

# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE PROPOSED NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN UYOMBO, KILIFI- KENYA

While this may sound like a big step forward in energy development, there are serious concerns about how this project has been planned, who it will affect, and whether Kenya is ready to manage the risks.



## WHAT IS ENERGY JUSTICE?

Energy justice means fairness in how energy decisions are made and who benefits (or suffers) from them. It's based on three key principles:

**Distributive Justice:** Are the benefits and risks shared fairly?

**Recognition Justice:** Are the voices of local communities and vulnerable groups being heard?

**Procedural Justice:** Are decisions made in a transparent, inclusive way?

## KEY CONCERNS ABOUT THE NUCLEAR PROJECT

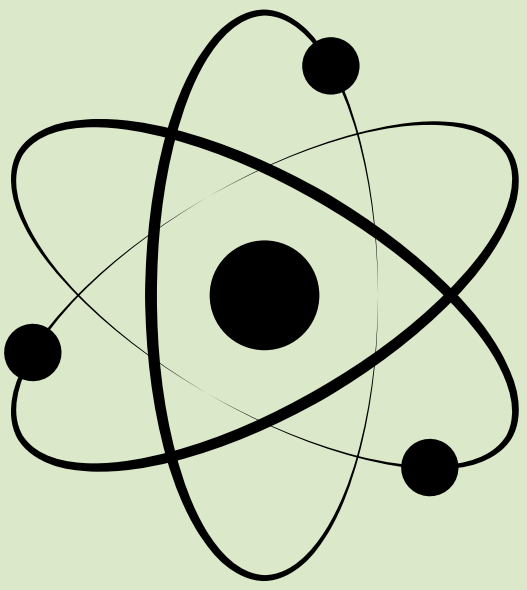
### Lack of Information & Meaningful Public Participation

Kenya's laws require public involvement in decisions affecting health and the environment—but this hasn't been fully followed.

## FLAWED SITE SELECTION

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) used to choose Uyombo lacked critical data and transparency. Important details—like how different sites were compared or how local development plans were considered—are missing or unclear.





# NO CLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT OR DECOMMISSIONING PLANS FOR THE PLANT

Nuclear power produces dangerous radioactive waste that can remain hazardous for thousands of years.

The SEA mentions this but offers no real plan for how Kenya will manage or dispose of it safely.

## WEAK LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Kenya is not a member of key international nuclear safety agreements. Our laws do not yet offer strong protection against the kinds of accidents seen in other international nuclear disasters – such as Chernobyl (Ukraine) or Fukushima (Japan).



## Risks to Health & Environment

Exposure to radioactive materials can cause long-term illness, cancer, and genetic damage.

Natural disasters, mistakes, or poor planning can turn a nuclear plant into a permanent hazard for people and nature.

Nuclear power plants require large amounts of seawater for cooling. After use, the heated water is discharged back into the sea, which can disrupt marine ecosystems and make it difficult for fish and other sea life to survive.

## THE ECONOMIC COSTS OF NUCLEAR POWER

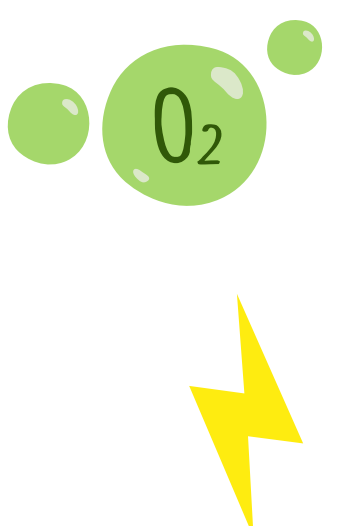
Nuclear power demands massive investment—over USD 5 billion (Kshs 650 billion) for a single plant. These costs will likely be passed on to consumers through higher electricity tariffs, deepening energy poverty and straining low-income households and small businesses.

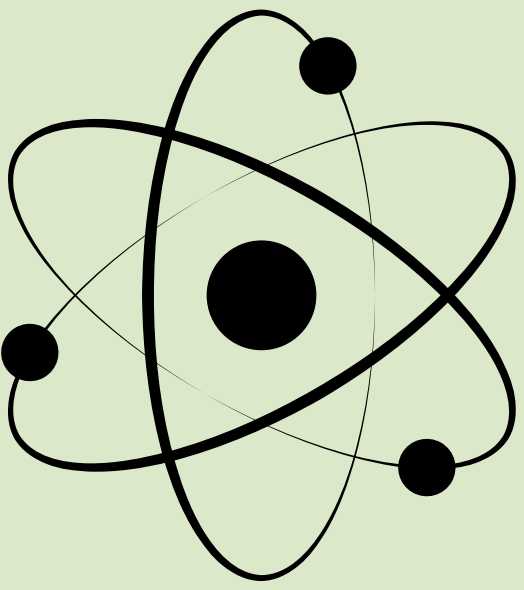


## WHAT KENYA'S LAWS SAY

Article 42 of the Constitution guarantees your right to a clean and healthy environment.

Article 69 requires public participation in environmental matters. The Access to Information Act (2016) gives every citizen the right to important government-held information.





# WHAT COMMUNITIES ARE DEMANDING

Full disclosure of all site selection and risk data  
Meaningful community participation in decision-making  
A clear, safe plan for managing nuclear waste  
Protection for environmental defenders speaking up  
A shift toward safer, sustainable energy alternatives (like solar, wind, and geothermal)

## Why This Matters

This is not just about energy. It's about people, land, health, and justice. The decisions we make today will affect generations to come.

Uyombo is more than just a site on a map—it's a home. Communities deserve to be part of shaping their future.



## CALL TO ACTION



We urge the Parliamentary Committee on Environment and Natural Resources to:

- Halt the current process until proper public engagement and risk analysis are completed
- Ensure all energy projects align with Kenya's Constitution, climate goals, and the well-being of its people.
- Prioritise clean, green, and renewable alternatives in energy planning—first and always.

