



SECOND KENYA DEVOLUTION SUPPORT PROGRAMME II (KDSP II)



COUNTY PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

BUSIA COUNTY

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**SCREENING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROJECT**

Project Title: **PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF BUSIA COUNTY REFERRAL HOSPITAL ANNEX SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL.**

Location: County: **BUSIA COUNTY**. Sub-County: **MATAYOS**. Ward **BURUMBA** Village: **48 ESTATE**

GPS Coordinates: **0.46071 N; 34.10506E**

Date of Screening: **10<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025**

Screening Team: County ESHS Officers / Ward Climate Committee / Sector Representative(Department of Public Health & Medical Services)

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Brief Description of the Proposed Project**

The County Government of Busia through the KDSP II program for FY 2025/2026 intends to construct **BUSIA COUNTY REFERRAL HOSPITAL ANNEX SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL** that will fill the gaps experienced in the provision of advanced medical services. The scope of the project shall consist of constructing a 193-bed capacity three story building, equipping the units there-in and staffing of the facility to functionality. The facility shall be disability and patient friendly via lift, ramp and stair cases. The building consist of a temporary parking for emergency vehicles, a triage area or casualty, eye unit, dental unit, ENT unit, orthopaedic unit, a holding ward, a laboratory, a pharmacy, consultation rooms, registry and archives, stores and sluice rooms, toilets, Biomedical engineering and security room at the ground floor. The first floor shall have a staff room, with a recreation area, oncology, cardiology, renal unit, a conference room and consultation rooms. The second floor shall have 7 theatres and a burns unit, with the sluice room, central sterilizing unit and store. The third floor shall host the specialized wards. The units within the building shall all be furnished to a functional level. This expansion of Busia County Referral Hospital will enable it to specialized services to residents of Busia County.

### **Objective of the Integrated Screening**

The main objective of this integrated screening was to provide an initial assessment of potential environmental and social risks, climate related hazards and impacts associated with the project and determines the level of environmental assessment required in compliance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003. Further, to ensure that proposed project complies with World Bank Safeguards Standards as required by the KDSP II program development objectives. The specific objective of this integrated screening exercise was to:

- Identify potential environmental, climate, and social risks associated with the proposed hospital construction.
- Determine the appropriate level of environmental assessment required under EMCA (1999), EIA/EA Regulations (2003).
- Provide initial mitigation measures for observed risks.
- Support early-stage project planning and avoid future environmental or community conflicts related to the proposed project.

### **Methodology Used**

The integrated screening exercise was conducted using a combination of methods which included:

- Desk Review of project documents, maps, policies, and county hazard data.
- Environmental and Social Baseline Study (topography, climate, hydrology, biodiversity, land use, social setting).
- Field Site Inspection to observe ecological features, settlements, drainage, access roads, and existing land uses.
- Stakeholder Consultations with community members, local leaders, county officials, and immediate neighbors.
- Screening Checklist Assessment using NEMA and World Bank Environmental & Social risk matrices.
- Impact Scoring and Classification into Low/Moderate/High significance

The assessment of climate related hazards/risks was undertaken through a stepwise process;

- i) Assessment of Hazard Likelihood (very low, low, medium, high),
- ii) Vulnerability assessment (insignificant, very low, low, medium, and high) and
- iii) Matrix of likelihood and vulnerability mix ratings (very low, low, medium, and high) was undertaken.

#### **SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM ESHS SCREENING**

From the screening exercise, it was found out the proposed project fall under the second schedule of EMCA Cap 387, which categorize it as medium risk project since it's an expansion of existing hospital facility, therefore, it requires environmental impact assessment to be undertaken and document the likely impacts and suggest the mitigation measures; and get approval from the NEMA. The proposed project will also trigger other GoK policies and Laws such as: Water Act 2016; Energy Act 2016; Public Health Act: Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA) 2007 and the Workers Injury and Benefits Act (WIBA), 2007; Employment Act No 11 of 2012; Climate Change (Green & Resilient Buildings) Regulations (2023) among others.

Further, the proposed project will also trigger some of World Bank safeguard standards, specifically: ESS1-Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; ESS2-Labor and Working Conditions; ESS3-Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management; ESS4-Community Health and Safety; and ESS10-Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Therefore, there is need for the county to adhere to these safeguard standards and prepare necessary documents before the project commences.

The following are likely risks identified that could affect the project implementation if the above safeguard standards are not observed.

## **1.1 Environmental Risks Identified**

The likely key environmental risk include:

- Increased water usage, energy usage during construction and operation phase
- Increased waste generation especially during construction phase, operational phase & decommission phase.
- Dust emission and air pollution
- Noise and vibration disturbances
- Pollution
- Removal and disposal of asbestos.
- Disruption of infrastructure system such as drainage system, electricity line, waterlines etc.
- Increased storm water/runoff due surface pavements

## **1.2 Social Risks Identified**

The likely social risk identified include

- Possible case of social conflict/unrest
- Project site concurrence issues
- Disruption of services. e.g. wards
- Case of work-related grievances
- Inadequate public consultations
- Access disruption to health services
- Exposure to accidents and work injuries
- Exposure to danger of STI diseases
- Increase social vices.
- Inadequate parking space.

## **1.2 Health & Safety Risks**

The likely health and safety risks identified include:

- Exposure to accidents during both construction and operation phase
- Fire risk outbreak during the operation phase
- Exposure to disease during operation phase
- Construction noise & vibration due to construction activities can disruption patient rest and recovery, contributing to stress and worsening patient[s conditions
- Disruption of health services due to demolition of some building
- Exposure to contaminants.
- Mental health issues during operational phase.

## **CLIMATE & DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT FINDINGS**

Based on the Participatory Climate Risk Assessment report (PCRA) 2023 for Busia County, in term of temperature trends, Busia County has experienced a gradual increase in maximum surface temperatures. Projections indicate a continued warming trend, which will increase the demand for cooling and ventilation within hospital wards to prevent heat-related illnesses and ensure patient comfort. In relation to precipitation pattern, the long rainy season (March-May) has shown a decreasing trend, while the short rainy season (October-December) is becoming more intense resulting increased urban flooding due to storm runoff; prolonged dry spells are increasing in frequency in Busia thus likelihood of threatening water security in the project area. Further, Busia is a high-risk zone for lightning strikes, which pose a direct threat to electronic medical equipment and human life.

### **1.5 Key Climate & Natural Hazards Identified**

- Urban flooding due to drainage blockage and surface runoff from pavements
- Lightning and thunderstorm especially during rainy seasons

### **1.6 Hazard Frequency and Intensity**

Hazard	Likelihood
Landslides/Mudslides	Very low
Earthquakes	Very Low
Prolonged dry spell induced Water scarcity	Low
Urban flooding	Low
Heatwaves	Low
Storms and wind gusts	Low
Lightning and thunderstorms	Low

### 1.7 Project Vulnerability to Identified Hazards

Hazard	Vulnerability	Description
Landslides and Mudslides	Very low	The project is not susceptible to this hazard. The occurrence of landslides/mudslide is insignificant thus no effect to the proposed hospital.
Earthquakes	Very low	The occurrence of Earthquakes in the Busia is insignificant thus no effect to the project. This would require minor maintenance and repairs when it occurs because the likelihood of occurrence is very minimal.
Drought induced water scarcity	Low	The infrastructure would be affected when there is prolonged dry spell induced water scarcity. However, there exists several alternative sources to water (there is existing borehole) and thus the impact can be managed.
Urban floods	Low	The hospital is located in Busia town and therefore the potential risk of urban floods is possible. The occurrence of urban floods in Busia town is likely to affect the accessibility to project site. The project can however withstand the urban floods when it occurs since the hazard impact is manageable through proper drainage system.

Heat waves	Very Low	Heat waves have a very low chance of occurring and their occurrence will have insignificant effect to the hospital project.
Storms and wind gusts	Low	Storms and wind gusts can occur in the project area although the occurrence is minimal hence the likely impact is insignificant to the proposed project.
Lightning and thunderstorms	medium	There is minimal impact on the project although there is a likelihood of the hazard occurring.

### 1.8 Potential Impacts on Project Safety and Durability

- Flooded construction sites increase risks of worker injuries/accidents due to unstable ground.
- Water ingress can weaken foundations, cause concrete deterioration, corrode steel reinforcements, and shorten the lifespan of buildings if drainage is inadequate.
- Dust generation reduces visibility and air quality, increasing respiratory risks for workers.
- High risk of injury or fatalities to workers and damage to equipment during construction
- Electrical system failures, damage to sensitive medical equipment, and fire risks if lightning protection systems are inadequate.
- Damage to sensitive medical equipment (MRI, CT Scanners), power surges.

### 1.9 Required Adaptation & Resilience Measures

Climate Hazard	Potential Safety Impacts	Potential Durability Impacts	Recommended Mitigation/ Adaptation Measures
<b>Increased urban flooding &amp; intense rainfall</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slips, falls, and accidents risks on flooded sites</li> <li>• Restricted site access</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foundation weakening and settlement</li> <li>• Corrosion of reinforcement steel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elevate critical facilities above flood levels</li> <li>• Design climate proof storm-water drainage system</li> <li>• Use waterproofing and flood-resistant materials</li> <li>• Avoid construction during peak rainy seasons</li> </ul>

<b>Prolonged dry spells</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat exhaustion and respiratory problems from dust</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil shrinkage causing foundation cracks</li> <li>• Structural settlement and misalignment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust suppression (water spraying)</li> <li>• Proper soil compaction and stabilization</li> <li>• Flexible joints in foundations</li> <li>• Adequate curing of concrete</li> </ul>
<b>Extreme temperatures / heat waves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat stress, dehydration, and reduced worker productivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermal cracking of concrete</li> <li>• Degradation of roofing and finishes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat-resilient construction scheduling</li> <li>• Use heat-resistant materials</li> <li>• Shade provision and hydration plans for workers</li> </ul>
<b>Strong winds and storms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Falling debris and collapse of temporary structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roof uplift and façade damage</li> <li>• Failure of external fittings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design to updated wind load standards</li> <li>• Use reinforced roofing and cladding systems</li> </ul>
<b>Lightning and thunderstorms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of fatal injuries to workers</li> <li>• Damage to construction equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical system damage</li> <li>• Fire risk and failure of sensitive hospital equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install lightning protection systems</li> <li>• Proper earthing and surge protection</li> <li>• Enforce storm safety protocols</li> </ul>
<b>Soil erosion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excavation collapse risking worker injury</li> <li>• Blocked access roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undermining of foundations</li> <li>• Damage to underground utilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper site grading and retaining structures</li> <li>• Vegetative cover and erosion control measures</li> <li>• Controlled excavation practices</li> </ul>
<b>High humidity &amp; moisture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slippery surfaces causing accidents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mold growth</li> <li>• Corrosion of metal components</li> <li>• Reduced indoor air quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moisture-resistant materials</li> <li>• Adequate ventilation systems</li> <li>• Regular inspection and maintenance</li> </ul>

**COMBINED RISK ANALYSIS**

**4.1 Risk matrix and summary of risks to be filled in by officer.**

Risk Category	Low	Medium	High	Remarks
Environmental Risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Requires comprehensive environmental assessment
Social Risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social risk management plan required
OHS Risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Occupation and safety management plan are needed
Climate/Disaster Risks	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Climate-proof the hospital design and structure during construction
Overall Project Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Project risk is rated medium hence requires comprehensive ESIA study.

#### 4.2 Summary of Critical Risks

- Generation of waste material from the demolition activity of 3 existing building at the proposed site;
- Generation of construction wastes during construction activity;
- Removal and disposal of Asbestos.
- Impacts from temporary access roads and work sites. As well as construction materials storage and waste temporary accumulation site, machinery site, storage facilities can enhance soil erosion, and degrade the landscape;
- Pollution of water and soil by construction run-offs. Improper storage of construction materials, construction waste and excavated materials, as well as spillage of fuel, oil and other substances during construction can cause pollution of soil and/or water. It should be mentioned that there are no water bodies located nearby the proposed construction site;
- Noise and vibration disturbances during construction are related to the execution of civil works and transportation of construction materials/waste. These impacts will occur during the construction works and will include noise and vibration caused by operation of heavy machinery;
- Temporary air pollution occurs during construction works and includes release of dust from excavation/loading works and heavy machinery operation which could affect the existing hospital activities/services.

- Disturbance to nearby located residents is associated with temporary air pollution, noise and vibration caused during implementation of civil works and operation of heavy machinery.

### **4.3 Implications for Project Feasibility & Cost**

The proposed construction BCRH Annex Specialized Hospital remains technically and economically feasible; however, its feasibility is strongly influenced by prevailing environmental, social, and climate-related risks characteristic of the county. Busia town experiences periodic urban flooding, erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells, and increasing temperatures, all of which have implications for site suitability, design requirements, construction timelines, and long-term operational sustainability. From a feasibility perspective, the project will require careful site selection (where there no existing buildings) and climate-resilient design to ensure uninterrupted service delivery for residents of Busia. An urban flooding-prone condition requires enhanced/raised foundations, improved drainage systems, and reinforced structural designs; the proposed project site is located within Busia town that has challenges with the drainage system. Additionally, reliable access to water and energy is essential for hospital operations, requiring incorporation of water storage facilities, backup renewable energy options such as solar photovoltaic systems is necessary. Without these interventions, the hospital's long-term functionality and resilience would be compromised.

In terms of regulatory feasibility, the project must comply with national and county-level requirements, including Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and licensing by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). These processes may extend the project preparation phase but are essential for risk reduction, legal compliance, and stakeholder acceptance. With respect to cost implications, addressing climate, environmental, and social risks is expected to increase initial capital expenditures. Additional costs will arise from climate-resilient construction materials, enhanced engineering designs, flood protection measures, occupational health and safety provisions, and environmental and social mitigation measures. Construction activities may also face weather-related delays, particularly during the rainy seasons, leading to potential cost escalation and the need for adequate contingencies. Early investment in resilience and sustainability significantly reduces future expenditures related to structural damage, service interruptions, emergency repairs, and premature rehabilitation. Furthermore, energy-efficient and water-efficient systems lower recurrent operational and maintenance costs over the hospital's lifecycle. Overall, while environmental, social, and climate considerations increase the complexity and initial cost of the project, they substantially enhance long-term feasibility, durability, and value for money. Integrating these measures at the planning and design stage is therefore critical to ensuring that the Level 5 hospital can reliably serve the population of Busia County under current and future climate

conditions.

**SCREENING DECISION (Safeguards Instruments Required)**

Based on the combined risk rating, the following instruments are required:

Required Document	Yes	No	Comments
Summary Project Report (SPR)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Comprehensive Project Report (CPR)	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Need to have contractor specific EIA developed. Need to do specific EIA report on Asbestos removal and disposal for the existing building to demolished
ESMP	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Contractor specific ESMP is necessary
OHS Management Plan	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Comprehensive OHS management plan to be developed
RAP/Abbreviated RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	Not required since displacement
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All key stakeholder to be consulted further to address existing concerns
GBV/SEA/SH Mitigation Plan	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop GBV/SEA/SH plan
Waste Management Plan	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Proper waste management to be adhere to
Climate Adaptation Measures	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Climate-proof the project designs to enhance resilience.

(As guided by **EMCA Legal Notice 31 & 32**, and the risk level.)

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION PLAN

### 1.10 Key Mitigation Measures

- Erosion control measures, schedule earthworks to dry season when possible.
- Construction materials storage bunds, sealed fuel areas, proper design of drainage, ensure no untreated wastewater discharge to avoid water contamination
- Design climate proof storm-water drainage system
- Use waterproofing and flood-resistant materials
- Avoid construction during peak rainy seasons
- Install lightning protection systems
- Proper earthing and surge protection
- Enforce storm safety protocols

### 1.11 Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

<b>Climate risk area</b>	<b>Key indicator</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>frequency</b>	<b>responsibility</b>
Urban Flooding & intense rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functionality of drainage systems</li> <li>• Evidence of site flooding</li> <li>• Elevation compliance of critical facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site inspections</li> <li>• Drainage maintenance logs</li> <li>• Engineer reports</li> </ul>	Monthly (construction phase) Quarterly (operation phases)	Contractor, Resident Engineer, County Works Dept
Foundation stability & soil conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signs of wall cracking</li> <li>• Soil erosion around foundations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structural inspection reports</li> <li>• Geotechnical</li> </ul>	Quarterly	Structural Engineer

		assessments		
Strong winds & storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrity of roofs and cladding</li> <li>• Stability of temporary structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual inspections</li> <li>• Maintenance records</li> </ul>	After storm events & quarterly	Contractor / Facility Manager
Extreme heat & worker safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of heat-related incidents</li> <li>• Availability of water, shade, PPE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H&amp;S incident records</li> <li>• Site supervision reports</li> </ul>	Monthly	Contractor H&S Officer
Lightning & thunderstorm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functionality of lightning arresters</li> <li>• Surge protection systems installed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical inspection certificate</li> <li>• Maintenance logs</li> </ul>	Bi-annually	Electrical Engineer
Erosion & site drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condition of slopes and embankments</li> <li>• Vegetation cover established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site inspections</li> <li>• Photographic records</li> </ul>	Quarterly	Environmental officer
Material durability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrosion or degradation of materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance logs</li> <li>• Engineer assessments</li> </ul>	Annually	Facility manager

### 1.12 Next Steps / Actions Required

- Conduct comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in accordance with NEMA regulations and relevant development partner requirements.

- Prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlining mitigation, monitoring, responsibilities, and budget allocations.
- Develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to ensure meaningful consultation with persons affected by project (PAPs), county authorities, and vulnerable groups.
- Integrate climate-resilient design measures (raised floor levels, flood protection, enhanced drainage, heat-resilient materials).
- Provide adequate contingency provisions for climate-related delays and unforeseen risks.
- Develop an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan addressing climate risks, energy, water, and waste management.
- Need to carry out separate EIA for handling of Asbestos material as per the recommended NEMA regulations
- Secure statutory approvals and licenses, including: NEMA ESIA License and NCA approvals

## **OVERALL CONCLUSION**

### **Final summary and decision.**

All the identified risks and impacts are mitigatory and manageable. Impacts associated with design and construction related activities can be mitigated through adopting good environmental, social and tailored design practices. Impacts related to labour management and stakeholders can be mitigated by implementing the project-specific Labour Management Plan (LMP) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). A site-specific Healthcare Waste Management and Infection Control Plan will be prepared and adopted during the operational phase to mitigate any threats anticipated to community health and safety and environment posed through disposal of construction and/or Hospital Waste. Therefore, a detailed comprehensive ESIA study needs to be undertaken for proposed project investment.

<b>AUTHORIZATION &amp; SIGN-OFF</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Signature, date and Stamp</b>
<b>Prepared by: County Environment Safeguards Officer</b>		
<b>County Social safeguards officer</b>		
<b>County GRM officer</b>		

<b>County Gender Officer</b>		
<b>County OSH Officer</b>		
Reviewed by: <b>KRA 3 Focal Person.</b>		
Approved & Submitted by: <b>Project Coordinator</b>		
2	Annex 1: ESHS Screening checklist Annex 2: Climate and Disaster screening checklist Annex 3: public participation minutes including pictures and attendance list	

## KDSP II PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MINUTES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING EXERCISE



### SECOND KENYA DEVOLUTION SUPPORT PROGRAMME (KDSP II) BUSIA COUNTY

Project Name: **PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF BUSIA COUNTY REFERRAL HOSPITAL ANNEX SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL**

Location County: **BUSIA** Ward: **BURUMBA** Village: **48 ESTATE**

Meeting Type / Purpose: **ESHS, CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK SCREENING**

Meeting venue: **PROJECT SITE: BUSIA COUNTY REFERRAL HOSPITAL (BCRH)**

Date: **10<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025**

#### Agenda

- i. Preliminaries
- ii. Project overview
- iii. Project scope
- iv. Site visit and assessment
- v. Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) & Climate change Screening
- vi. Recommendation and way forward

Minute	Details of Discussion	Action Points
1	<b>Preliminaries</b> The meeting commenced at 1000hrs with an opening prayer led by the	

	<p>Hospital Administrator. The KRA-3 lead welcomed all participants and introduced the purpose of the meeting — <b>to undertake Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) as well as Climate and Disaster Risk Screening for the proposed Construction of Busia County Referral Hospital Annex Specialized Hospital.</b></p>	
2	<p><b>Project overview</b></p> <p>The County director for curative services gave a brief on proposed <b>Construction of Busia County Referral Hospital Annex Specialized Hospital.</b> He explained that the project aims to expand healthcare facilities to meet the growing demand. He stated that the hospital is currently serving over one million population of which 30 percent were from the neighboring countries. He added that the project aims to Integrate preventive and curative health services, including wellness, nutrition, mental health, and rehabilitation. He also highlighted that the project location was good and central in serving the entire county and its environs</p>	climate proof hospital structure
3	<p><b>Project Scope</b></p> <p>The project quantity surveyor presented the concept and project scope, highlighting that the BCRH Annex Specialized Hospital aim to strengthen preventive and curative health services and decongest existing hospital facilities. She mentioned to the members the hospital buildings that were to be demolished before the project commencement-blood bank, &amp; children ward.</p>	

	<p>The presentation covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project objectives and expected outcomes</li> <li>the approximate project cost</li> <li>Proposed infrastructure components</li> <li>Implementation timeline</li> </ul> <p><b>Representative of the chambers of commerce</b></p> <p>He expressed appreciation for the project and commented that the county has grown so fast since devolution. He suggested that the county should explore relocating the Busia County polytechnic and use the space to expand the county referral hospital instead of bringing down the old structures at BCRH. He also highlighted that the county should relook at its funding model and take advantage of the private sector within the county for support. He concluded by advising the project committee to plan beyond 2030 and explore the concept of medical tourism which can bring a lot of revenue to the county.</p> <p><b>County Director for climate change</b></p> <p>Mentioned that it was a requirement for all world bank infrastructure projects to undergo climate and disaster risk screening and that the project was to be the first to undergo this kind of screening in the entire county. He encouraged the project to use climate proof structures.</p>	
3	<p><b>Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Screening</b></p> <p><b>The county director for environment</b></p> <p>He outlined the rational for screening exercise and briefed members why the exercise was important. He also advised the hospital management to draft a</p>	<p>-Hospital administrator to write a relocation of service plan</p> <p>-proper management of construction</p>

	<p>written relocation of services plan before project commencement</p> <p><b>The Environmental Safeguards Officer</b> facilitated the ESHS screening exercise, focusing on identifying potential positive and negative impacts. Key issues discussed included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Management of construction waste and noise</li> <li>2. Occupational health and safety measures for workers</li> <li>3. Community health and safety concerns during construction</li> <li>4. Enhancement of positive impacts such as local employment opportunities</li> <li>5. No physical displacement was noted, as the project will be implemented within the existing hospital land</li> </ol> <p><b>The NEMA Officer</b> advised that the project should be subjected to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) screening to determine the appropriate environmental licensing pathway. He advised the project committee to liaise with NEMA office for safe disposal of all asbestos material upon demolition</p> <p><b>The DOSH representative</b> noted that the hospital wasn't registered with DOSH and thus be done and certificate issued before project onset.</p>	<p>wastes and noise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Proper management of community health and safety during construction</li> <li>-employ local community during construction</li> <li>-involvement of NEMA for proper asbestos disposal</li> <li>-the hospital to register with DOSH</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Climate and disaster risk screening</b></p> <p><b>The Environmental Safeguard Officer</b> led the climate and disaster risk screening session. Participants identified potential climate-related risks such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Flooding due to poor drainage</li> <li>2. Potential of lightening</li> <li>3. Increased consumption of water</li> </ol> <p><b>The disaster officer</b> suggested the need for Incorporation of climate-smart designs e.g., proper drainage, and water harvesting techniques.</p> <p><b>The Social Safeguards Officer</b> emphasized the need for continued community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Incorporation of climate- smart designs</li> <li>-community engagement at all levels</li> <li>-establishment of an effective GRM</li> </ul>

	<p>engagement throughout project implementation.</p> <p>Key points included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Addressing concerns related to disruption of hospital services</li> <li>- Establishment of an effective grievance redress mechanism</li> </ul>	
4	<p><b>Site visit assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The member visited the proposed project site to assess the suitability of the site. It was found out the proposed site currently has the existing buildings which should be demolished to pave way for construction.</li> <li>• It was observed that the proposed site is not suitable and the available space is limited.</li> <li>• If possible, the implementing department to look for alternative site within the BCRH</li> </ul>	The proponent to look for suitable project site.
5	<p><b>Recommendations and way forward</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ESHS team to prepare an ESHS and Climate Risk Management Report based on the screening outcomes.</li> <li>• County Environment Office to liaise with NEMA for further guidance on environmental compliance.</li> <li>• Continuous public engagement to be maintained throughout the project cycle.</li> <li>• The hospital administration to prepare a written relocation of services plan</li> </ul>	ESHS and Climate Risk Management Report
	<p><b>AOB and closing remarks</b></p> <p>There being no any other business the meeting ended at 1500hrs with closing remarks from the hospital administrator, who thanked all participants for their valuable input and assured them that their views would be incorporated into the final project design. A word of prayer was offered by quantity surveyor and</p>	

participants dispersed.

### Meeting pictures for screening exercise for proposed investment KDSP11 project at BCRH





<b>Prepared by:</b> <b>Name:</b> Imelda A. Nebere <b>Position:</b> Social safeguards  <b>Signature :</b> ..... <b>DATE</b> .....	<b>Confirmed by:</b> <b>Name:</b> Melisa Namang'ale <b>Signature</b> ..... <b>Date</b> ..... <b>Position:</b> KRA 3 LEAD <b>Submitted by</b> <b>Name:</b> Maureen Onyango <b>Signature</b> ..... <b>Date</b> ..... <b>Position:</b> Project Coordinator KDSP2 <b>Busia County</b>
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List of attendance for screening exercise

KDSP II STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT ATTENDANCE LIST TEMPLATE



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT  
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR DEVOLUTION

Project Name: CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTEGRATED HEALTH AND WELLNESS COMPLEX  
 Location: County / Ward / Village: BUSIA, BURUMBA, 48 ESTATE  
 Meeting Type / Purpose: SCREENING EXERCISE  
 Meeting venue: BCHR Date: 10/12/25



No.	Full Name (as per ID)	Gender (M/F/O)	Age Group (15-24, 25-49, 50+)	PWD	Institution / Group Represented	Position/Role (optional)	Phone Number	Photo Consent	SIGNATURE
1									
2	DIZ SIKUMBO KATATI	M	25-49	N/A	BCHR	DEP - MED SUR	0728619468	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Melisa Njiragu	F		N/A	CGB	KICA 3	0722726920	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Dan Opiyo	M	25-49	N/A	chimonje	Director	0926935670	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	VINCENT MUKHLEWA	M	50+	N/A	BCHR	Hosp. Admin	0725520005		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	CHRISANTUS OKWARE EKESA	M	50+	N/A	CGB	SCA	0769-859677	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	DUNCAN OSAKE	M	50+	N/A	NEMA	DCM	072414476	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Herman Njiragu	M	50+	N/A	HEALTH	BME	0721376126	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>

9	Rabare Nina	M	25-49	NA	HEALTH DEPT	AS COH	0727257	YES	
10	Daud Siboy	M	25-49	NA	HEALTH	As CHAI-PH	074617652	Yes	
11	BANUS Ogola	M	30-40	NA	KNCCI	ID PRETOR	0121109960	Yes	
12	CHIRANDE DEWIT	M	25-49	NA	CG	DIRECTOR ENR	0704622020	YES	
13	ALI ATEMBA OYULO	M	25-49	N/A	HEALTH	CHAO	07184845	YES	
14	Achopa Lewis	M	25-49	N/A	SRM	Director office	072530286	Yes	
15	Brenda Maketso	F	25-49	N/A	GENDER CG	Director	0129235128	Yes	
16	GILBERT MALALA	M	50+	N/A	HEALTH	PHO	0720746134	Yes	
17	PR. WAKHANA CUMRICKI	M	25-49	N/A	Social services	DIRECTOR	072457720	Yes	
18	DL SILVANO KATAYI	M	25-49	N/A	BoiH	D-med sup	0748619468	Yes	
19	MOULINE AMONDI	F	25-49	N/A	DOSH	OSHO	07436673	Yes	
20	LINDA ATTRECK	F	25-49	N/A	MOBIL	ANAL			
21	IMELDA NEBERE	F	25-49	N/A	SOCIAL SERVICES	KBIP II	012197653	✓	
22	Paul N. Kembo	M	25-49	N/A	Environmental	KBSP II	072365276	—	
23	OS. Louisa Akinyi	F	25-49	N/A	Supply Director	PIWORKS	070554992	✓	
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									
Attendance Analysis: No of		Men:	Women:	Youth:	PWD / VMG:				