	8	30181	11	33030	12	36148	13
Mashuru	2994.2	35666	12	53522	18	58574	20	64103	21
Ewaso Kedong	2980	24766	8	37165	12	40673	13	44513	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>15546.6</b>	<b>310624</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>466139</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>510138</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>558293</b>	<b>36</b>

**Source: Kajiado District Development plan 2008-2012**

### 3.11 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS scourge is a phenomenon that is wreaking havoc in the District and living most families poor (PRSP, 2001-2004). Other than the families losing their bread winners, cases of orphans and destitution are on the increase. Drugs to treat infection are extremely expensive and are draining the families of their already meagre resources. This pandemic is therefore seen as another major cause of poverty. Though the government has been very instrumental in supporting HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns, there is need to take further and new measures in the fight against the pandemic especially in terms of support and management of those already infected.

The strategy should be able to:

- Avail free HIV testing immediately
- Avail free or cheaper drugs to reduce the suffering and extend the lifespan for those already infected by the virus
- Provide social safety nets for those left behind by HIV/AIDS victims, most of who are breadwinners in their households; and
- Establish bursary funds and feeding programmes for AIDS orphans

### 3.12 Site Description

#### 3.12.1 Location

The Isinya 400/220kV electricity transmission substation will be located on a one hundred (100) acre plot of land registration No. L.R /24054 Kajiado/ Kaptei in Engiringiri area, Ormerrui Sub-Location, Isinya Location, Isinya division, Kajiado North district of Rift Valley province (annex VII). The proposed substation will approximately occupy three (3) acres of land. The proposed project site is located along the Isinya - Kajiado road approximately 5 km from Isinya Township.

#### 3.12.2 Flora

The proposed site is characterised by a grassland with open *Acacia tortilis* woodland on lacustrine plains. The other common floral species inhabiting the site include *Parkinsonia aculeata*, *Grewia tembensis* and *Commiphora africana*. Plate 2.1 is a cross section description of the vegetation characterising the project area.

**Plate 3.1: A view of an open grassland with Acacia woodland in the background**



### 3.12.3 Fauna

The project area is endowed with a variety of wildlife species. Herbivores include Impala, Zebra, Gazelle, Cape Hare, among others. Carnivores found in the site include hyena, wild dog, cheetah and leopard while avifauna in the site include, doves, ostriches as shown in plate 2.3.

**Plate 3.2: Plate showing evidence of Impala in the proposed site**



**Plate 3.3: A view of an Ostrich at the proposed site**



### 3.12.4 Topography and soils

The site for the proposed project is generally very gently sloping from North East to North West. The area is characterised by clayey and clayey-sandy soil that are moderately well drained.

### 3.12.5 Land use

The site for the proposed project is largely virgin range land used predominantly as a wildlife habitat and grazing for livestock as indicated in plate 3.4.



**Plate 3.4 : Goats and Sheep (small stock) grazing at the proposed site**



## **CHAPTER 4: RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS**

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### **4.1 Introduction**

According to the Kenya National Environment Action Plan (NEAP, 1994) the Government recognized the negative impacts on ecosystems emanating from economic and social development programmes that disregarded environmental sustainability. Following on this, establishment of appropriate policies and legal guidelines as well as harmonization of the existing ones have been accomplished or is in the process of development. The NEAP process introduced environmental assessments in the country culminating into the enactment of the Policy on Environment and Development under the Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1999.

An EIA is a legal requirement in Kenya for all development projects. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act 1999, is the legislation that governs EIA studies. This project falls under the Second Schedule that lists the type of projects that are required to undergo EIA studies in accordance with section 58 (1- 4) of the Act. Projects under the Second Schedule comprise those considered to pose potentially negative environmental impacts.

Kenyan law has made provisions for the establishment of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), which has the statutory mandate to supervise and co-ordinate all environmental activities. Policies and legislation highlighting the legal and administrative requirements pertinent to this study are presented below.

### **4.2 NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **4.2.1 Policy**

Kenya Government's environmental policy aims at integrating environmental aspects into national development plans. The broad objectives of the national environmental policy include:

- Optimal use of natural land and water resources in improving the quality of human environment

- Sustainable use of natural resources to meet the needs of the present generations while preserving their ability to meet the needs of future generations
- Conservation and management of the natural resources of Kenya including air, water, land, flora and fauna
- Promotion of environmental conservation through the sustainable use of natural resources to meet the needs of the present generations while preserving their ability to meet the needs of future generations
- Meeting national goals and international obligations by conserving bio-diversity, arresting desertification, mitigating effects of disasters, protecting the ozone layer and maintaining an ecological balance on earth.

#### **4.2.2 Legal Framework**

Application of national statutes and regulations on environmental conservation suggest that the Proponent has a legal duty and social responsibility to ensure that the proposed development be implemented without compromising the status of the environment, natural resources, public health and safety. This position enhances the importance of this environmental impact assessment for the proposed site to provide a benchmark for its sustainable operation.

Kenya has approximately 77 statutes that relate to environmental concerns. Environmental management activities were previously implemented through a variety of instruments such as policy statements and sectoral laws as well as through permits and licenses. Most of these statutes are sector-specific, covering issues such as public health, soil erosion, protected areas, endangered species, water rights and water quality, air quality, noise and vibration, cultural, historical, scientific and archaeological sites, land use, resettlement, etc.

Some of the key national laws that govern the management of environmental resources in the country are hereby discussed however it is worth noting that wherever any of the laws contradict each other, the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act 1999 prevails.

#### **4.2.3 The Environment Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999**

Provides for the establishment of appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment and related matters. Part II of the Environment

Management & Coordination Act, 1999 states that every person in Kenya is entitled to a clean and healthy environment and has the duty to safeguard and enhance the environment. In order to partly ensure this is achieved, Part VI of the Act directs that any new programme, activity or operation should undergo environmental impact assessment and a report prepared for submission to the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), who in turn may issue an EIA license as appropriate. The approval process time frame for Project Reports is 45 days and for full EIA Study is 90 days.

*This Project falls within Schedule 2 of EMCA 1999 and therefore requires an EIA. The Proponent has commissioned the environmental and social impact assessment study in compliance with the Act. The Proponent shall be required to commit to implementing the environmental management plan laid out in this report and any other conditions laid out by NEMA, prior to being issued an EIA license.*

#### **4.2.4 The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003**

The Regulation provides the guidelines that have been established to govern the conduct of environmental assessments and environmental audits in Kenya. The guidelines require that the EIA study be conducted in accordance with the issues and general guidelines spelt out in the Second and Third schedules. These include coverage of the issues on schedule 2 (ecological, social, landscape, land use and water considerations) and general guidelines on schedule 3 (impacts and their sources, project details, national legislation, mitigation measures, a management plan and environmental auditing schedules and procedures.

*This Report complies with the requirements of the Environmental Regulations in the coverage of environmental issues, project details, impacts, legislation, mitigation measures, management plans and procedures. The Proponent shall be required to commit to implementing the environmental management plan laid out in this report and any other conditions laid out by NEMA.*

#### **4.2.5 The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 2007**

This is an Act of Parliament to provide for the safety, health and welfare of workers and all persons lawfully present at workplaces, to provide for the establishment of the

National Council for Occupational Safety and Health and for connected purposes. The Act has the following functions among others:

- Secures safety and health for people legally in all workplaces by minimization of exposure of workers to hazards (gases, fumes & vapors, energies, dangerous machinery/equipment, temperatures, and biological agents) at their workplaces.
- Prevents employment of children in workplaces where their safety and health is at risk.
- Encourages entrepreneurs to set achievable safety targets for their enterprises.
- Promotes reporting of work-place accidents, dangerous occurrences and ill health with a view to finding out their causes and preventing of similar occurrences in future.
- Promotes creation of a safety culture at workplaces through education and training in occupational safety and health.

Failure to comply with the OSHA, 2007 attracts penalties of up to KES 300,000 or 3 months jail term or both or penalties of KES 1,000,000 or 12 months jail term or both for cases where death occurs and is in consequence of the employer

*The report advises the Proponent on safety and health aspects, potential impacts, personnel responsible for implementation and monitoring, frequency of monitoring, and estimated cost, as a basic guideline for the management of Health and Safety issues in the proposed project.*

#### **4.2.6 Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control) Regulations, 2009.**

These Regulations determine that no person or activity shall make or cause to be made any loud, unreasonable, unnecessary or unusual noise that annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others and the environment. In determining whether noise is loud, unreasonable, unnecessary or unusual, the following factors may be considered:

- Time of the day;
- Proximity to residential area;
- Whether the noise is recurrent, intermittent or constant;
- The level and intensity of the noise;
- Whether the noise has been enhanced in level or range by any type of electronic or mechanical means; and,

- Whether the noise is subject to be controlled without unreasonable effort or expense to the person making the noise.

These regulations also relate noise to its vibrational effects and seek to ensure no harmful vibrations are caused by controlling the level of noise. Any person(s) intending to undertake activities in which noise suspected to be injurious or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others and the environment must make an application to NEMA and acquire a license subject to payment of requisite fees and meeting the license conditions. Failure to comply with these regulations attracts a fine of KES 350,000 or 18 months jail term or both.

*The Proponent shall observe policy and regulatory requirements and implement the measures proposed in this documenting an effort to comply with the provisions of the Regulations.*

#### **4.2.7 Draft Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2008**

The objective of these Regulations is to provide for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution to ensure clean and healthy ambient air. The general prohibitions state that no person shall cause the emission of air pollutants listed under First Schedule (Priority air pollutants) to exceed the ambient air quality levels as required stipulated under the provisions of the Seventh Schedule (Emission limits for controlled and non-controlled facilities) and Second Schedule (Ambient air quality tolerance limits).

*The Proponent shall observe policy and regulatory requirements and implement the mitigation measures proposed in this document in an effort to comply with the provisions of these Regulations on abatement of air pollution.*

#### **4.2.8 The Water Act 2002**

The Act vests the water in the State and gives the provisions for the water management, including irrigation water, pollution, drainage, flood control and abstraction. It is the main legislation governing the use of water especially through water permit system.

*Observation of the requirements of the act shall be observed by the Proponent especially during the construction phase.*

#### **4.2.9 The Lakes and Rivers Act Chapter 409 Laws of Kenya**

This Act provides for protection of river, lakes and associated flora and fauna. The provisions of this Act may be applied in the management of the project.

*The proposed project lies in a water deficit area with seasonal streams being the common mode of drainage. The requirements of this Act shall be observed by the Proponent to ensure protection of such water channels and associated flora and fauna.*

#### **4.2.10 The Public Health Act (Cap. 242)**

The Act Provides for the securing of public health and recognizes the important role of water. It provides for prevention of water pollution by stakeholders, among them Local Authorities (county councils). It states that no person/institution shall cause nuisance or condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to human health.

*The Proponent shall observe policy and regulatory requirements and implement measures to safeguard public health and safety.*

#### **4.2.11 Waste Management Regulations, 2006**

The Waste Management Regulations are meant to streamline the handling, transportation and disposal of various types of waste. The aim of the Waste Management Regulations is to protect human health and the environment. The regulations place emphasis on waste minimization, cleaner production and segregation of waste at source.

*The Proponent shall observe the guidelines as set out in the environmental management plan laid out in this report as well as the recommendation provided for mitigation /minimization /avoidance of adverse impacts arising from the Project activities.*

#### **4.2.12 Physical Planning Act (Cap286)**

The Act provides for the preparation and implementation of physical development plans and for related purposes. It gives provisions for the development of local physical development plan for guiding and coordinating development of infrastructure facilities and services within the area of authority of County, municipal and town council and for specific control of the use and development of land.

*The Proponent shall secure all mandatory approvals and permits as required by the law.*

#### **4.2.13 Occupiers Liability Act (Cap. 34)**

Rules of Common Law regulates the duty which an occupier of premises owes to his visitors in respect of danger and risk due to the state of the premises or to things omitted or attributes an affliction on his/her health to a toxic materials in the premises.

*The Proponent shall endeavour to ensure that the management of health and safety issues is of high priority during the operational phase of the project.*

#### **4.2.14 Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 295)**

This Act provides for the compulsory or otherwise acquisition of land from private ownership for the benefit of the general public. Section 3 states that when the Minister is satisfied on the need for acquisition, notice will be issued through the Kenya Gazette and copies delivered to all the persons affected. Full compensation for any damage resulting from the entry onto land to things such as survey upon necessary authorization will be undertaken in accordance with section 5 of the Act. Likewise where land is acquired compulsorily, full compensation shall be paid promptly to all persons affected in accordance to sections 8 and 10 along the following parameters:

- Area of land acquired,
- The value of the property in the opinion of the Commissioner of land (after valuation),
- Amount of the compensation payable,
- Market value of the property,
- Damages sustained from the severance of the land parcel from the land,
- Damages to other property in the process of acquiring the said land parcel,
- Consequences of changing residence or place of business by the land owners,
- Damages from diminution of profits of the land acquired.

*The Proponent shall adhere to the requirements of the Act in the implementation of land acquisition.*



#### **4.2.15 The Registered Land Act Chapter 300 Laws of Kenya:**

This Act provides for the absolute proprietorship over land (exclusive rights). Such land can be acquired by the state under the Land Acquisition Act in the project area.

*The Proponent shall comply with the provisions of the Act in the acquisition of Registered Land.*

#### **4.2.16 The Land Adjudication Act Chapter 95 Laws of Kenya**

This Act provides for ascertainment of interests prior to land registrations under the Registered Land Act.

*The Proponent has undertaken a survey and commissioned a study which complies with the provisions of the Act. Public consultations have also been undertaken extensively in the affected project area.*

#### **4.2.17 The Standards Act Cap 496**

The Act is meant to promote the standardization of the specification of commodities, and to provide for the standardization of commodities and codes of practice; to establish a Kenya Bureau of Standards, to define its functions and provide for its management and control. Code of practice is interpreted in the Act as a set of rules relating to the methods to be applied or the procedure to be adopted in connection with the construction, installation, testing, sampling, operation or use of any article, apparatus, instrument, device or process.

*The Act contains various specifications touching on electrical products. The Proponent shall ensure that commodities and codes of practice utilized in the project adhere to the provisions of this Act.*

#### **4.2.18 The Antiquities and Monuments Act, 1983 Cap 215**

The Act aim to preserve Kenya's national heritage. Kenya is rich in its antiquities, monuments and cultural and natural sites which are spread all over the country. The National Museums of Kenya is the custodian of the country's cultural heritage, its principal mission being to collect, document, preserve and enhance knowledge, appreciation, management and the use of these resources for the benefit of Kenya and the world. Through the National Museums of Kenya many of these sites are protected by law by having them gazetted under the Act.

*The proponent shall follow due procedures on case of unearthing any antiquity.*

#### **4.2.19 The Civil Aviation Act, Cap 394**

Under this Act, the Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA) has to authorize and approve the height of the mast for the purpose of ensuring the safety of flying aircraft over the proposed project area.

*The Proponent shall comply with the provisions of the Act in seeking authorization from KCAA for the installation of the lattice steel self-supporting towers along the transmission line route.*

#### **4.2.20 The Environmental Management and Co-Ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2006**

The Act states that no person shall not engage in any activity that may have an adverse impact on any ecosystem, lead to the introduction of any exotic species, or lead to unsustainable use of natural resources, without an Environmental Impact Assessment License issued by the Authority under the Act.

*The Proponent has commissioned this environmental assessment study and seeks to obtain an EIA License from the Authority (NEMA) in compliance with the Act; the environmental management plan included in this report provides guidelines for the mitigation of potentially adverse impacts on natural resources.*

#### **4.2.21 Environmental Management and Coordination (Controlled Substances) Regulation, 2007, Legal Notice No. 73**

The Controlled Substances Regulations defines controlled substances and provides guidance on how to handle them. The regulations stipulate that controlled substances must be clearly labelled with among other words, "Controlled Substance-Not ozone friendly" to indicate that the substance or product is harmful to the ozone layer. Advertisement of such substances must carry the words, "Warning: Contains chemical materials or substances that deplete or have the potential to deplete the ozone layer." Persons handling controlled substances are required to apply for a permit from NEMA.

*Proponent will not use controlled substances in the operation of the project. Hazardous materials such as PCB based coolants will not be used in the transformers, capacitors, or other equipment.*

#### **4.2.22 Environmental Management and Coordination, Fossil Fuel Emission Control Regulation 2006**

This Act deals with internal combustion engines, their emission standards, inspections etc.

*The Proponent shall comply with the provisions of this Act. The environmental management plan included in this report provides guidelines on the management of air emissions from the combustion of petroleum products used.*

#### **4.2.23 Environmental Management and Coordination (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores and Sea Shore Management) Regulation, 2009.**

This Act applies to all wetlands in Kenya whether occurring in private or public land. It contains provisions for the utilization of wetland resources in a sustainable manner compatible with the continued presence of wetlands and their hydrological, ecological, social and economic functions and services.

*The Proponent shall comply with the provisions of the Act in protecting wetlands, preventing and controlling pollution and siltation in rivers.*

#### **4.2.29 Penal Code Act (Cap.63)**

The Act states that if any person or institution that voluntarily corrupts or foils water for public springs or reservoirs, rendering it less fit for its ordinary use is guilty of an offence. Section 192 of the same Act says a person who makes or vitiates the atmosphere in any place to make it noxious to health of persons /institution is dwelling or business premises in the neighbourhood or those passing along public way, commit an offence.

*The Proponent shall observe the guidelines as set out in the environmental management and monitoring plan laid out in this report as well as the recommendation provided for mitigation/minimization/ avoidance of adverse impacts arising from the project activities.*

#### **4.2.30 Energy Act, 2006**

The Act prescribes the manner with which licenses shall be obtained for generating, transmitting and distributing electricity. The provisions of this Act apply to every person or body of persons importing, exporting, generating, transmitting, distributing, supplying or using electrical energy; importing, exporting, transporting, refining, storing and selling petroleum or petroleum products; producing, transporting, distributing and supplying of any other form of energy, and to all works or apparatus for any or all of these purposes. The Act establishes an energy commission, which is expected to become the main policy maker and enforcer in the energy sector. This commission among other things shall be responsible for issuing all the different licenses in the energy sector.

### **4.3 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK**

#### **4.3.1 The National Environment Council**

The National Environmental Council (the Council) is responsible for policy formulation and directions for the purposes of the Act. The Council also sets national goals and objectives, and determines policies and priorities for the protection of the environment.

#### **4.3.2 The National Environment Management Authority**

The responsibility of the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) is to exercise general supervision and co-ordination over all matters relating to the environment and to be the principal instrument of government in the implementation of all policies relating to the environment.

#### **4.3.3 The Standards and Enforcement Review Committee**

In addition to NEMA, EMCA 1999 provides for the establishment and enforcement of environmental quality standards to be set by a technical committee of NEMA known as the Standards and Enforcement Review Committee (SERC). A work plan was set up by SERC to include committees to draw up standards; these include the following:

- Water Quality Regulations
- Waste Management Regulations
- Controlled Substances Regulations
- Conservation of Biological Diversity
- Noise Regulations

- [Draft] Air Pollution Regulations

#### **4.3.4 The Provincial and District Environment Committees**

The Provincial and District Environmental Committees also contribute to decentralized environmental management and enable the participation of local communities. These environmental committees consist of the following:

- Representatives from all the ministries;
- Representatives from local authorities within the province/district;
- Two representatives from NGOs involved in environmental management in the Province/district;
- A representative of each regional development authority in the province/district.

#### **4.3.5 The Public Complaints Committee**

The Act (EMCA) has also established a Public Complaints Committee, which provides the administrative mechanism for addressing environmental harm. The Committee has the mandate to investigate complaints relating to environmental damage and degradation. Its members include representatives from the Law Society of Kenya, NGOs and the business community.

### **4.4 INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES**

Kenya has ratified or acceded to numerous International treaties and conventions, as described below:

- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer: Inter-governmental negotiations for an international agreement to phase out ozone depleting substances concluded in March 1985 with the adoption of this Convention to encourage Inter-governmental co-operation on research, systematic observation of the ozone layer, monitoring of CFC production and the exchange of Information.
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer: Adopted in September 1987 and intended to allow the revision of phase out schedules on the basis of periodic scientific and technological assessments, the Protocol was adjusted to accelerate the phase out schedules and has since been amended to

Introduce other kinds of control measures and to add new controlled substances to the list.

- The Basel Convention: Sets an ultimate objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system.
- Kyoto Protocol: Drawn up in 1997, pursuant to the objectives of the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change, in which the developed nations agreed to limit their greenhouse gas emissions, relative to the levels emitted in 1990.

This EIA is also based on internationally respected procedures recommended by the World Bank, covering environmental guidelines. Reference has been made to the Environmental Assessment Operational Policy (OP) 4.01, and Environmental Assessment Source Book Volume II, which provides the relevant sectoral guidelines as discussed below.

#### **4.5 WORLD BANK'S SAFEGUARD POLICIES**

The objective of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard 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. Safeguard policies have often provided a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, and have been an important instrument for building ownership among local populations. (World Bank, 1999-2006)

##### **4.5.1 World Bank Safeguard Policy 4.01-Environmental Assessment**

The environmental assessment process provides insights to ascertain the applicability of other WB safeguard policies to specific projects. This is especially the case for the policies on natural habitats, pest management, and physical cultural resources that are typically considered within the EA process. The policy describes an environmental assessment (EA) process for the proposed project. The breadth, depth, and type of analysis of the EA process depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. The policy favours preventive measures over mitigatory or compensatory measures, whenever feasible.

The operational principles of the policy require the environmental assessment process to undertake the following

- Evaluate adequacy of existing legal and institution framework including applicable international environmental agreements. This policy aims to ensure that projects contravening the agreements are not financed.
- Stakeholder consultation before and during project implementation
- Engage service of independent experts to undertake the environmental assessment
- Provide measures to link the environmental process and findings with studies of economics, financial, institutional, social and technical analysis of the proposed project.
- Develop programmes for strengthening of institutional capacity in environmental management

The requirements of the policy are similar to those of EMCA which aims to ensure sustainable project implementation. Most of the requirements of this safeguard policy have been responded to in this report by evaluating the impact of the project, its alternatives, existing legislative framework and public consultation.

#### **4.5.2 Bank Safeguard Policy 4.04-Natural Habitats**

This safeguard policy requires that the study use precautionary approach to natural resources management to ensure environmental sustainability. The policy requires conservation of critical habitat during project development. To ensure conservation and project sustainability the policy requires that:

- Project alternative be sought when working in fragile environment areas;
- Key stakeholders be engaged in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation including mitigation planning.

The requirements of this policy were observed as much as possible during the EIA study. The consulting team engaged several stakeholders during project impact evaluation and those consulted included the NEMA, WRMA, and KFS among others. This policy, however, will not be triggered by the proposed project as the project area has no protected forest and wildlife conservation areas.

#### **4.5.3 Bank Safeguard Policy 4.09-Pest Management**

This policy promotes the use of ecologically based biological or environmental pest management practices. The policy requires that procured pesticides should meet the WHO recommendations and not be among those on the restricted list of formulated products found in the WHO Classes IA and IB or Class II. This policy is not triggered since routine maintenance of project site will not involve the use of pesticides or

agrochemical materials to control vegetation growth. In practice clearance of vegetation growth along way leave is done using mechanical methods especially slashing of grass.

#### **4.5.4 Bank Safeguard Policy 4.12-Involuntary Resettlement**

Resettlement due to infrastructure development is not a new phenomenon in Kenya but the government has no Policy Document or Act that aims at ensuring that persons who suffer displacement and resettlement arising from such development activities can be compensated adequately for their losses at replacement costs. The proponent plans to implement the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 which has been designed to mitigate against impoverishment risks associated with Involuntary Resettlement and the restoration or improvement of income-earning capacity of the Project Affected People (PAP).

#### **4.5.5 Bank Safeguard Policy 4.20-Indigenous People**

This policy requires project to be designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness and so that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits and do not suffer adverse effects during the development process. This policy is not triggered as the proposed project area is not occupied by IP who identifies with the areas.

#### **4.5.6 World Bank Safeguard Policy BP 17.50- Public Disclosure**

This BP encourages Public Disclosure (PD) or Involvement as a means of improving the planning and implementation process of projects. This procedure gives governmental agencies responsibility of monitoring and managing the environmental and social impacts of development projects particularly those impacting on natural resources and local communities. The policy provides information that ensures that effective PD is carried out by project proponents and their representatives. The BP requires that Public Involvement should be integrated with resettlement, compensation and indigenous peoples' studies. Monitoring and grievances address mechanism should also be incorporated in the project plan.

The proposed project incorporated public participation and stakeholders' consultation as part of the E&SIA studies in order to collect the views of the local communities and their leaders for incorporation in the project mitigation plan. The consultation was successful and the community members gave a number of views that have been considered in the mitigation plan.



## CHAPTER 4: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

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### 5.1 Approach to Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder consultation was undertaken among people living in the environs the proposed transmission line corridor and area of influence as an integral part of the ESIA study. The aim was to ensure that all stakeholder interests were identified and incorporated in project development, implementation and operation. These meetings enabled interested and affected parties to contribute their concerns (views and opinions on the proposed project) which might have been overlooked during the scoping exercise. Findings of stakeholder analysis were very important in predicting impacts and development of EMP. Public consultations for the proposed project followed several steps as described below.

### 5.2 Identification of stakeholders

The proposed substation typically involves land acquisition for construction of permanent structures and/or infrastructure including transformers, towers, busbars, among other infrastructure. Of necessity, land for the location of these permanent structures must be acquired. This process has already been concluded, consequently no human relocations are anticipated from the proposed project as the land is devoid of any human settlements.

This study also identified a second category of stakeholders comprised of GoK officers in charge of diverse sectors, which are likely to be impacted by the project. This category was also consulted as key informants on sectoral policy and to advise the ESIA study on mitigation measures to be put in place so as to minimize adverse impacts in respective sectors. This category also included local policy makers and opinion leaders, local administration, local authorities and civic leaders.

### 5.3: Modalities for stakeholder consultation

Each category of stakeholders called for a different approach to consultation.

#### 5.3.1: Consultation with Project Affected People

Inventory of PAPs was based on administration of a questionnaire specifically designed for this purpose. The tool was administered on randomly sampled households within the vicinity of the proposed site likely to be affected by the project for purposes of

capturing their views, opinions and concerns regarding the proposed project. Questionnaires duly filled in by various stakeholders have been annexed to this report.

### **5.3.2: Consultations with Secondary Stakeholders**

Under this category, a cross section of stakeholders were met and these included; civil servants, local government officials and the local residents. Consultations took place in respective offices and in the field where possible. For this category of stakeholders, a semi-structured questionnaire providing for the institution, name and designation of officer consulted, issues raised and signed feedback was used to guide the discussions. Discussions started with the consultant team explaining the project to the target officer. Thereafter, the respective officers (s) were asked to identify their environmental concerns on the same. After discussion, the officers were requested to fill and sign the form administered by the ESIA team in a system that was deemed useful and as a strategy to cut down on paperwork while capturing and documenting for future reference-the signed comments of target informants. A sample of filled key informant questionnaires are attached to this report as appendix IV.

### **5.4.3: Indirect consultations**

Numerous individuals and institutions primarily play diverse roles in the formulation and design of the power transmission lines and associated infrastructure such as sub stations. Although it was not possible to make direct contacts with them, the same was achieved through study and review of outputs left behind in form of reports. Thus, considerable time input was devoted to review of project documents towards preparation of this ESIA report.

### **5.5: Total stakeholders consulted**

Table 5.1 provides a breakdown of the stakeholders consulted. The ESIA Team conducted formal (through questionnaires) and informal (through oral interviews) interviews of selected key informants in the project area. Similarly, another set of questionnaires were administered to community members at household level as part of stakeholder consultation culminating to a *Baraza* held within the environs of the proposed project on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2010 with 27 community members in attendance (plates 5.3 & 5.4). Minutes of the *Baraza* are attached to this report as appendix II.

**Plate 5.1: ESIA team conducting household interviews**



**Plate 5.2: ESIA team conducting household interviews**



**Plate 5.3: Baraza in progress at AIC Naresho Church**



**Plate 5.4: Baraza in progress at AIC Naresho Church**



**Table 5. 1: Summary of stakeholders consulted**

Category of stakeholder	Office (r) consulted	Number consulted	Station
Provincial Administration	District Commissioner	1	Kajiado District, Kajiado
	District Officer	1	Isinya Division, Isinya
	Chief	1	Isinya Location, Isinya
	Assistant Chief	1	Ormerrui sub location
Kenya Forest Service	Zonal Manager, Kajiado (covering Kajiado, Ngong, Oloitoktok and Namanga)	1	Kajiado
Kenya Wildlife Service	District Warden	1	Kajiado
Ministry of Public Health and sanitation	District Public Health Officer	1	Kajiado
Ministry of Labour	Provincial Occupational Health and Safety Officer	1	Nakuru
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Regional Manager Rift Valley Water Resources Management Authority	1	Nakuru
	Deputy District Water Officer	1	Kajiado
Ministry of Local Government	Physical Planner, County Council of Olkejuado	1	Kajiado
National Environment Management Authority	Provincial Head of EIA	1	Nakuru
	Provincial Head of Environmental Audits and Licensing	1	Nakuru
	District Environment Officer	1	Kajiado
Ministry of Planning and Vision 2030	District Development Officer	1	Kajiado
Ministry of Livestock development	District livestock Extension Officer	1	Kajiado
	District Veterinary Officer	1	Kajiado
Ministry of Agriculture	Agricultural Assistant Officer	1	Kajiado North District, Isinya
	Horticultural Officer, Horticultural Crops Development Authority	1	Kajiado
Ministry of Lands	District Physical Planning Officer	1	Kajiado
Potentially Affected Persons	Household respondents	28	Isinya location
Potentially Affected Persons	<i>Baraza</i>	27	Isinya Location
<b>Total stakeholders consulted</b>		<b>77</b>	

In total, 77 persons were consulted for this study as indicated in table 5.1.

## 5.6: Outcome of the Stakeholder consultations

### 5.6.1: General outcomes

Advantages of the project were identified by diverse stakeholders as follows:

- i) Project is a manifestation of government commitment to development in the project area
- ii) The project would result in general enhancement of the living standards of the residents
- iii) Electricity will be available for rural supply
- iv) Improved health and education standards.
- v) Rise of both direct and indirect skilled and non-skilled employment opportunities in the area.
- vi) Transformation of Isinya into a modern market centre.
- vii) Access to cheap and reliable power.
- viii) Increased security in the area, due to availability of reliable power supply.
- ix) Introduction of small-scale businesses that depend on power availability, for instance, milling machines, boreholes drilling, mobile charging, *juakali* industries among others.
- x) Electricity supply to hospitals and dispensaries in the project area would enhance delivery of services such as laboratory, surgical, immunization, among others.

Disadvantages of the project were identified as follows:-

- i) Presence of the substation may expose people to accidents and health hazards
- ii) Air and noise pollution during construction.
- iii) Oil spillage during construction.
- iv) Potential for wild fire that may emanate from the sub station
- v) Loss of grazing ground (fodder) for livestock
- vi) Loss of wildlife habitats and calving grounds for wildebeests and zebras
- vii) Fencing may interfere with wildlife migratory routes
- viii) Fear of substation infrastructure interfering with communication
- ix) Increase in social vices due to influx of population in the project area as a result of emergence of new industries as well as general development in the area
- x) Possibility of occurrence of accidents on the site during construction.

## **5.6.2: Specific views and concerns**

### **Way Leave Acquisition**

Some stakeholders, particularly the community, expressed the need for clear mechanisms for way leave acquisition, compensation or resettlement (as may be applicable). The ESIA team clarified that as the project in question was a substation, relocation and resettlement were not to occur. Furthermore, the neighbouring residents were relatively far from the proposed site.

### **Questions of power supply along routes of traverse:**

Stakeholders (government and community) enquired on the possibility of communities in the project area to tap power supply from the 400/220kV substation. This was seen as an incentive to win support for the project.

The ESIA team noted that through the project, electricity will be brought to accessible distance in the project area. Once this happens, KPLC and REA will step in (as defined by their mandate) to distribute power appropriately.

### **Potential impact on development in the community**

The KWS stakeholder observed that the organisation was intending to develop the project area as a community wildlife conservation area. The Lead Agency (KWS) noted that power (to be used for conservancy operations) would be available through the proposed project. The KWS invited the proponent to a joint project/community management committee for the Isinya ecosystem.

### **Impact of vegetation removal on breeding and nesting patterns of fauna and avifauna**

It was observed that within the project area, just like other areas with varied ecological characteristics, birds mainly use trees for nesting and breeding in which case, removal of the latter for purposes substation construction has potential to affect nesting and breeding. Similarly, there was concern that the substation development activities would interfere with breeding grounds particularly for zebras and wildebeests.

In mitigation of this concern, the ESIA team noted that the proposed substation would sit on approximately two acres of land. Subsequently, they would advise the proponent to only fence the area under the occupation of the proposed substation.

### **Employment opportunities**

The community expressed fear that local youths may be sidelined in securing employment opportunities especially during the construction phase of the proposed

project. “The contractor may come with their own staff and deny our youths job opportunities”, the community asserted.

The ESIA team emphasised that locals will be given first priority in employment especially casual employment. As this may lead to unwarranted hostilities, the contractor will be advised to contract locals in the project area.

### **Occupational health and safety**

Some stakeholders especially the community were concerned about the possibility of occurrence of accidents such as electrocution and machine/vehicle misses during the construction and operation phase of the proposed project. Moreover, particulate matter may potentially impact on health of workers and neighbours during the construction phase of the project.

In view of occupational health and safety concerns, the proponent should ensure health, safety and welfare of workers to prevent accidents in the course of employment. Additionally, regular sprinkling and provision of PPEs would mitigate against the impacts of dust and to minimize exposure to a variety of hazards respectively.

### **5.7: Overall picture from the stakeholder consultations**

The overall picture emergent from the stakeholder consultations is that the project is seen as being strategic to stabilising rural power supply which is crucial to sustained economic growth. In order to sustain this overwhelming public support, project development should proceed simultaneously with resolution of stakeholder concerns.

## CHAPTER 6: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED 400/220 kV ISINYA SUBSTATION PROJECT

### 6.1 Introduction

A summary of the main potential impacts of the proposed project based on stakeholders' views (annex III & IV), JBIC Environmental Checklist 15: Power Transmission and Distribution Lines (1) (annex VI), World Bank ESIA Checklist (annex VI), and consultant previous experience in undertaking ESIA is listed in Table 6.1 below.

**Table 6.1: Summary of Potential Impacts**

Environmental & Social Impact	Positive/ Negative	Direct/ Indirect	Temporary/ Permanent	Major/ Minor	Occurrence		
					Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Electricity supply	Positive	Direct	Permanent	Major	x	√	x
Employment opportunities	Positive	Direct	Permanent/ Temporary	Major	√	√	√
Gains in the Local and national economy	Positive	Direct	Permanent	Major	√	√	x
Informal sectors benefits	Positive	Direct	Permanent	Major	√	√	x
Development of other sectors such as health, education, construction, industries etc	Positive	Direct	Permanent	Major	x	√	x
Security	Positive	Direct	Permanent	Major	√	√	x
Noise pollution & increased vibration	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Major	√	x	√
Generation of exhaust emissions	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Minor	√	√	√
Dust emissions	Negative	Direct	Temporary	Minor	√	x	√
Solid and liquid waste generation	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Major	√	√	√
Oil spills hazards	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Minor	√	√	√
Destruction of existing vegetation and habitats	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Minor	√	x	x
Disturbance of existing wildlife (fauna) species	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Minor	√	√	√



Environmental & Social Impact	Positive/Negative	Direct/Indirect	Temporary/Permanent	Major/Minor	Occurrence		
					Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Avifauna Mortality	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Minor	x	√	x
Increased demand for material consumption	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Major	√	√	x
Impacts on workers' and community health and safety	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Major	√	√	√
Soil erosion	Negative	Direct	Temporary	Minor	√	x	x
Fire outbreaks	Negative	Direct	Temporary	Major	√	√	x
Visual impacts	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Minor	√	x	x
Incidences of electrocution	Negative	Direct	Temporary	Major	x	√	x
Perceived dangers of electrostatic and magnetic force	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Minor	x	√	x
Increase in social vices	Negative	Direct	Permanent/Temporary	Minor	√	√	x
Land take - loss of use	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Minor	√	x	x

## 6.2 Positive Impacts

The positive impacts associated with the proposed 400/220 kV substation include;

### 6.2.1 Reliable and Secure Electricity Power Supply

The project will enhance the reliability and security of electricity supply in the region in addition to increasing the region's power supply. This will help meet the increasing demand for power supply and minimize the frequency of power outages.

### 6.2.2 Employment Opportunities

The construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed substation will create employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled personnel. The proponent has committed to ensure that priority is given to the local community.

### 6.2.3 Gains in the Local and National Economy

Expected gains in the local and national economy from the construction and operation of the proposed project will be in the form of consumption of locally available materials including: timber, glass, metal, and cement among other construction materials; taxes levied from employees; and income from business associated with the project.

#### **6.2.4 Informal Sector Benefits**

The project will require supply of large quantities of building materials most of which will be sourced locally. It will also spur the growth of small business enterprises including kiosks to serve construction workers and employees, barbershops, posho mills, cell phone charging, photocopying shops among others.

#### **6.2.5 Development of Other Sectors**

Increase in reliability and security of power supply in the region will enhance efficiency and productivity of other sectors including health, education, water supply, agriculture and livestock production, industry, etc.

#### **6.2.6 Security**

With increased lighting in the area and presence of guards on the project site the security of the area will be enhanced.

### **6.3 Negative Impacts**

The following negative impacts are also associated with the proposed substation

#### **6.3.1 Noise Pollution**

The construction and decommissioning works of the substation will most likely be noisy due to the moving machines (mixers, tippers, drilling etc) and incoming vehicles to deliver construction materials to site or take away debris.

#### **6.3.2 Generation of Exhaust Emissions**

Exhaust emissions are likely to be generated by the motored equipment during the construction and decommissioning phase of the proposed substation. Motor vehicles that will be used to ferry construction materials, take away debris during decommissioning phase or those used for general operation activities (operation phase) will also have impacts on air quality

#### **6.3.3 Dust Emissions**

Dust emission is likely to occur during the site clearance, excavation and spreading of the topsoil during construction. They are also likely to occur during the

decommissioning phase. Motor vehicles accessing the site may also lead to dust emissions.

### **6.3.4 Solid and Liquid Waste Generation**

It is expected that solid waste will be generated in all phases of the project. The generated waste will include; drums, paper, plastic, cables, metal, transformers, capacitors, drywall, wood, glass, paints, adhesives, sealants, fasteners, wastewater, etc

### **6.3.5 Oil Spill Hazards**

Motorized machinery on the proposed site may be containing moving parts which will require continuous oiling to minimise the usual corrosion or wear and tear. There is also a potential for oil spills and accidents during oil transportation, storage and operations of the transformers and batteries.

### **6.3.6 Destruction of Existing Vegetation and Habitats**

The proposed site is designated agricultural and presently serves as pasture lands for both farm animals and wildlife. Existing vegetation is predominantly grass and the short *Acacia tortilis*, but also present were *Parkinsonia aculeata*, *Grewia tembensis* and *Commiphora africana*. Construction of the substation will result in clearing of some of these existing vegetation and habitats on the portion where the substation will sit. This will not be more than 3 acres of the 100 piece of land owned by the proponent.

### **6.3.7 Disturbance of Wildlife (fauna) Species**

During the site assessment, a number of wildlife species were observed. These included Impalas, Zebras, Gazelle, Ostrich, and Cape hares. The team was also informed that Hyenas, Wild dogs, Cheetahs, Leopards, and giraffes are also found in the area. Construction of the substation will interfere with these wildlife species and may close migration corridors of the wildlife species.

### **6.3.8 Avifauna Mortalities**

Site assessment revealed presence of various species of avifauna. Avifauna mortalities associated with similar projects have previously been reported.

### **6.3.9 Increased Demand for Material Consumption**

During the life of the project water, energy and construction materials will be used. This will have an impact on the availability of these materials.

### **6.3.10 Impacts on Workers' and Community Health and Safety**

Workers in the substation may be exposed to various risks and hazards including slips and trips, falls, flammable and explosive substance, electrical shocks, dust, noise and vibrations, poor hygiene, fire, bruises and cuts, etc

### **6.3.11 Soil Erosion**

There are possibilities of soil erosion occurring during the construction of the substation especially during rainy and windy seasons.

### **6.3.12 Fire Outbreaks**

The area where the substation will be constructed is a grassland and prone to wild fires during the dry seasons. Fire due to electrical faults and flammable substance in the substation is a possible effect of the proposed project. Fires started outside the substation may also spread into the substation.

### **6.3.13 Visual and Aesthetic Impacts**

The physical presence and profile of the proposed project will alter the visual and aesthetic effects of the surrounding area.

### **6.3.14 Incidences of Electrocutation**

Since the proposed project will be dealing with electricity, workers and other people who gain access to the substation risk being electrocuted or receiving electric shocks.

### **6.3.15 Perceived Danger of Electrostatic and Magnetic force**

Electric substations are considered a source of power frequency, electric and magnetic fields, which may have a perceived health effect. The strength of both electric and magnetic fields is a function of the voltage and the lateral distance from the substation to the receptor. Many studies published during the last decade on occupational exposure to Electro-Magnetic Fields (EMF) have exhibited a number of inconsistencies and no clear, convincing evidence exists to show that residential exposures to electric and

magnetic fields are a threat to human health. However, the EMF decrease very rapidly with distance from source and there should be no potential health risks for people living outside of 60 m from the substation.

### **6.3.16 Increase in Social Vices**

With an increase in the population of the area boosted by the project employees the social set up of the area will be affected. This change may be in the form of loose morality, an increase in school drop-out due to cheap labour, Child labour, and Increased incidences of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.

### **6.3.17 Land take - Loss of Use**

The project site is currently agricultural but will change to substation. Relocation will not be necessary as the land is currently owned by KPLC. However, on the location where the substation will be sited, local communities, predominantly Maasai pastoralists, and wildlife (fauna) may lose grazing land.

## **6.4 Proposed Mitigation Measures**

The following are proposed mitigation measures to avoid, offset or minimize the identified negative impacts.

### **6.4.1 Noise Pollution**

Ensure that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles and noisy construction activities (e.g. excavation, blasting) are kept at a minimum for the safety, health and protection of workers within the vicinity of site and nearby communities. The contractor will adhere to the EMCA Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control Regulation, 2009 and will be required to implement noise control measures amongst exposed work force and community. This will include provision of hearing protective devices such as ear plugs and ear muffs; avoiding construction or demolition activities during the night, education and awareness programmes and creation of a buffer to propagate against noise pollution among other noise control measures.

### **6.4.2 Generation of Exhaust Emissions**

To mitigate against exhaust emissions, the proponent is advised to sensitise truck drivers and machine operators to switch off engines when not in use; regularly service engines and machine parts to increase their efficiency and reduce generation of exhaust emission; and where feasible use alternative non-fuel construction equipment.

### **6.4.3 Dust Emissions**

The proponent will endeavour to minimize the effect of dust on the surrounding environment resulting from site clearance, excavation, spreading of the topsoil, demolition works and temporary access roads to ensure protection of health and safety of workers and communities. Control measures will include, use of PPE; regular sprinkling of water on dusty areas and temporary access roads; and observing set speed limits among other measures.

### **6.4.4 Solid and Liquid Waste Generation**

To avoid waste generation or to minimize the amount of waste generated, the following measures are recommended; use of an integrated solid waste management system i.e. the 3 R's: Reduction at source, Reuse and Recycle; accurately estimate the dimensions and quantities of materials required; use of durable, long-lasting materials that will not need to be replaced as often, thereby reducing the amount of construction waste generated over time; providing facilities for proper handling and storage of construction materials to reduce the amount of waste caused by damage; use of building materials that have minimal or no packaging to avoid the generation of excessive packaging waste; providing waste collection bins at designated points on site; disposing waste more responsibly by contracting a registered waste handler who will dispose the waste at designated sites or landfills only and in accordance with the existing laws. In addition all drainage and effluent from storage areas, workshops and camp sites shall be captured and treated before being discharged into the drainage system in line with applicable government water pollution control regulations; construction waste shall not be left in stockpiles along the road, but removed and reused or disposed of on a regular basis; and proper procedures for the management of human waste will be put in place in order to prevent outbreak of diseases; place in strategic places signs against littering and dumping of wastes; audits waste generation and develop Waste Reduction Action Plans (WRAP).

### **6.4.5 Oil Spill Hazards**

The proponent will endeavour to prevent petroleum products used in the substation which include bitumen, oils, lubricants and gasoline from contaminating soils and water resources (ground and surface water). To accomplish this, the proponent will; install oil trapping equipment in areas where there is a likelihood of oil spillage; collect the used

oils and re-use, re-sell, or dispose of appropriately using expertise from licenced waste handlers; prepare a written substation response plan and display it on strategic areas and train workers on specific procedures to be followed in the event of a spill; immediately institute clean up measures in case of an oil spill; design the substation to have spill prevention and detection systems to protect the environment especially where the transformers will be located; design appropriate protection devices against accidental discharge of transformer oil substances; route drains through an oil/water separator; ensure regular inspection and maintenance of the transformers to minimize spillage; ensure that all waste oils from maintenance of transformers and other associated equipment should be segregated and disposed properly by a reputable/registered waste handler in accordance with the waste disposal plan.

#### **6.4.6 Destruction of Existing Vegetation and Habitats**

To minimize destruction of existing vegetation and habitats, the proponent will; avoid unnecessary vegetation clearing; ensure proper demarcation and delineation of the project area to be affected by construction works; specify locations for trailers and equipment, and areas of the site which should be kept free of traffic, equipment, and storage; with assistance from community, KWS and KFS, initiate a tree planting exercise on the un-used 100 acre piece of land; design and implement an appropriate landscaping programme for the substation site; and support community initiatives in tree planting.

#### **6.4.7 Disturbance of Wildlife (fauna) Species**

To avoid or minimise disturbance of existing wildlife (fauna species), the proponent will; only fence the section of land where the substation sits i.e. not more than 3 acres of the 100 acre piece of land to avoid closing wildlife migration corridors; in conjunction with KWS, KFS and community, plant native tree species on land not occupied by the substation or the transmission line; construct water pans in strategic areas to serve as wildlife water drinking points; join and actively participate in KWS initiated 'Community Wildlife Conservation Programme'; with the assistance of KWS develop a code of conduct for all workers in the substation to deter them from engaging in acts (e.g. poaching) that may disturb the existing wildlife; conduct education and awareness campaigns for workers on avoidance of wildlife – human conflicts.

#### **6.4.8 Avifauna Mortalities**

To minimize bird collisions leading to their mortality, the proponent will undertake wire marking to alert birds to the presence of power lines, allowing them time to avoid collision and will build raptor platforms for bird roosting and nesting

#### **6.4.9 Increased Demand for Material Consumption**

To ensure minimal demand for material consumption, the proponent will; harness rainwater and storm-water whenever possible for use in dust prevention and gardening; promote recycling and reuse of water as much as possible; promptly detect and repair water pipe and tank leaks; sensitise construction workers to conserve water by avoiding unnecessary use; ensure taps are not running when not in use; switch off electrical equipment, appliances and lights when not being used; install occupation sensing lighting at various locations such as storage areas which are not in use all the time; install energy saving fluorescent tubes at all lighting points within the substation instead of bulbs which consume higher electric energy; monitor energy use during the operation of the project and set targets for efficient energy use; sensitise the substation workers to be energy efficient; ensure accurate budgeting and estimation of actual construction material requirements to ensure that the least amount of material necessary is ordered; ensure that damage or loss of materials at the construction site is kept to a minimum through proper storage and use; encourage material recycling.

#### **6.4.10 Impacts on Workers' and Community Health and Safety**

The proponent will implement all necessary measures to ensure health and safety of the substation workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed substation as stipulated in the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007

#### **6.4.11 Soil Erosion**

To reduce soil erosion, the proponent will; apply soil erosion control measures such as levelling of the project site to reduce run-off velocity and increase infiltration of storm water into the soil; ensure that construction vehicles are restricted to use existing graded roads; ensure that any compacted areas are ripped to reduce run-off; develop and implement 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 structure will be designed.

#### **6.4.12 Fire Outbreaks**

To mitigate against fire outbreaks, the proponent will; ensure compliance with fire safety regulations and install all necessary fire safety equipment; conduct regular trainings and fire drills to employees; conduct periodic maintenance to ensure that, there are;- no overloaded electrical systems; no incorrectly installed wiring; no live naked wires; and fuel store areas are continuously monitored; create fire breaks (ploughed strips) on strategic areas of the 100 acre piece of land to prevent fire spreading to other pasture lands or from pasture lands to the substation; build capacity for community on fire related issues including fighting and vigilance

#### **6.4.13 Visual and Aesthetic Impacts**

To reduce impacts on visual and aesthetic values of the area, the project proponent will; undertake extensive public consultation during the planning of the substation; design structures at the site in such a way as to improve the beauty of the surroundings; restore site area through backfilling, landscaping and planting of trees, shrubs and grass on the open spaces to re-introduce visual barriers; design and implement an appropriate landscaping programme.

#### **6.4.14 Incidences of Electrocutation**

To reduce incidences of electrocution, the proponent will; put in place a maintenance system to ensure physical integrity of substation equipment is maintained; deactivate and properly ground live wires before repair works are performed; ensure that live wire works is conducted by trained personnel; ensure that access to the substation should only be by authorization and trained personnel; erect a perimeter fence to deny unauthorized people access the substation; place warning signs on strategic places; conduct periodic awareness and sensitization campaigns for the neighbouring communities.

#### **6.4.15 Perceived Danger of Electrostatic and Magnetic force**

The proponent will conduct education and awareness campaigns to dispel fear among community on the effects of electrostatic and magnetic forces

#### **6.4.16 Increase in Social Vices**

To minimize project effects on local social set up, the proponent will; conduct periodic sensitization forums for employees on ethics, morals, general good behaviour and the need for the project to co-exist with the neighbours; offer guidance and counselling on HIV/AIDS and other STDs to employees; provide condoms to employees; and ensure enforcement of KETRACO's policy on sexual harassment and abuse of office.

#### **6.4.17 Land take - Loss of Use**

To allow animal grazing (farm and wildlife), the proponent will only fence the section of the land where the substation sits leaving the rest of the 100 acre piece of land unfenced.

## CHAPTER 7: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

*Table 7.1: Environmental Management Plan during the construction phase of the proposed 400/220 kV substation at Isinya*

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
<b>1. Minimization of Noise and Vibration</b>				
<b>Noise and vibration</b>	1. Sensitise construction vehicle drivers and machinery operators to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used.	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	0
	2. Sensitise construction drivers to avoid running of vehicle engines or hooting	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	0
	3. Regular servicing of engines and machine parts to reduce noise generation	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	0
	4. Ensure that all generators and heavy duty equipment are insulated or placed in enclosures (containers) to minimize ambient noise levels.	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	Design cost
	5. Trees to be planted around the site to provide some buffer against noise propagation	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	10,000

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	6. The noisy construction works will entirely be planned to be during day time when most of the neighbours will be at work.	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	0
	7. Provide necessary PPE to workers who may be exposed to high levels of noise and ensure proper and constant use	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	Ear plugs and ear muff @500 each
	8. All construction equipment and machinery to be used must be tested to verify if they are compliant with Kenya and the internationally acceptable standards of noise.	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	
<b>2. Abate Air Pollution</b>				
<b>Dust emission</b>	1. Ensure strict enforcement of on-site speed limit regulations	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	0
	2. Avoid excavation works in extremely dry weather			0
	3. Sprinkle water on graded access routes when necessary to reduce dust generation by construction and vehicles			10,000
	4. Stockpiles of earth should be enclosed / covered / watered during dry or windy conditions to reduce dust emissions			0

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	5. PPE to be provided to employees and ensure proper and constant use			Dust coats and dust masks@3000 per employee
Exhaust emission	1. Sensitise truck drivers and machine operators to switch off engines when not in use			0
	2. Regular servicing of engines and machine parts to reduce exhaust emission generation			0
	3. Alternative non-fuel construction equipment shall be used where feasible			0
<b>3. Minimize solid and liquid waste generation and ensure efficient waste management during construction</b>				
Increased solid waste generation	1. Use of an integrated solid waste management system i.e. the 3 R's: 1. Reduction at source 2. Reuse 3. Recycle	KETRACO and Contractor	Entire construction period	0
	2. Accurate estimation of the dimensions and quantities of materials required.			0
	3. Use of durable, long-lasting materials that will not need to be replaced as often, thereby reducing the amount of construction waste generated over time			0

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	4. Provide facilities for proper handling and storage of construction materials to reduce the amount of waste caused by damage			Design cost
	5. Use building materials that have minimal or no packaging to avoid the generation of excessive packaging waste			0
	6. Reuse packaging materials such as cartons, cement bags, empty metal and plastic containers to reduce waste at site			0
	7. Waste collection bins to be provided at designated points on site			10,000
	8. Dispose waste more responsibly by contracting a registered waste handler who will dispose the waste at designated sites or landfills only and in accordance with the existing laws.			10,000/month
Generation of wastewater	1. Provide means for handling sewage generated at the construction site	KETRACO and Contractor	One-off	30,000
	2. Conduct regular checks for sewage pipe blockages or damages since such vices can lead to release of the effluent into the land and water bodies		Entire construction period	0
	3. Monitor effluent quality regularly to ensure that the stipulated discharge rules and standards are not violated			6,000 - quarterly

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
<b>4. Minimize Oil Spills</b>				
<b>Oil spills Hazards</b>	1. Install oil trapping equipment in areas where there is a likelihood of oil spillage e.g. during maintenance of vehicles.	KETRACO and Contractor	Continuous	0
	2. In case of an oil spill, immediate clean up measures will be instituted			
	3. Storage and liquid impoundment areas for fuels, raw and in-process material solvents, wastes and finished products should be designed with secondary containment to prevent spills and the contamination of soil, ground and surface water		One-off	10,000
	4. A written substation response plan should be prepared and retained on the site and the workers should be trained to follow specific procedures in the event of a spill.		One-off	0
	5. Collected used oils should be re-used, disposed of appropriately by licenced waste handlers, or be sold for reuse to licensed firms		Continuous	5,000 per month
<b>5. Minimize vegetation disturbance at and or around construction site</b>				
<b>Destruction of existing</b>	1. Avoid unnecessary vegetation clearing	KETRACO and	Continuous	0

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
vegetation and habitat	2. Ensure proper demarcation and delineation of the project area to be affected by construction works. Of the 100 acres not more than 3 acres should be affected	Contractor		0
	3. Specify locations for trailers and equipment, and areas of the site which should be kept free of traffic, equipment, and storage.			0
	3. Designate access routes and parking within the site.			0
	4. With Assistant from community, KWS and KFS, initiate a tree planting exercise on the un-used 100 acre piece of land		Entire construction period	50,000
	5. Design and implement an appropriate landscaping programme for the substation site.			20,000
	6. Support community initiatives in tree planting	KETRACO and community	Entire project period	20,000
<b>6. Minimize disturbance of existing wildlife species</b>				
	1. Fencing should only be done on the section of land where the substation sits i.e. not more than 3 acres of the 100 acre piece of land to avoid closing wildlife migration corridors	KETRACO, Consultant, KWS, KFS, Community	One - off	0



Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	2. In conjunction with KWS, KFS and community, plant native tree species on land not occupied by the substation or the transmission line		Continuous	30,000
	3. Construct water pans in strategic areas to serve as wildlife water drinking points			5,000 per unit
	4. Join and actively participate in KWS initiated 'Community Wildlife Conservation Programme'			50,000
	5. With the assistance of KWS develop a code of conduct for all workers in the substation to deter them from engaging in acts (e.g. poaching) that may disturb the existing wildlife		0	
	6. Conduct education and awareness campaigns for workers on avoidance of wildlife - human conflicts		20,000	
<b>7. Reduce demand for material consumption and ensure efficiency in material consumption</b>				
<b>Increased Water Demand</b>	1. Harness rainwater and storm-water whenever possible for use in dust prevention, gardening and other site specific uses	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	5,000
	2. Install water conserving taps that turn-off automatically when water is not being used			40% more than price of ordinary taps

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	3. Promote recycling and reuse of water as much as possible			0
	4. Promptly detect and repair water pipe and tank leaks			1,000 per month
	5. Sensitise construction workers to conserve water by avoiding unnecessary use.			0
	6. Ensure taps are not running when not in use			0
Increased energy consumption	1. Ensure electrical equipment, appliances and lights are switched off when not being used	KETRACO and Contractor	Entire construction period	0
	2. Install energy saving bulbs/tubes at all lighting points instead of incandescent bulbs which consume higher electric energy			5,000
	3. Plan well for transportation of materials to ensure that fossil fuels (diesel, transformer oil, petrol) are not consumed in excessive amounts			0
	4. Monitor energy use during construction and set targets for reduction of energy use.			0

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
Demand of Raw material	1. Ensure accurate budgeting and estimation of actual construction material requirements to ensure that the least amount of material necessary is ordered.	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	0
	2. Ensure that damage or loss of materials at the construction site is kept to a minimum through proper storage and use.			
	3. Encourage material recycling			
<b>8. Minimize occupational health and safety risks</b>				
Impacts on workers' and community health and safety	1. Ensure strict compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 2007	KETRACO, DOHSS and Contractor	Entire construction period	100,000
	2. Prohibit access by unauthorized personnel into the construction site			0
	3. Train all employees and regularly sensitize them on safe working procedures			100,000
	4. Periodic community sensitization of the dangers posed by the project		Quarterly during the entire construction period	50,000
	5. Place warning signs where necessary		Whenever necessary	10,000
	6. Provide necessary PPEs to workers		Continuous	10,000

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)		
	7. Erect a perimeter fence to enclose the substation		One-time off	Design cost		
<b>9. Reduce soil erosion and storm-water runoff</b>						
<b>Soil erosion and storm-water runoff</b>	1. Surface runoff and roof water shall be harvested and stored in tanks so that it can be used for cleaning purposes.	KETRACO and Contractor	Entire construction period	10,000		
	2. 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 structure will be designed.		First quarter			
	3. Apply soil erosion control measures such as levelling of the project site to reduce run-off velocity and increase infiltration of storm water into the soil.					
	4. Ensure that construction vehicles are restricted to use existing graded roads		Entire construction period	40,000		
	5. Ensure that any compacted areas are ripped to reduce run-off.					
	8. Roof catchments will be used to collect the storm water for some substation uses					
	9. Construction of water pans to collect storm water for substation uses and wildlife			5,000 per unit		
	<b>10. Fire outbreaks</b>					

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
Fire safety	1. Conduct a fire risk assessment	KETRACO, DOHSS and Contractor	First quarter	0
	2. Ensure compliance with fire safety regulations and install all necessary fire safety equipment		Entire construction period	50,000
	3. Conduct regular trainings and fire drills for employees			10,000
	4. Periodic maintenance to ensure that, there are;- no overloaded electrical systems; no incorrectly installed wiring; no live naked wires; and fuel store areas are continuously monitored			0
	5. Create fire breaks (ploughed strips) on strategic areas of the 100 acre piece of land to prevent fire spreading to other pasture lands or from pasture lands to the substation.	KETRACO	Continuous	50,000
	6. Build capacity for community on fire related issues including fighting and vigilance	KETRACO and community	Continuous	5,000 per session
<b>11. Visual and aesthetic impacts</b>				
Visual and aesthetic impacts	1. Extensive public consultation during the planning of the substation	KETRACO and community	Planning phase	5,000

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	2. Structures at the site should be designed in such a way that they will improve the beauty of the surroundings.			
	3. Restore site area through backfilling, landscaping and planting of trees, shrubs and grass on the open spaces to re-introduce visual barriers,			
	4. Design and implement an appropriate landscaping programme		Quarter one	20,000
<b>12. Increase in social vices</b>				
<b>Increase in social vices including HIV/AIDS</b>	1. Periodic sensitization forums for employees on ethics, morals; general good behaviour and the need for the project to co-exist with the neighbours	Contractor	Entire construction period	0
	2. Guidance and counselling on HIV/AIDS and other STDs to employees	KETRACO and contractor		10,000
	3. Provision of condoms			10,000
	4. Contractor to have a strong policy on sexual harassment and abuse of office guided by proponent's policy on the same	Contractor	Quarter one	0
<b>13. Land take - loss of use</b>				

Potential Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
Loss of use of land	1. Only fence the section of the land where the substation sits leaving the rest of the 100 acre piece of land un-fenced to allow animal (farm and wildlife) grazing	KETRACO	Continuous	0

**Table 7.2: Environmental management Plan for the operation phase of the proposed 400/220 kV substation**

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
<b>1. Abate Air Pollution</b>				
<b>Generation of exhaust emission</b>	1. Vehicle idling time shall be minimised	KETRACO	Entire implementation time	0
	2. Regular servicing of engines and machine parts to reduce exhaust emission generation			
<b>2. Minimization of solid and liquid waste generation and ensuring more efficient waste management</b>				
<b>Solid waste generation</b>	1. Use of an integrated solid waste management system i.e. the 3 R's: 1. Reduction at source 2. Reuse 3. Recycle	KETRACO	Continuous	0
	2. Provide solid waste handling facilities such as rubbish bags and skips		One-off	20,000
	3. Ensure that wastes generated at the substation are efficiently managed through recycling, reuse and proper disposal procedures.		Continuous	0
	4. A private licensed company to be contracted to collect and dispose solid waste on regular intervals			30,000 /year
	5. Place in strategic places signs against littering and dumping of wastes			5,000 /year



Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	6. Audits on waste generation and development of Waste Reduction Action Plans (WRAP)			To be determined
Liquid waste generation	1. Conduct regular checks for sewage pipe blockages or damages since such vices can lead to release of the effluent into the land and water bodies	KETRACO	Continuous	20,000 / annum
	2. Monitor effluent quality regularly to ensure that the stipulated discharge rules and standards are not violated			
	3. Audits on liquid waste generation and development of liquid Waste Reduction Action Plans			
Release of sewage into the environment	1. Provide adequate and safe means of handling sewage generated at the substation	KETRACO	One-off	40,000
	2. Conduct regular inspections for sewage pipe blockages or damages and fix appropriately			0
	3. Ensure regular monitoring of the sewage discharged from the project to ensure that the stipulated sewage/effluent discharge rules and standards are not violated		Continuous	0

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
<b>3. Minimize Oil Spills</b>				
<b>Oil spills Hazards</b>	1. Install oil trapping equipment in areas where there is a likelihood of oil spillage e.g. during maintenance of vehicles	KETRACO	Continuous	0
	2. In case of an oil spill, immediate clean up measures will be instituted		One-off	Part of construction cost
	3. The substation should be designed with spill prevention and detection systems to protect the environment especially where the transformers will be located.			
	4. Design appropriate protection devices against accidental discharge of transformer oil substances.			
	5. The substation design should provide adequate storage areas for the transformer oil			
	6. Drains should be routed through an oil/water separator			
	7. Frequent inspection and maintenance of the transformers should be done to minimize spilling		One-off	Part of construction cost
		Continuous	0	

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	8. A written substation response plan should be prepared and retained on the site and the workers should be trained to follow specific procedures in the event of a spill.		One-off	0
	9. The substation operator should ensure the proper containment or collection and disposal for the waste oil or used oil		Continuous	0
	10. All waste oils from maintenance of transformers and other associated equipment should be segregated and disposed properly by a reputable/registered waste handler in accordance with the waste disposal plan			20,000/year
	11. Storage and liquid impoundment areas for fuels, raw and in-process material solvents, wastes and finished products should be designed with secondary containment to prevent spills and the contamination of soil, ground and surface water		One-off	Project construction cost
<b>4. Minimize disturbance of existing wildlife species</b>				

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
<b>Disturbance of existing wildlife species</b>	1. In conjunction with KWS, KFS and community, plant native tree species on land not occupied by the substation or the transmission line	KETRACO, KWS, KFS, and community	Continuous	10,000 / year
	2. Construct water pans in strategic areas to serve as wildlife water drinking points			20,000
	3. Actively participate in KWS initiated 'Community Wildlife Conservation Programme'			50,000 /year
	4. Review and implement the code of conduct developed during construction phase for all workers in the substation to deter them from engaging in acts (e.g. poaching) that may disturb the existing wildlife			0
	5. Conduct education and awareness campaigns for workers on avoidance of wildlife - human conflicts			10,000/year
<b>5. avifauna mortality</b>				
<b>Substation related avifauna mortalities</b>	1. To minimize collisions, undertake wire marking to alert birds to the presence of power lines, allowing them time to avoid the collision	KETRACO	One-off	Part of construction cost
	2. Build raptors platforms for bird roosting and nesting			

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
<b>6. Reduce demand for material consumption and ensure efficiency in material consumption</b>				
<b>High water demand</b>	1. Prompt detection and repair of water pipe and tank leaks	KETRACO	Continuous	30,000/year
	2. Substation workers to be sensitized on water conservation techniques.			10,000/year
	3. Ensure taps are not running when not in use			0
	4. Install water conserving taps that turn-off when water is not being used		One-off	30,000
	5. Install a discharge meter at water outlets to determine and monitor total water usage		One-off	10,000
	6. Harness rainwater and storm-water whenever possible for use in the substation		Continuous	0
	7. Create water conservation awareness		Continuous	10,000/year
<b>High demand for energy</b>	1. Switch off electrical equipment, appliances and lights when not being used	KETRACO	Continuous	0
	2. Install occupation sensing lighting at various locations such as storage areas which are not in use all the time		One-off	20,000

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	3. Install energy saving fluorescent tubes at all lighting points within the substation instead of bulbs which consume higher electric energy		One-off	10,000
	4. Monitor energy use during the operation of the project and set targets for efficient energy use		Continuous	2,000/month
	5. Sensitise the substation workers to be energy efficient			0
<b>7. Minimize occupational health and safety risks</b>				
<b>Impacts on workers' and community health and safety</b>	Implement all necessary measures to ensure health and safety of the substation workers and the general public during operation of the proposed substation as stipulated in the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007	KETRACO	Continuous	5,000/month
<b>8. Fire outbreaks</b>				
	1.Ensure compliance with fire safety regulations and install all necessary fire safety equipment	KETRACO DOHSS and Community	Continuous	0
	2.Conduct regular trainings and fire drills for employees			20,000/year

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	3. Periodic maintenance to ensure that, there are;- no overloaded electrical systems; no incorrectly installed wiring; no live naked wires; and fuel store areas are continuously monitored			0
	5. Create fire breaks (ploughed strips) on strategic areas of the 100 acre piece of land to prevent fire spreading to other pasture lands or from pasture lands to the substation.			10,000 / annum
	6. Build capacity for community on fire related issues including fighting and vigilance			20,000 / annum
<b>10. Minimize Electrocutation Incidents</b>				
<b>Electrocution from live power lines or electric equipment</b>	1. Put in place a maintenance system to ensure physical integrity of substation equipment is maintained	KETRACO	Planning stage	0
	2. Deactivating and properly grounding live wires before repair works are performed		Continuous	
	3. Ensure that live wire works is conducted by trained personnel			
	4. Access to the substation should only be by authorization and trained personnel.			

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	5. Erect a perimeter fence to deny unauthorized people access the substation		During construction	0
	6. Clear warning signs to be placed on strategic places		Continuous	10,000/year
	7. Personnel should not approach an exposed energized or conductive part unless the personnel is ;-properly insulated from the energized part with gloves or other approved insulation; the energized part is properly insulated from the personnel and other conductive objects; the personnel is properly isolated and insulated from any other conductive object			0
	8. Conduct periodic awareness and sensitization campaigns for the neighbouring communities			10,000/year
<b>12. Electrostatic and magnetic forces</b>				
<b>Perceived danger of Electrostatic and Magnetic force</b>	1. Conduct education and awareness campaigns to dispel fear among community on the effects of electrostatic and magnetic forces	KETRACO	Continuous	20,000 / annum
<b>11. Increase in social vices</b>				



Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
Increase in social vices including HIV/AIDS	1. Periodic sensitization forums for employees on ethics, morals; general good behaviour and the need for the project to co-exist with the neighbours	KETRACO	Continuous	30,000/year
	2. Guidance and counselling on HIV/AIDS and other STDs to employees			
	3. Provision of condoms			
	4. enforcement of KETRACO's policy on sexual harassment and abuse of office			

**Table 7.3: Environmental Management Plan for the decommissioning phase of the proposed 400/220 kV substation**

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
<b>1. Reduction of Noise and vibrations</b>				
<b>Increase noise and vibration</b>	1. Install portable barriers to shield compressors and other small stationary equipment where necessary.	KETRACO and Contractor	Continuous	To be determined
	2. Demolish mainly during the day. The time that most of the neighbours are out working.			
	3. Provide appropriate PPE to workers			
	4. Co-ordinate with relevant agencies and neighbouring communities regarding all substation demolition activities			
<b>2. Abatement of air pollution</b>				
<b>Generation of dust</b>	1. Watering all active demolition areas as and when necessary to lay dust.		Continuous	0

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	2. Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.	KETRACO Contractor and		
	3. Pave, apply water when necessary, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at demolition sites.		One-off	10,000
	4. Provide appropriate PPE to all workers		Continuous	Dust coats and dust masks@3000 per employee
Generation of exhaust emission	1. Vehicle idling time shall be minimised	KETRACO Contractor and	Continuous	0
	2. Regular servicing of engines and machine parts to reduce exhaust emission generation			
<b>3. Waste management</b>				
Demolition waste	1. Use of an integrated solid waste management system i.e. through a hierarchy of options: 1.Source reduction 2.Reusing 3. Recycling 4.Incineration 5. Sanitary land filling.	KETRACO Contractor and	Continuous	0

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	2. All machinery, equipment, structures and partitions that will not be used for other purposes must be removed and recycled/reused as far as possible or they be taken to a licensed waste disposal site	KETRACO and Contractor	One-off	0
	8. Dispose waste more responsibly by contracting a registered waste handler who will dispose the waste at designated sites or landfills only and in accordance with the existing laws.	KETRACO and Contractor	Continuous	Cost borne by the contractor
<b>4. Oil spills</b>				
Oil spills Hazards	1. Install oil trapping equipment in areas where there is a likelihood of oil spillage e.g. during maintenance of construction facility and vehicles.	KETRACO and Contractor	Continuous	0
	2. In case of an oil spill, immediate clean up measures will be instituted			
	3. Close surveillance of the fuel and cooling oil store			
<b>5. Reduce disturbance of existing wildlife species</b>				
Disturbance of existing wildlife species	1. Actively participate in KWS initiated 'Community Wildlife Conservation Programme'	KETRACO, KWS, KFS, Community, and Contractor	Continuous	50,000

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	<p>2. Implement the code of conduct developed in the construction phase for all workers in the substation to deter them from engaging in acts (e.g. poaching) that may disturb the existing wildlife</p> <p>3. Conduct education and awareness campaigns for workers on avoidance of wildlife - human conflicts</p>			
<b>6. Impacts on workers' and community health and safety</b>				
<b>Health and Safety for workers' and community members</b>	1. Ensure strict compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 2007	KETRACO DOHSS and Contractor	Continuous	To be determined
	2. Prohibit access by unauthorized personnel into the demolition site			
	3. Place warning signs where necessary			
<b>6. Rehabilitation of project site</b>				
<b>Vegetation disturbance</b>	1. Implement an appropriate re-vegetation programme to restore the site to its original status	KETRACO and community	One-off	100,000
	2. Consider use of indigenous plant species in re-vegetation			

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Ksh)
	3. Trees should be planted at suitable locations so as to interrupt sight lines (screen planting), between the adjacent residential area and the development.			

## CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN (EMoP)

*Table 8.1: Environmental Monitoring Plan for the proposed 400/220 kV substation at Isinya.*

Monitoring scope	Frequency			Methodology	Responsible entity
	Construction	Implementation	Decommissioning		
1. Noise and vibration impacts	Daily observation; monthly noise level analysis		Daily observation; monthly noise level analysis	Noise level analysis; quarterly reports on log of vehicle and machine servicing; trees planted; number of (noise) licences given; PPE provided; and sensitization meetings held	KETRACO and Contractor
2. Impacts on air pollution	Daily dust observation; monthly air quality analysis	Monthly air quality analysis	Daily dust observation; monthly air quality analysis	Daily dust observation; quarterly air sampling and lab analysis; quarterly reports on PPE provided; log of vehicle and machine servicing; sensitization meetings held; frequency of sprinkling water	KETRACO and Contractor

Monitoring scope	Frequency			Methodology	Responsible entity
	Construction	Implementation	Decommissioning		
3. Solid and liquid waste generation	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Reports on waste management plans developed; amounts of waste generated; facility provided for handling and storage of waste; methods employed for waste disposal; training meetings held, Waste water quality analysis; Reports on liquid waste management plans developed; number of inspections held to identify leaking or blocked pipes	KETRACO and Contractor
4. Oil spills	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Reports of oil trapping equipment installed; number of oil spill incidents and corrective measures taken	KETRACO and Contractor
5. Destruction of existing vegetation and habitats	Daily			Reports on site zoning program; community initiatives held on tree planting; landscaping programme on re-vegetation implemented	KETRACO and Contractor



Monitoring scope	Frequency			Methodology	Responsible entity
	Construction	Implementation	Decommissioning		
6. Disturbance of existing wildlife species	Monthly	Quarterly	Monthly	Records of tree planting drives and number of trees planted, meetings held by Community Wildlife Conservation Programme, number of water pans constructed, awareness campaigns held, existence of a code of conduct for workers	KETRACO, KWS, KFS, Community and Contractors
7. Avifauna mortalities		Quarterly		Reports on wire marking and raptor platforms build; incidents of bird strikes	KETRACO and Contractor

Monitoring scope	Frequency			Methodology	Responsible entity
	Construction	Implementation	Decommissioning		
8. Demand for material consumption	Monthly	Monthly		Quarterly reports on water use audit; amount of water harnessed from rain or any other source outside of the regular water supply at the site; number of sensitization meetings held; water conservation storage erected; conservation water taps installed, Reports of raw material audits; sources of the raw materials; damaged material, Reports on energy audits held; number of installed energy conservation bulbs; reduction of amount of fuel used	KETRACO and Contractor
9. Health and Safety issues	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Quarterly reports on health and safety plans; SHE training programs; records of any incident, accident; investigation and corrective actions; PPE provided; progress of perimeter wall construction; warnings posted;	KETRACO and Contractor

Monitoring scope	Frequency			Methodology	Responsible entity
	Construction	Implementation	Decommissioning		
10. Soil erosion	Daily			Reports on storm water management and soil erosion control plans developed; amounts of run-off and roof water harvested; water harvesting and storage facilities installed	KETRACO and Contractor
11. Fire outbreaks	Monthly	Monthly		Reports on fire risk assessment held; compliance with OSHA 2007; trainings held;	KETRACO and Contractor
12. Visual and aesthetic impacts	Quarterly			Reports on public consultation held; landscaping programme designed and implemented	KETRACO and Contractor
13. Electrocution incidences		Quarterly		Reports on maintenance system developed; electrocution accidents occurrence and corrective measures taken; visitors and employees access to the substation log; progress on construction of the perimeter wall; warning signs posted; sensitization workshops held	KETRACO and Contractor

Monitoring scope	Frequency			Methodology	Responsible entity
	Construction	Implementation	Decommissioning		
14. Perceived danger of Electrostatic and Magnetic force		Quarterly		Reports on education and awareness campaigns held	KETRACO and Contractor
15. Increase in social vices	Monthly	Monthly		Reports on sensitization forums held; sessions held on guidance and counselling on HIV/AIDS and other STDs; number of condoms issued	KETRACO and Contractor
17. Rehabilitation of project site			Monthly	Reports on re-vegetation programme developed and implemented; number and species of trees planted	KETRACO and Contractor

## CHAPTER 9: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

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### 9.1 INTRODUCTION

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) outline has been developed to ensure sustainability of the site activities from construction through operation to decommissioning. The plan provides a general outlay of the activities, associated impacts, and mitigation action plans. Implementation timeframes and responsibilities are defined, and where practicable, the cost estimates for recommended measures are also provided.

A monitoring plan has also been developed and highlights some of the environmental performance indicators that should be monitored. Monitoring creates possibilities to call to attention changes and problems in environmental quality. It involves the continuous or periodic review of operational and maintenance activities to determine the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures. Consequently, trends in environmental degradation or improvement can be established, and previously unforeseen impacts can be identified or pre-empted.

It is strongly recommended that a concerted effort is made by the site management in particular, to implement the Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan provided herein. Following the commissioning of the 400/220 kV transmission substation, statutory Environmental and Safety Audits must be carried out in compliance with the national legal requirements, and the environmental performance of the site operations should be evaluated against the recommended measures and targets laid out in this report.

It is quite evident from this study that the construction and operation of the proposed transmission substation will bring positive effects in the project area including improved supply of electricity, creation of employment opportunities, gains in the local and national economy, provision of market for supply of building materials, Informal sectors benefits, Increase in revenue, Improvement in the quality of life for the workers and community members, and Improved security.

Considering the proposed location, construction, management, mitigation and monitoring plan that will be put in place, the project is considered important, strategic and beneficial and given that no immitigable negative impacts were encountered and that no community objection was received, the project may be allowed to proceed.

## 9.2 Recommendations

Following the impact analysis presented in the previous sections, the following recommendations were made

- The proposed project to be implemented in compliance with the relevant legislation and planning requirements
- The proponent to ensure implementation of the mitigation measures provided in the EMP
- The proponent to monitor implementation of the EMP using the developed EMoP
- The proponent to conduct annual Environmental Audits and submit to NEMA
- NEMA to consider, approve and grant an Environmental Impact Assessment License to the proponent

## 9.3 Conclusion

From the foregoing, it is noted that;

- no immitigable negative impacts were encountered
- No objection from the community was received
- Identified potential negative impacts can be mitigated
- Benefits to the community, region, and the country at large are immense

The ESIA team, therefore, recommends to NEMA to consider, approve and grant an Environmental Impact Assessment License to the proponent and the proponent to implement the project with strict adherence to the proposed EMP

## REFERENCES

Kenya Gazette Supplement Acts 2000, Environmental Management and Coordination Act Number 8 of 1999. Government Printer, Nairobi

Kenya gazette supplement number 56. Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations 2003. Government printer, Nairobi

Kenya gazette supplement number Environmental Management and Coordination (Emissions Control) Regulations, 2006 Government printer, Nairobi

Kenya gazette supplement Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006

Kenya gazette supplement Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006

Kenya gazette supplement Environmental Management and Coordination (Excessive Noise and Vibration Control) Regulations, 2009

Kenya gazette supplement, Special Issue 51, Legal Notice number 19; Environmental Management and Coordination (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores and Sea Shore Management ) Regulations, 2009 Government printer, Nairobi

Kenya Gazette Supplement Acts Building Code 2000 Government Printer, Nairobi

Kenya Gazette Supplement Acts Land Planning Act (Cap. 303) Government Printer, Nairobi

Kenya Gazette Supplement Acts Local Authority Act (Cap. 265) Government Printer

Kenya Gazette Supplement Acts Penal Code Act (Cap. 63) Government Printer, Nairobi

Kenya Gazette Supplement Acts Physical Planning Act, 1999 Government printer, Nairobi

Kenya Gazette supplement Acts Public Health Act (Cap. 242) government printer, Nairobi.

The World Bank Safeguard Policies

# APPENDICES



## **Appendix I**

### **ESIA Team EIA/EA Practising Licences/Certificates**

FORM 5

(r. 14(4))

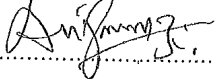
Application Reference No:.....**951**.....  
Registration No:.....**1501**.....  
FOR OFFICIAL USE



**THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ACT  
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
ASSESSMENT/AUDIT EXPERT**

This is to certify Ms. .... **MR. DAVID MATARA MOINDI** .....  
of ..... **P. O. BOX 65611 – 00607, NAIROBI** ..... (Address)  
has been registered as an Environmental Impact Assessment Expert in accordance with the provisions  
of the Environment Management and Coordination Act and is authorized to practice in the capacity of  
a Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts (Type)..... **LEAD EXPERT** .....

Dated this ..... **7<sup>TH</sup>** ..... day ..... **APRIL** ..... of 20. **08** .....

Signature.....  .....

(Seal)

Director General  
The National Environmental Management Authority

EPK (L)

FORM 5

(r. 14(4))

Application Reference No: .....	1242
Registration: .....	1889

FOR OFFICIAL USE



**THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ACT  
 CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
 ASSESSMENT/AUDIT EXPERT**

This is to certify M/s ..... **THINGURI THOMAS MWANGI** .....

of ..... **P.O. BOX 65861, KAMITI, NAIROBI** ..... (Address)

has been registered as an Environmental Impact Assessment Expert in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act and is authorised to practice in the capacity of a Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts (Type) ..... **LEAD** .....  
 ..... **EXPERT** .....

Dated this ..... **22<sup>ND</sup>** ..... Day ..... **APRIL** ..... of 20..... **09** .....

Signature.....  .....

(Seal)

Director General  
 The National Environment Management Authority

FORM 7

(r.15(2))

Application Reference No: .....	627
Licence No: .....	0260

FOR OFFICIAL USE



**THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ACT  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/AUDIT PRACTICING LICENCE**

M/S..... CALEB MATHEWS OKOTH MANGO .....(individual or firm) of  
 Address..... P. O. BOX 492-00200 .....  
 NAIROBI .....

is licenced to practice in the capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts).....  
 LEAD .....

in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act.

5TH                      MAY                      10

Dated this ..... Day .....of 20.....

Signature..... *[Handwritten Signature]* .....

(Seal)

*[Handwritten Signature]* Director General  
 The National Environment Management Authority

**Conditions of Licence**  
 This licence expires on 31st December, 20..10.....

FORM 5

(r. 14(4))



Application Reference No.: **626**  
Registration No.: **0748**  
FOR OFFICIAL USE

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ACT  
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
ASSESSMENT/AUDIT EXPERT**

This is to certify Ms. **MILDRED AKINYI OGENDO**  
of **P. O. BOX 28976-00200, NAIROBI** (Address)  
has been registered as an Environmental Impact Assessment Expert in accordance with the provisions  
of the Environment Management and Coordination Act and is authorized to practice in the capacity of  
a Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts (Type) **LEAD EXPERT**

Dated this **28<sup>TH</sup>** day **JUNE** of 20**05**

Signature *[Handwritten Signature]*

(Seal)

Director General  
The National Environmental Management Authority

DPK (L)

## **Appendix II**

### **Minutes of Public Consultation meeting/*baraza***

## **Proposed Isinya 400/220 kV substation**

### **Minutes of a public Baraza held on 25<sup>th</sup> August at Naresho AIC Church.**

Members present: 27 locals, area Assistant Chief and 4 members of ESIA team (see attached list)

#### **Agenda**

- Introduction of the members present
- Introduction of the project
- The community's view of the project (opinions and concerns)
- Way forward and recommendations

The meeting started at 12.10 p.m. and was conducted in Swahili. The main aim of the baraza was to inform and explain the local people and leaders about the proposed Isinya 400/220 kV substation. It also aimed at seeking views, concerns and opinions of people in the area concerning the proposed project and also to establish if the local people foresee any positive or negative environmental effects from the project and if so how they would wish the perceived impacts to be addressed.

The area Assistant Chief opened the meeting and thanked the members present and also said it was a great honour to have the substation constructed in the area due to its anticipated benefits thereafter. The residents were requested to participate fully in the discussion by asking queries regarding the proposed project in order to avoid any disturbances and/or misunderstanding that may arise once the project kicks off. He then invited the ESIA team to address the residents. The ESIA team introduced themselves to the community and also went ahead to introduce KETRACO as the proponent, its roles and mandate in a detailed form. The proposed project was also explained in detail. The need for public participation and the purpose of conducting the exercise as well. Thereafter, the participants were invited to air their concerns, opinions and views.

The main issues that were raised by the community included the following:

- ❖ How the project would be beneficial to the community.
- ❖ Clear elaboration of both the positive and the negative impacts resulting from the project activities.
- ❖ How the relocation and compensation process would be done to the affected persons.
- ❖ Whether the locals would be employed during the construction and operation phase of the project.
- ❖ What precautionary measures would be taken in case of fire outbreak at the substation.

The ESIA team thanked the residents for their participation and responded to their questions informing them that the project has its benefits and drawbacks. Some of the benefits highlighted were:

- ❖ General enhancement of the living standards to the residents.
- ❖ Improved health and education standards.
- ❖ Rise of both direct and indirect skilled and non-skilled employment opportunities in the area.
- ❖ Transformation of Isinya into a modern market centre.
- ❖ Access to cheap and reliable power.
- ❖ Increased security in the area, due to availability of reliable power supply.
- ❖ Introduction of small-scale businesses that depend on power availability. Examples; milling machines, boreholes drilling, mobile charging, juakali industries among others.

The anticipated potential negative impacts included:

- ❖ Incidences of electrocution.
- ❖ Rise of social vices especially during construction.
- ❖ Air and noise pollution during construction.
- ❖ Oil spillage during construction.

The ESIA team assured the residents that the company would try as much as possible to formulate measures that would mitigate the impacts.

The team went further to explain the issue of relocation and resettlement. But since it was a substation, there was no need of the exercise and in fact the neighbouring residents were relatively far from the site as well.

In relation to job opportunities during the construction, the team assured them that the contractor is supposed to source casual workers from the area. In addition, after the construction the security guards manning the substation would be obtained from the area.

In response to precautionary measures that would be taken against the adverse impacts of the proposed substation, the ESIA team highlighted the following:

- ❖ Building of a perimeter fence around the substation
- ❖ Periodic maintenance to ensure incidences of electrical systems overloads and monitor live naked wires.
- ❖ Train and employ security guards on safety measures in the substation.

Finally, one of the participants gave a vote of thanks to the ESIA team and wished the project would take effect as soon as possible since he was foreseeing a new world of class in the area. The project would be an eye opener especially to many children below 15yrs do not have an idea of a TVs/Video and to those many homes using black and white TV sets. Therefore, this meant that availability of power would mean a change in telecommunication sector and living standards as well.



Other important issues raised included water boreholes drilling in the area since water was scarce in the area yet if they had electricity, water pumping would be easy and water supply would be secure leading to other benefits like increased agricultural production, industrial development, among others.

Having satisfied the participants' most pressing queries and there being no other business, the meeting ended at 4.10pm with prayers from the Pastor, AIC Naresho Church.

## **Appendix III**

### **Sample of filled community questionnaires**

# **Appendix IV**

## **Filled key informants questionnaires**

# **Appendix V**

## **Public *Baraza* attendance sheets**

## **Appendix VI**

# **World Bank and JICA Site Screening Checklists**

## **Appendix VII**

### **Maps showing location of proposed project**