

Appendix 5: Make Significant Contribution and Do No Significant Harm criteria for the

Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation sector

Draft v.1 Note: writing in Green refers to draft Kenyan legislation which is to be confirmed; and writing in red requires further research.

5.1. Water collection, storage, distribution treatment and supply

KeSIC code 3600

Description of economic activity

Water collection, storage, distribution, treatment and supply with high energy efficiency of the system.

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

The front-to-end water collection, storage, distribution, treatment, and supply system is eligible provided that its performance in terms of energy consumption per cubic meter of final water supply is high or substantially improved.

Eligibility is demonstrated by adherence to one of two optional thresholds:

Option 1: The front-to-end water supply, storage and

- distribution system has a high degree of energy efficiency
- characterized by an average energy consumption of the system (including abstraction, treatment, and distribution) of 0.5 kwh per cubic meter billed/unbilled authorized water supply or less.

Option 2: The energy efficiency of the front-to-end water supply storage and distribution system is increased substantially by decreasing the average energy consumption of the system by at least 20% (including abstraction, treatment, and distribution;

- measured in kwh per cubic meter billed/unbilled authorized
- water supply);

Or

- by closing the gap between the actual leakage of the water supply storage and distribution network and a given target value of low leakage by at least 20%.

The unit of measurement is the Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI), the target value of low leakage is an ILI of 1.5.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

The main potential significant harm linked to this activity is related to:

- water abstraction;
- possible detrimental effects to ecosystems.
- Compliance with the ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO 8 OF 1999) as amended as well as local water management strategies and plans is a minimum requirement.

A) Climate Change Mitigation

N/A

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.2.

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.3.

E) Pollution prevention

N/A

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

N/A

5.2. Centralized wastewater treatment

KeSIC code 3700

Description of economic activity

Centralized wastewater treatment.

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

Construction or extension of centralized wastewater systems including collection (sewer network) and treatment is eligible, provided that the new wastewater treatment substitutes more GHG emission intensive wastewater treatment systems (such as pit latrines, septic tanks, anaerobic lagoons etc.), an assessment of the direct GHG emissions is performed. The results are disclosed to investors and clients on demand.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

A) Climate Change Mitigation

TBC

B) Climate Change Adaptation

TBC

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

TBC

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

TBC

E) Pollution prevention

TBC

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

TBC

5.3. Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge

KeSIC code 3700

Description of economic activity

Treatment of sewage sludge in wastewater treatment plants or in other dedicated installation with the resulting production and utilization of biogas.

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

1. A monitoring plan is in place for methane leakage at the facility.
2. The produced biogas is used directly for the generation of electricity or heat or upgraded to bio-methane for injection in the natural gas grid or used as vehicle fuel or as feedstock in chemical industry.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

The main potential significant harm linked to this activity is related to:

- emissions to water from wastewater treatment;
- combined sewer overflow in case of heavy rainfall;
- sewage sludge treatment;
- possible detrimental effects to ecosystems.
- Compliance with the **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO 8 OF 1999)** as amended as well as local water management strategies and plans is a minimum requirement.

A) Climate Change Mitigation

N/A

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.2.

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.3.

E) Pollution prevention

- Ensure emissions to water are in alignment with the **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION (WATER QUALITY) REGULATIONS, 2006**,

- Implement appropriate measures to avoid and mitigate combined sewer overflow in case of heavy rainfall, such as Nature-based solutions, separate rainwater collection systems, retention tanks and / or treatment of the first flush.
- Ensure sewage sludge is managed/used (e.g. anaerobic digestion, land application) according to ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION (WATER QUALITY) REGULATIONS, 2006, and the ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO 8 OF 1999) as amended.

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

N/A

5.4. Separate collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fraction

KeSIC code 3811

Description of economic activity

Separate collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

All separately collected and transported non-hazardous waste that is segregated at source is intended for preparation for reuse or recycling operations.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

The main potential significant harm linked to this activity is related to:

- emissions of collection vehicles that cause harm to human health and the environment;
- mixing source segregated waste fractions that could impair subsequent material recovery and recycling.
- Compliance with the **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO 8 OF 1999)** as amended as well as local water management strategies and plans is a minimum requirement.

A) Climate Change Mitigation

N/A

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.2.

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

N/A

E) Pollution prevention

N/A

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

Avoid mixing different source segregated waste fractions in waste storage and transfer facilities.

5.5. Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste

KeSIC code 38210

Description of economic activity

Treatment of separately collected bio-waste through anaerobic digestion in dedicated plants with the resulting production and utilization of biogas and digestate.

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

1. A monitoring and contingency plan is in place in order to minimise methane leakage at the facility.
2. The produced biogas is used directly for the generation of electricity or heat or upgraded to bio-methane for injection in the natural gas grid or used as vehicle fuel or as feedstock in chemical industry.
3. The bio-waste that is used for anaerobic digestion is source segregated and collected separately.
4. The produced digestate is used as fertiliser or soil improver, either directly or after composting or any other treatment.
5. In the dedicated bio-waste treatment plants, the share of food and feed crops used as input feedstock, measured in weight, as an annual average, is less than or equal to 10% of the input feedstock.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

The main potential significant harm linked to this activity is related to:

- emissions to air, soil and water from the operation of the anaerobic digestion plant which may lead to emissions of pollutants that have significant impacts on human respiratory systems and on ecosystems through acidification and/or eutrophication. The most relevant emissions are resulting from the sludge storage as well as from the subsequent combustion of biogas, such as sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxide and particulates;
- the subsequent use of the resulting digestate as fertiliser / soil improver which may also result in soil and water pollution due to contaminants in the digestate.
- Compliance with the **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO 8 OF 1999)** as amended as well as local water management strategies and plans is a minimum requirement.

A) Climate Change Mitigation

Methane leakages from relevant facilities (e.g. for biogas production and storage, energy generation, digestate storage) is controlled by a monitoring plan.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.2.

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.3.

E) Pollution prevention

- In the case of Anaerobic digestion (AD) plants treating over 100 t/day. Ensure emissions to air and water are based on the application of the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) principle informed by the Best Available Technology/Technique (BAT) approach in alignment with [THE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION \(AIR QUALITY\) REGULATIONS \(2014\)\[2022 in draft\]](#), the [Environment Management and Coordination \(Toxic and Hazardous Industrial Chemicals and Materials Management\) Regulations 2018](#), and the [ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION \(WASTE MANAGEMENT\) REGULATIONS 2006](#), concerning the activity in question or other techniques that provide for an equivalent level of environmental protection.
- Emissions to air (e.g. SO_x, NO_x) after combustion of biogas are controlled, abated (when needed) and within the limits set by [THE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION \(AIR QUALITY\) REGULATIONS \(2014\)\[2022 in draft\]](#),
- If the resulting digestate is intended for use as fertiliser / soil improver, it must meet the requirements for fertilising materials in the [FERTILIZERS AND ANIMAL FOODSTUFFS ACT \(2012\)](#) the national rules on fertilisers/soil improvers for agricultural use.

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

N/A

5.6. Composting of biowaste

KeSIC code 38210

Description of economic activity

Treatment of separately collected bio-waste through composting (aerobic digestion) in dedicated facilities with the resulting production and utilization of compost.

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

Composting of bio-waste is eligible provided that (cumulative):

- the bio-waste is source segregated and collected separately;
- anaerobic digestion is not a technically and economically viable alternative;
- the compost produced is used as fertiliser/soil improver and meets the requirements for fertilising materials set out in Kenya Standard KS 2290: 2023 - Organic fertilizer specification.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

The main potential significant harm linked to this activity is related to:

- emissions to air, soil and water from the operation of the plant;
- the use of the resulting compost as fertiliser / soil improver which may also result in soil and water pollution due to contaminants in the compost.
- Compliance with the **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO 8 OF 1999)** as amended as well as local water management strategies and plans is a minimum requirement.

A) Climate Change Mitigation

N/A

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.2.

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Ensure an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed in accordance with the **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO 8 OF 1999)** as amended where relevant and any required mitigation measures for protecting biodiversity/eco-systems, in particular UNESCO World Heritage and Key Biodiversity Areas, have been implemented.

For sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas, ensure that an appropriate assessment has been conducted in compliance with the provisions of the [THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION \(CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND RESOURCES, AND ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND BENEFITS SHARING\) REGULATIONS, 2006](#).

E) Pollution prevention

- In case of composting plants treating over 75 t/day. Ensure emissions to air and water are based on the application of the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) principle informed by the Best Available Technology/Technique (BAT) approach in alignment with [THE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION \(AIR QUALITY\) REGULATIONS \(2014\)\[2022 in draft\]](#), the [Environment Management and Coordination \(Toxic and Hazardous Industrial Chemicals and Materials Management\) Regulations 2018](#), and the [ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION \(WASTE MANAGEMENT\) REGULATIONS 2006](#), concerning the activity in question or other techniques that provide for an equivalent level of environmental protection.
- The site has a system in place that prevents leachate reaching groundwater.
- The resulting compost meets the requirements for fertilising materials in the [FERTILIZERS AND ANIMAL FOODSTUFFS ACT \(2012\)](#)

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

N/A

5.7. Material recovery from non-hazardous waste

KeSIC code 38210

Description of economic activity

Sorting and processing of separately collected non-hazardous waste streams into secondary raw materials involving a mechanical transformation process.

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

Material recovery from separately collected non-hazardous waste is eligible provided that:

- it produces secondary raw materials suitable for substitution of virgin materials in production processes;
- at least 50%, in terms of weight, of the processed separately collected non-hazardous waste is converted into secondary raw materials.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

Compliance with the **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO 8 OF 1999)** as amended as well as local water management strategies and plans is a minimum requirement.

A) Climate Change Mitigation

N/A

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

N/A

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.3.

E) Pollution prevention

N/A

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

N/A

5.8. Landfill gas capture and utilisation

KeSIC code 3900

Description of economic activity

Landfill gas capture and utilization in permanently closed landfills using new (or supplementary) dedicated technical facilities and equipment installed during or post landfill closure.

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

Collection and utilization of landfill gas is eligible provided that (cumulative):

- the landfill has not been opened after [date of entry into force of Taxonomy];
- the landfill (or landfill cell) where the system is newly installed (or extended and / or retrofitted) is permanently closed and is not taking further waste;
- the produced landfill gas is used directly for the generation of electricity and/or heat, or upgraded to biomethane for injection in the natural gas grid, or used as vehicle fuel (e.g., as bioCNG) or as feedstock in chemical industry (e.g., for production of H₂ and NH₃);
- methane emissions from the landfill and leakages from the landfill gas collection and utilization facilities are controlled by a monitoring plan.

No threshold applies.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

The main potential significant harm linked to this activity is related to the emissions resulting from the energetic utilization of landfill gas, such as sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxide and particulates.

Compliance with the **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO 8 OF 1999)** as amended as well as local water management strategies and plans is a minimum requirement.

A) Climate Change Mitigation

Methane leakages from relevant facilities (e.g. for biogas production and storage, energy generation, digestate storage) is controlled by a monitoring plan.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

N/A

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.3.

E) Pollution prevention

- Emissions to air (e.g. SO_x, NO_x) after combustion of landfill gas are controlled, abated (when needed) and within the limits set by [THE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION \(AIR QUALITY\) REGULATIONS \(2014\)\[2022 in draft\]](#)

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

N/A

5.9. Direct air capture of CO₂

KeSIC code 3900

Description of economic activity

Direct Air Capture of CO₂

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

As direct air capture is energy-intensive, energy usage needs to be based on a low emission energy source. As a result, the overall life cycle emissions for scope 1 and 2 must be no more than 20% of the quantity of CO₂ removed to realise an 80% reduction in emissions.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

The main environmental impacts associated with the capture of greenhouse gas emissions are due to chemicals/technologies used to capture carbon.

A) Climate Change Mitigation

N/A

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Fulfil the requirements of Kenya water legislation such as the [ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION \(WATER QUALITY\) REGULATIONS, 2006](#), [THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION \(WETLANDS, RIVERBANKS, LAKESHORES, AND SEASHORES MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS 2009](#), where applicable. Identify and manage risks related to water quality and/or water consumption at the appropriate level. Where water use/conservation management plans are required by South African legislation, these plans are to be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.3.

E) Pollution prevention

N/A

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

N/A

5.10. Capture of greenhouse gas emissions

KeSIC code 3900

Description of economic activity

Capture of Greenhouse Gas emissions

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

Capture of greenhouse gas emissions is currently eligible provided that:

1. For operation of underground geological CO₂ storage sites, including closure and post-closure obligations: appropriate leakage detection systems are implemented to prevent release during operation; a monitoring plan of the injection facilities, the storage complex, and, where appropriate, the surrounding environment is in place, with the regular reports checked by competent Kenyan authorities.
2. For the exploration and operation of storage sites the activity complies with ISO 27914:2017 for geological storage of CO₂.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

The main environmental impacts associated with Capture of greenhouse gas emissions are due to chemicals/technologies used to capture carbon.

A) Climate Change Mitigation

Leakage factor of 1% of emissions on the basis that leakage of supposedly stored CO₂ is significantly harmful.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.2.

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.3.

E) Pollution prevention

A minimum requirement is the implementation and adherence to a recognised environmental management system (ISO 14001 or equivalent);

Follow all the requirements of **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO 8 OF 1999)** as amended and in particular:

- Select solvents based on environmental impact criteria and conducting full chemical risk assessments;
- Prevent release during operation by implementing permanent leakage detection systems;
- Avoid loss of ammonia; and
- Minimize the formation of secondary aerosol and the production of tropospheric ozone.

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

- Select solvents based on environmental impact criteria and conducting full chemical risk assessments.
- Avoid hazardous waste from the amine solvent.
- Limit for nitrosamine concentration is 0.1 ppt.

5.11. Transport of CO₂

KeSIC code 3900

Description of economic activity

Transport of captured CO₂ by rail, ship and pipeline.

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

1. The CO₂ transported from the installation where it is captured to the injection point does not lead to CO₂ leakages above 0.5 % of the mass of CO₂ transported.
2. The CO₂ is delivered to a permanent CO₂ storage site that meets the criteria for Permanent Sequestration of Captured CO₂; or to other transport modalities, which lead to permanent CO₂ storage site that meet those criteria.
3. Appropriate leak detection systems are applied, and a monitoring plan is in place, with the report verified by an independent third party.
4. The activity may include the installation of assets that increase the flexibility and improve the management of an existing network.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

The main environmental impacts associated with Sequestration of CO₂ are due to:

- Construction phase of the transport network: all aspects have to be considered that are usually connected with construction, like terrestrial habitat alteration, loss of valuable ecosystems, land consumption, overburden disposal, negative impacts on biodiversity, emissions of particles and NO_x, noise and hazardous materials. An EIA should be done.
- Operation phase: Leakages should be kept at a minimum. Underground networks can have an impact on ground water systems and on local ecosystems.

A) Climate Change Mitigation

Leakage factor of 1% of emissions on the basis that leakage of supposedly stored CO₂ is significantly harmful.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.2.

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.3.

E) Pollution prevention

N/A

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

N/A

5.12. Permanent sequestration of captured CO₂

KeSIC code 3900

Description of economic activity

Permanent Sequestration of Captured CO₂.

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

Capture of greenhouse gas emissions is currently eligible provided that:

1. For operation of underground geological CO₂ storage sites, including closure and post-closure obligations: appropriate leakage detection systems are implemented to prevent release during operation; a monitoring plan of the injection facilities, the storage complex, and, where appropriate, the surrounding environment is in place, with the regular reports checked by competent Kenyan authorities.
2. For the exploration and operation of storage sites the activity complies with ISO 7914:2017 for geological storage of CO₂.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

The main environmental impacts associated with Sequestration of CO₂ are due to:

- The risk of leakage; and
- The long-term lack of geological containment of the reservoirs, central issues regarding the monitoring and the interrelation of carbon with physical, chemical and geological conditions in the reservoir is still a debated argument, however the safety of CO₂ storage may be assured with the implementation of specific rules and requirements.

A) Climate Change Mitigation

Leakage factor of 1% of emissions on the basis that leakage of supposedly stored CO₂ is significantly harmful.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.2.

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.3.

E) Pollution prevention

Follow all the requirements of **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT, 1999 (ACT NO 8 OF 1999)** as amended and in particular:

- The implementation and adherence to a recognised environmental management system (ISO 14001, or equivalent);
- Prevent release during operation by implementing mobile and constant detection leakage detection systems.

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

N/A

5.13. Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems

KeSIC code *No specific KeSIC code*

Description of economic activity

Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems including renewals to water collection, treatment and distribution infrastructures for domestic and industrial needs. It implies no material changes to the volume of flow collected, treated or supplied.

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

The renewal of the water supply system leads to improved energy by decreasing the net average energy consumption of the system by at least 20% compared to own baseline performance averaged for three years, including abstraction and treatment, measured in kWh per cubic meter produced water supply.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

A) Climate Change Mitigation

N/A

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

C) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.2.

D) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.3.

E) Pollution prevention

N/A

F) Sustainable resource use and circularity

N/A

5.14. Renewal of wastewater collection and treatment

KeSIC code *No specific KeSIC code*

Description of economic activity

Renewal of centralised waste water systems including collection (sewer network) and treatment. It implies no material change related to the load or volume of flow collected or treated in the waste water system.

Make Significant Contribution Criteria

A) Climate Change Mitigation

1. The renewal of a collection system improves energy efficiency by decreasing the average energy consumption by 20% compared to own baseline performance averaged over three years, demonstrated on an annual basis. That decrease of energy consumption can be accounted for at the level of the project (i.e. the collection system renewal) or, across the downstream waste water agglomeration (i.e. including the downstream collection system, treatment plant or discharge of waste water).
2. The renewal of a waste water treatment plant improves energy efficiency by decreasing the average energy consumption of the system by at least 20% compared to own baseline performance averaged over three years, demonstrated on an annual basis.
3. For the purposes of points 1 and 2, the net energy consumption of the system is calculated in kWh per population equivalent per annum of the waste water collected or effluent treated, taking into account measures decreasing energy consumption relating to source control (reduction of storm water or pollutant load inputs) and, as appropriate, energy generation within the system (such as hydraulic, solar, thermal and wind energy).
4. For the purpose of point 1 and 2, the operator demonstrates that there are no material changes relating to external conditions, including modifications to discharge authorisation(s) or changes in load to the agglomeration that would lead to a reduction of energy consumption, independent of efficiency measures taken.

B) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic screening criteria for activities Making a Substantial Contribution to climate change adaptation Section 8.2.

Do No Significant Harm Assessment

A) Climate Change Mitigation

An assessment of the direct GHG emissions from the centralised waste water system, including collection (sewer network) and treatment, has been performed. The results are disclosed to investors and clients on demand.

E) Climate Change Adaptation

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.1.

F) Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.2.

Where the waste water is treated to a level suitable for reuse in agricultural irrigation, the required risk management actions to avoid adverse environmental impacts have been defined and implemented.

G) Ecosystem protection and restoration

Generic DNSH criteria section 8.3.3.

B) Pollution prevention

Discharges to receiving waters meet the requirements laid down in **Kenyan national provisions stating maximum permissible pollutant levels from discharges to receiving waters (to research further)**.

Appropriate measures have been implemented to avoid and mitigate excessive storm water overflows from the waste water collection system, which may include nature-based solutions, separate storm water collection systems, retention tanks and treatment of the first flush.

Sewage sludge is used in accordance **Kenyan national law relating to the spreading of sludge on the soil or any other application of sludge on and in the soil (to research further)**.

C) Sustainable resource use and circularity

N/A

Activities eligible in the KGFT first edition but without technical screening criteria developed:

5.15. Water monitoring

5.16. Flood defense

5.17. Nature-based solutions

5.18. Reuse, redistribution, refurbishment, recycling storage and handling infrastructure

5.19. Water saving, recycling and reuse technologies

5.20. Pollution prevention and control

5.21. Handling and preparation

5.22. Water treatment