DECLARATION PAGE

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

LEAD EIA/AUDIT EXPERTS

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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 interprétation of the facts by the Environmental Social & Impact Assessors. It is issued without any préjudice.

ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
СВО	Community Based Organizations
DOSH	Directorate of Occupation Safety and Health
DRSRS	Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing
EA	Environmental Audits
EMCA	Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GoK	Government of Kenya
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge System
KETRACO	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NECC	National Environmental Complaints Committee
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RoW	Right of Way
TL	Transmission Line
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WSSD	World Summit for Sustainable Development

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The country's development blue print and Government Big four agenda recognizes the energy sector as key sector in realization of the vision 2030. Energy is one of the economic and social enabler of the country, the correlation between the electricity consumption and economic growth is that economic empowerment will always depend on accessible, stable and affordable power, in line with this energy is key sector to the country's development.

In line with this, Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited (KETRACO) which was established under ministry of energy Act 2012, whose mandate is to construct, own operate and maintain high voltage electricity transmission lines is tasked with construction of 40km Isinya-Konza 400kv transmission line and 400Kv Konza city Substation

The Kenya Government policy on all new projects (under the second schedule of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), cap 387 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 and social aspects are taken into consideration at the construction, operations and decommissioning stages of the project. For compliance to this provision, KETRACO has therefore used its' inhouse man-power consisting of Electrical and Civil Engineers, Socio-Economists, Land Economists, Surveyors and Environmental Experts to undertake the ESIA for the proposed project.

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 potential impacts to the environment and people's health through all of its' phases (construction, operation and decommissioning phases).

Scope

The ESIA study was done in consideration to the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project and was limited to:

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

- Public participation and stakeholder consultation,
- Identification and discussion of any adverse impacts to the environment anticipated from the proposed project,
- Appropriate mitigation measures,
- Development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan outline
- Analysis of project alternatives

Study Methodology

The approach to this exercise was structured so as to cover the requirements under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap 387 and its' constituent regulation, i.e. the Environmental Management and Coordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations of 2003.

It involved largely an understanding of the project background, the preliminary designs and the implementation plan as well as decommissioning plan. 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 informants in KETRACO (the proponent).

The key activities undertaken during the assessment included the following:

- Consultations with the key project stakeholders including the project proponent, community members, the County government of Machakos and Kajiado counties administration and opinion leaders. The consultations were based on the proposed project, site planning, the project implementation plan, the potential environmental and social impacts and the mitigation measures thereof.
- Physical inspections of the proposed project area which included observation of available land marks, photography and interviews with the local residents and local administration,
- Evaluation of the activities around the project site and the environmental setting of the wider area through physical observations Review of available project documents, and
- Report writing, review and submission.

Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA) cap 387, is the principal legislation that governs EIA studies in Kenya. This project falls under the Second Schedule of EMCA, Cap 387, which lists 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 legislation that govern the management of environmental resources and those pertinent to the project have been discussed in the report.

Identified Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

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

Positive Impacts

- National reliable and secure power supply
- Direct and indirect skilled and non-skilled Employment opportunities (cleaners, tea girls, masons, carpenters, welders, drivers etc.
- Gains to the local and national economy and increase in revenue.
- Informal sectors benefits
- Development of other Sectors

Negative Impacts

- Noise pollution
- Generation of exhaust emissions
- Dust emissions
- Solid and liquid waste generation
- Oil spill hazards
- Destruction of existing vegetation and habitats
- 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

Proposed Mitigation Measures

Mitigation of the potential impacts as described in chapter 6, and implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan (chapter 8 and 9) will help to minimize the negative impacts, and enhance the positive outcomes of the project.

Conclusion

An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outline has been developed to ensure sustainability of the site activities from construction through operation to decommissioning phase. The plan provides a general outline of the activities, associated impacts, and mitigation action plans, responsible actors, implementation timeline and the costs thereof.

A monitoring plan has also been developed and highlights some of the environmental and social performance indicators as identifiable parameters. 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 and Social Management and Monitoring Plan provided herein. 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 project will bring positive effects in the project area including improved supply of electricity, creation of Employment opportunities (welders, carpenters, masons, cleaners, drivers etc.), 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 and a NEMA EIA license issued thereof.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The country's development blue print and Government Big four agenda recognizes the energy sector as key sector in realization of the vision 2030. Energy is one of the economic and social enabler of the country, the correlation between the electricity consumption and economic growth is that economic empowerment will always depend on accessible, stable and affordable power, in line with this energy is key sector to the country's development.

In line with this, Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited (KETRACO) which was established under ministry of energy Act 2012, whose mandate is to construct, own operate and maintain high voltage electricity transmission lines is tasked with construction of 40km Isinya-Konza 400kv transmission line and 400kV Konza City Substation

Kenya's legal framework stipulates that all new projects requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) this is anchored in the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Cap 387. ESIA study is meant to be carried out at the project planning phase in order to ensure that environmental issues are taken into consideration at the project planning stage and adequately addressed during project implementation: construction, operations and decommissioning stages, therefore KETRACO involved the in-house expertise to undertake the ESIA study.

The aim of this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study is to examine the positive and negative effects that the proposed project is likely to have on both the physical and the socio economic environment. An identification of possible impacts and management of the same will ensure environmental sustainability in that, its development does not adversely interfere with natural environment. This study is important because it plays the roles described in the figure below

1

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA –KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE AND ASSOCIATED SUBSTATION

Acts as a planning and management tool	•The resultant impact analysis and management plan for the proposed Transmission Line will be a basis for improving on the plans, designs and decisions of the project to ensure sustainability.
Acts as a reconciliatory	•The ESIA process will provide an opportunity for the various state and non-state actors to converge positions hence provide an ideal platform for harmonizing positions.
tool:	an ideal platform for harmonizing positions.
Acts as an advisory tool	•The ESIA process will assist to advice the proponent (KETRACO)on whether or not the project is viable enough to be implemented on the basis of environmental and socio-economic concerns. This document provides a narrative of the study, its findings and recommendations to the project planning process.

Figure 1: Importance of ESIA study

1.2 ESIA STUDY

1.2.1 Study Objectives

This ESIA study is undertaken under requirements of EMCA, Cap 387 schedule II as stipulated by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) that requires all development projects to do so in order to avert the potential adverse impacts of a project and thereby recommending appropriate mitigation measures.

In this study, the proposed project's activities are broken down into four phases, i.e.:

- Design phase
- Construction phase
- Operational phase
- Decommissioning phase

The study has two main objectives:

- Ensuring sustainable development and good environmental practice through wise use of natural resources to ensure inter- and intra-generational equity.
- Identification, prevention, avoidance or offset any negative impacts that may come up from the project thus preventing losses or any disadvantages to any stakeholders.

Achievement of these two main objectives would reduce negative impacts and promote or enhance the projects positive impacts.

The ESIA will cover the following aspects:

- Establish the existing environment where the project falls
- Definition of the legal, institutional and policy framework of the proposed project
- Identify, consult and involve all stakeholders to facilitate all study objectives, Analysis of potential impacts of the proposed project
- An Analysis of the alternatives available to the proposed project
- Develop accurate and practical mitigation measures for the significant negative impacts
- Develop an Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) for the significant negative impact

1.2.2 Methodology

To achieve these objectives, the study collected baseline data firstly through desktop studies on a: national level; regional, and then finally scoping down to the study area and its immediate environs. This was done using detailed study, information from previous similar studies; developed checklist, and professional knowledge. The checklist focussed on information gained from the screening process and other cross-sectorial issues such as: health and safety, biodiversity, pollution etc.

Figure 2 illustrates the methodology and process that was employed in undertaking the ESIA study.

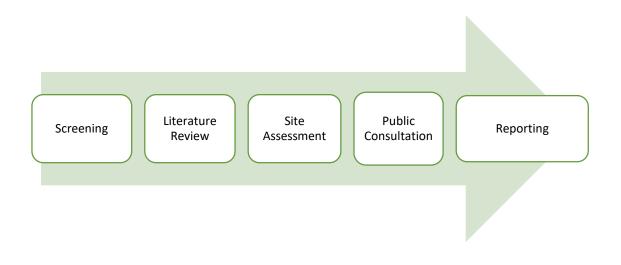


Figure 2: Methodology and Process for the ESIA

1.2.2.1 Screening

Screening of the project was undertaken to evaluate the need of conducting an EIA and the level of study. Transmission lines are listed under schedule II of EMCA, Cap 387 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.

From the screening exercise, it was determined that ESIA report for the proposed Transmission line was a requirement.

1.2.2.2 Literature Review

The literature review undertaken involved review of legislature, policies, development plans and past studies carried out in the area. It also informed the ESIA study on the baseline conditions and solidified the legal, institutional and environmental setting of the proposed project.

1.2.2.3 Site assessment

The site assessment was carried out within 28th November to 8th December 2018 to take into stock the following;

- The site landscape
- The flora, fauna and avifauna found in the proposed project area
- The sensitive receptors in the proposed project area
- The environment and social status of the project are
- Land ownership and usage.

Photography was used to capture salient features and baseline conditions in the project site and its neighbourhood. The photos were used to define existing features in the project area and identify soils and floral species in the area.

1.2.2.4 Public consultation

Stakeholders were consulted to facilitate all objectives of the study and the methods used included:

- Key Informant Interviews and questionnaires
- Public meeting/baraza

1.2.2.5 Reporting

The ESIA Study Report was written in accordance with the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003.

1.3 ESIA TEAM

The multi-disciplinary ESIA team comprised of the following experts:

- 1. Caleb Mango- Lead EIA/Audit Expert
- 2. Richard Godana- Lead EIA/Audit Expert
- 3. Linet Mbova Associate EIA/Audit Expert
- 4. Grace Nduta -Socio-economist
- 5. Douglas Kingori- Land Surveyor

1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE

The structure of this ESIA Report is as follows: -

- Executive Summary
- Introduction (Chapter 1)
- Project Description (Chapter 2)
- Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework (Chapter 3)
- Environmental and Socio-economic Baseline Description (Chapter 4)
- Public and Stakeholder Consultation (Chapter 5)
- Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures (Chapter 6)
- Analysis of Alternatives (Chapter 7)
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (Chapter 8)
- Environmental Monitoring Plan (Chapter 9)
- Conclusion and Recommendations (Chapter 10)
- References
- Appendices
 - a. Appendix 1- Consultation with Key Informants
 - b. Appendix 2-Sample filled Questionnaires- Community Members
 - c. Appendix 3- Public Meeting minutes
 - d. Appendix 4-Public Meetings attendance sheets
 - e. Appendix 5- Expert Practicing license

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT PROPONENT

The project is being implemented by Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited (KETRACO)

2.2 NATURE OF THE PROJECT

The project will be composed of approximately 40Km Transmission Line from an existing Isinya Substation to new Konza city Substation. The TL will traverse through two counties: approximately 32 Km in Kajiado County and approximately 8km in Machakos County. It will occupy a wayleave corridor of 60m (30m on either side from the centre of the transmission line). It is important to note that construction activities will comprise of Isinya-Konza 400KV TL and 400KV new substation at Konza City.

2.3 PROJECT LOCATION

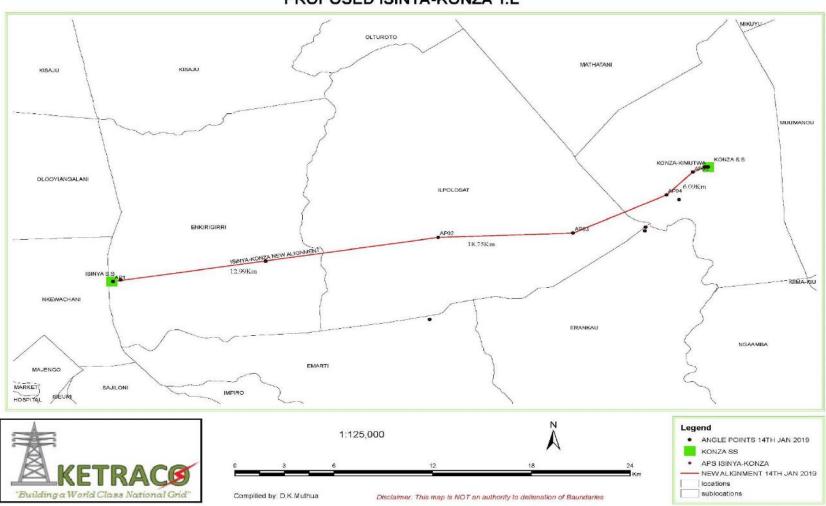
The proposed TL runs parallel to existing Mombasa – Nairobi 400kV TL from Isinya Substation for approximately 9.5km where Mombasa – Nairobi takes an angle turn at coordinates (268239.83E, 9805248.58N) towards Mombasa, whereas Isinya – Konza TL proceeds straight to Konza city substation (295044.84E, 9812169.73N). The line overflies SGR at coordinates (286929.26E, 9807220.02S) and then proceeds through Kapiti plains and LISA ranch and animal sanctuary.

The project co-ordinates are provided in Table 1 below

Table 1: Transmission Line and Substation Co-ordinates

COORDINATES ARE REFERED TO ARK 1960 ZONE 37S				
	NAME	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	CHAINAGE (M)
0	ISINYA SS	258802.724	9804085.721	0
1	ISINYA TT	258882.368	9804078.183	80
2	AP1	278641	9807213	20085.765
3	AP2	286831.933	9807518	28282.395
4	AP3	292497	9810208	34553.452
5	AP4	294097	9811825	36828.246
6	AP5	294810.82	9812157.459	37615.69
7	KONZA CITY TT	294916.096	9812170.33	37721.75
8	KONZA CITY SS	295044.875	9812170.02	37850.529

Figure 3 below provides a map for the proposed Isinya-Konza 400KV TL.



PROPOSED ISINYA-KONZA T.L

Figure 3: Map of the proposed Isinya-Konza 400KV TL

2.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND JUSTIFICATION

The main objective of the proposed project is to ensure provision of adequate and stable supply of electricity to the upcoming Konza smart city. Konza will be a smart city, with an integrated urban information and communication technology (ICT) network that supports delivery of connected urban services and allows for efficient management of those services on a large scale. It is expected that there will be high demand for power that cannot be met by the available power in Konza area and hence the need to bring in more power from elsewhere.

2.5 PROJECT DESIGN

2.5.1 The 40km Transmission Line 2.5.1.1 Design Overview

The 400 kV transmission line will be an overhead double-circuit transmission line supported by steel-lattice type transmission towers. The transmission tower will be placed at an interval of around 300-400 m, and the height will be around 45 m but may vary depending on the site topography and surrounding structures. Sufficient clearance height will be secured from the ground level as per Kenyan regulation. The four corners of the transmission tower base will be secured over a concrete foundation and will occupy an area of around 10 x 10 m. The exact location of the transmission towers will be determined in the ensuing detailed design study. The general construction methodology for the transmission line is provided in the subsections below



Plate 1: Typical design of a steel lattice type transmission tower

2.5.1.2 Processes and activities

2.5.1.2.1 *Pre-construction activity*

The following activities form part of the pre-construction phase:

- Walkover surveys to identify the corridor;
- Detailed survey for fixing the alignment;
- Check surveys for exact tower spotting before actual construction; and
- Soil investigation of important tower locations to ascertain the type of foundation to be adopted

2.5.1.2.2 Marking of the route and Right of Way (RoW)

All construction activities will be undertaken within the RoW for safe operations of the TL, considering minimum clearances as per international standards. The RoW is taken as 30m on both sides of the centre line of the TL making a total of 60M. The TL route will be marked by wooden pegs within the ground in accordance with the line design.

2.5.1.2.3 Clearing of tower sites

At the tower sites, all vegetation within the footprint of the tower base and for a distance of

approximately 2m beyond the base in all directions will be cleared to ground level.

2.5.1.2.4 Excavation of tower foundation

Pit marking is done for the legs of the towers. Foundations will be dug to a depth of about 3m

x 3m x 3m depending upon the ground conditions. This area may vary depending on the slope

and soil type of the area.

2.5.1.2.5 Foundation for towers

Foundation for towers is laid depending upon the type of soil encountered. The formwork,

reinforcing bars, the embedded parts of the towers and any earthing elements will be placed

in the pits.

2.5.1.2.6 Backfilling

The foundation pits will be backfilled following the removal of the formwork with soil. The top part of the stub of the tower leg remains above the ground level after the backfilling. The backfilling soil will be compacted in accordance with good engineering practices.

2.5.1.2.7 *Tower material delivery*

The materials for construction of towers will be delivered from the storage yard directly to the site. Materials required for one particular tower will be issued for work at site. The materials will be brought to the construction site using either a tractor/trailer or manually depending on the terrain.

2.5.1.2.8 *Erection of towers*

Lag time will be maintained for curing of concrete before erection of the towers. Water is required for curing of foundations. Erection of towers is done manually by assembling prefabricated components of the lattice structure.

2.5.1.2.9 Stringing

This involves the stringing of the conductor wires which is done manually with the help of tractors/puller machines. Stringing is usually done between two angle towers at a time.

2.5.1.2.10 Reinstatement

Once backfilling is completed, the surface of the towers will be graded to ensure that water drains away from the tower support and that the surface is smooth. All excesses construction materials and debris will be removed from the site and disposed off in the rightful manner.

2.5.1.2.11 Testing and inspection

On completion of the work, physical inspection and checking of all foundation works, tower erection and stringing will be carried out to ensure strict adherence to the technical requirements.

Insulation and continuity test of the TL as well as earth resistance of each tower will be carried

out before final commissioning

2.5.1.2.12 Safety measures for operations

A warning sign will be attached to each tower approximately 2m above ground advising on high voltage. Once stringing is complete, anti-climbing devices will be placed on all faces of the tower. Also before the activation of the TL, the public will be sensitized regarding the operations of the TL for safety purposes.

2.5.2 The 400kV Konza City Substation

2.5.2.1 Design Overview

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, connection remains available. Practically this is not feasible since the cost of implementing such a design is very high. Methods have been adopted to achieve a compromise between complete security of supply and capital investment.

Equipment for control, protection and auxiliary power will be housed in a small control building. The proposed substation layout consists essentially of the arrangement of a number of switchgear components in an ordered pattern governed by the 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.

2.5.2.2 Processes and activities

The table below outlines the processes and activities that will be involved in the proposed 400kV Substation

Table 2: Project Activities and Processes

PROJECT ACTIVITIES & PROCESSES

Design Phase

This phase will involve preconstruction activities of mainly planning and managing the project. It will involve professionals who will undertake various studies geared towards designing the lounge such as engineers, architects, interior designers, land surveyors, quantity surveyors, geologists, environmentalists, project managers etc. Funding and other professionals will also be sourced during this phase, for subsequent phases.

Construction Phase

This phase activity will involve preparing the project site and setting up the structure.

Professionals involved will include engineers, contractors, draughtsmen, technicians, masons, plumbers, electricians, gardeners/landscapers, architects and other project coordinators. Civil works will also be carried out during this phase and the main activities are listed as:-

- o Removal of vegetation within the substation footprint
- o Construction of access roads for the substation
- Terracing and leveling 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)
- \circ $\;$ Compaction and filling with gravel of the areas between the foundations
- o Creation of formal drainage and storm water control measures
- o Delivery and installation of transformers, towers, bus bar and associated infrastructure
- o Construction of control room and administrative infrastructure
- Construction of perimeter fencing and lighting

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. The highly specialised and rugged equipment to be installed shall have the relevant international standards and best practice.

Operational Phase

Upon commissioning, this phase will involve the main intended activities of the proposed project. This will involve the running of the substation.

Decommissioning Phase

When the proposed project has reached the end of its life cycle this phase will come into effect and it will involve stopping all its activities, pulling down the structures and returning the environment back to at least' its initial state. Professionals involved will include those involved in civil works such as plumbers, masons, engineers, contractors/demolition experts, landscapers, waste handlers, managers, environmentalists.

2.6 MAJOR EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS REQUIRED DURING CONSTRUCTION

Equipment and materials necessary for the construction of the project is listed in Table 3 below

S/N	REQUIREMENTS		
Constr	Construction of towers and the substation		
1.	Stubs of towers		
2.	Stub setting templates		
3.	Stub setting jacks		
4.	Form boxes for concreting, wooden planks for shuttering		
5	Concrete mixer machines, vibrators, dewatering pumps		
6	Sand, cement and stone chips		
7	Metal screens/sand screens etc. and other related tools/tackles for		
	excavation/concreting and backfilling		
Erectio	Erection of towers		
1	Tower steel members with nuts and bolts and various tower accessories		
2	Derrick poles for lifting of tower members		
3	Poly propylene ropes for guying purposes		
4	Various single sheave pulleys and other related tools/tackles for tower erection		
Stringing of conductor and earth wire			
1	Conductor and earth wire drums		

Table 3: Equipment and materials required

2	Insulator discs, hardware fillings and accessories
3	Tensioner and puller machine for stringing purposes
4	Turn table and drum mounting jacks
5	Pilot wires
6	Hydraulic compressor machine for making joints of conductor and earth wire
7	Various four sheave pulleys, rollers, clamps, wire ropes etc. and other related tools
	and tackles for stringing purposes.

2.7 VEHICULAR ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

As far as possible, access to tower sites will be via existing roads and tracks. In some cases, temporary roads might have to be created in order to access the tower sites. These roads will not be graded and some of them would be retained for maintenance activity in future.

2.8 MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS DURING CONSTRUCTION

An average of 20 workers (e.g. skilled and unskilled labour) are expected daily to be working at the construction sites. Most workers will be procured locally, although skilled foreigners may be hired for highly technical works. The entire recruitment process for the workers will be managed by the contractors in accordance with Kenya labour laws.

Normal working hours are planned to be from around 08:00-17:00 from Monday to Saturday. Works outside of normal working hours will require permission from KETRACO and relevant local authorities.

3 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Kenya has a policy, legal and administrative framework for environmental management. The Government's policy on energy is to provide efficient and reliable energy. Under the administrative framework, NEMA is responsible for ensuring EIAs are carried out for new projects and environmental audits on existing facilities as per the requirements of the EMCA Cap 387. Projects subject to this requirement are specified in the Second Schedule of the Act.

The Government of Kenya has established regulations to facilitate the process on ESIAs and Environmental Audits (EA). The regulations are contained in Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 56, legislative, Supplement No.31, Legal Notice No.101 of 13th June 2003 and Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations of 2009. In Kenya, it is a legal requirement that any proposed project of the scale described in this report should undergo an ESIA. These requirements are stipulated in EMCA, Cap 387 and EIA/EA Regulations 2003. This section outlines the Policy, Legal and Institutional framework pertaining to the proposed 400kV Isinya-Konza TL project.

3.2 NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.2.1 National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) of 1994

The National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) for Kenya was formulated in 1994 through a consultative process involving various stakeholders. The action plan was aimed at integrating environmental considerations into the country's socio-economic development. The integration process was to be realised through development of a comprehensive framework that ensures linkage of environmental management of natural resources to decision-making processes. The NEAP also established the addresses the issue of social, economic and industrial activities and their impacts on the ecosystem as opposed to environmental sustainability. This policy also emphasizes environmental concerns to be accounted for in socio-economic developments. The EIA process was established in line with this policy and the key players in this were local authorities and other development partners.

4.2.2 The National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) of 1999

The NPEP was formulated with an objective of reducing the high levels of poverty in Kenya by 50 percent by the year 2015, as well as to strengthen the capabilities of the poor and vulnerable groups to earn income. The plan also aimed at reducing gender and geographical disparities in order to create a healthy, better-educated and more productive population. The formulation of the plan was guided by the goals and commitments agreed during the World

Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) of 1995. The plan therefore focuses on the delivery of four WSSD themes of poverty eradication; reduction of unemployment; social integration of the disadvantaged people and creation of an enabling economic, political, and cultural environment through development of transport and communication sector. The plan is implemented by the Poverty Eradication Commission (PEC) that was established in collaboration with various Government Ministries, bilateral and multilateral donors, the private sector, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The NPEP is relevant since the proposed project will create an enabling environment that will contribute immensely in the enhancement of economic growth in Kenya. The proposed project would also impact businesses, agricultural and tourism related activities that have great relevancy to poverty eradication in the country.

4.2.3 The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of 2000

The PRSP for Kenya has the broad objective of reducing poverty and promoting economic growth. This policy articulates Kenya's commitment and approach to tackling endemic poverty through involvement of the poor communities in both rural and urban areas in various socio-economic development activities. The proposed project, during and after implementation will offer various employment opportunities to Kenyans and will therefore contribute directly towards the realisation of the broad national goal of reducing poverty in the country. In addition, the project would stimulate economic development by creating an enabling environment for other key sectors of the economy to thrive.

4.2.4 Environment and Development (Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1999)

The Kenya's policy paper on the Environment and Development was formulated in 1999. The policy defined approaches that will be pursued by the Government in mainstreaming environment into development. The policy harmonized environmental and developmental objectives with the broad goal of achieving sustainable development. The policy paper also provided guidelines and strategies for government action regarding environment and development. With regard to wildlife, the policy reemphasized government's commitment towards involving local communities and other stakeholders in wildlife conservation and management, as well as developing mechanisms that allow them to benefit from the natural resources occurring in their areas. The policy also advocated for the establishment of zones that allow for the multiple use and management of wildlife. This policy is relevant to the proposed development project in view of the potential impacts on the environment and involvement of the public in project planning.

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4.2.5 The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of 2000

The NBSAP was formulated in order to enable Kenya address national and international commitments defined in Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The strategy is a national framework of action for ensuring that the present rate of biodiversity loss is reversed and present levels of biological resources are maintained at sustainable levels for posterity. The general objectives of the strategy are to conserve Kenya's biodiversity; to sustainably use its components; to fairly and equitably share the benefits arising from the utilization of biological resources among the stakeholders; and to enhance technical and scientific cooperation nationally and internationally, including the exchange of information in support of biological conservation. It advocates for sensitization and empowerment of communities through participatory management practices and use of environmentally friendly techniques and technologies to achieve Kenya's vision to maintaining a clean and healthy environment with abundant biodiversity resources

3.3 NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.3.1 The 2010 constitution of Kenya

The constitution declares that the people of Kenya are respectful to the environment, which is their heritage and they are determined to sustain it for the benefit of future generations and Article 42 states that every person has a right to a clean and healthy environment. Section 2 of Chapter 5 states that every person has a duty to cooperate with state organs and other persons, to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources.

Article 70 deals with enforcement of environmental rights and everyone who feels their right to a clean and healthy environment has been denied has the obligation to go to court to seek redress.

The relevancy is that the proponent must ensure that all the applicable provisions of the Constitution are observed during the implementation of the project

3.3.2 The Environment and Management Coordination Act (EMCA), CAP 387

EMCA, CAP 387 is the principal Act governing environmental protection. It contains various legal notices with regulations on environmental conservation and Management. This informs the conducting of the EIA on the proposed 40km 400kV Isinya-Konza transmission line. Schedule II confers the right of every person to a clean environment and therefore makes it mandatory to work in a clean environment and protect people living close to the project.

Part VI Gives detailed mechanism and stipulation regarding Environmental Impact Assessment.

The Act has also established a National Environmental Complaints Committee (NECC), which provides the administrative mechanism for addressing environmental degradation. The Committee has the mandate to investigate complaints relating to environmental damage and degradation. The NECC Assesses for purposes of variation of the approved EIA license for the proposed project

KETRACO should acquire an approval from NEMA before commencing the project

The subsections below further describe regulations under EMCA that are related to the project

3.3.2.1 Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, Legal Notice No. 101

The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations provides guidelines for conducting EIA studies. The regulations provide details on the parameters to be evaluated when undertaking an EIA study. It also provides guidelines on the conduct of environmental audits and development of project monitoring plans. The proposed project must comply with the requirements of the regulations that also include conducting continuous monitoring and annual audits on the proposed project.

3.3.2.2 Environmental Management and Co-ordination (water quality) Regulations, 2006 Legal notice No. 120

The EMCA (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006 provide guidelines on the use and management of water sources in order to safeguard quality of water for domestic use and irrigation, among others. The proposed project will need to comply with the requirements of this regulation in order to ensure water sources along the route are protected from pollution and over abstraction. The project will also need to comply with the regulations that prohibit undertaking of development within a minimum of 6m from the highest ever recorded flood level of a river system. Section 4(2), 6 and Section 24 of the regulation prohibits pollution of water bodies and requires that all substances discharged into the water bodies should meet the standards set under the Third Schedule of the regulation.

Everyone is required to refrain from any actions, which directly or indirectly cause water pollution, whether or not the water resource was polluted before the enactment of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Cap 387. It is an offence to contravene the provisions of these regulations with a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings. In response to the above, the project design team should be advised on the requirements of this regulation and appropriately incorporate the regulations in the project design document.

Important in protection of ground water sources and meeting standards for discharge of effluent. In emptying onsite sewage disposal facilities, deal only with licensed liquid waste handlers. Also, ensure domestic water to meet drinking standards as set out under the second schedule

3.3.2.3 Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste management) Regulations, 2006 Legal Notice No. 121

The relevant institution is NEMA, this act focuses on management of solid wastes, industrial wastes, hazardous wastes, pesticides and toxic substances and radioactive substances.

Provides standards for handling, transportation, and disposal of different types of waste. Addresses concerns such as responsibility for waste generators and obligations for disposal.

Section 4(1) states that No person shall dispose of any waste on a public highway, street, road, recreational areas or in any public place except in a designated waste receptacle.

Section 4(2) stipulates that a waste generator shall collect, segregate, and dispose such waste in the manner provided under these regulations.

In compliance to this, the contractor and the proponent will ensure there exists proper contractual agreement with licensed solid waste handlers and that solid wastes are disposed in the manner prescribed. This has been addressed in the ESMP section of this report

3.3.2.4 The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009 Legal Notice No. 61

The Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control Regulations, 2009 prohibits excessive noise and vibration. It states that no person shall make or cause to be made any loud, unreasonable, unnecessary or unusual noise which annoys disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others and the environment. The contactor of the project will have to ensure that no excessive noise and vibrations are made during the construction stage. This is important since the construction of the project may involve use of heavy earthmoving equipment and trucks which can generate excessive noise and vibrations. Motor vehicles used during the construction of the proposed project should also adhere to the regulations which prohibit excessive noise. The provision of the act on motor vehicle states that no person shall operate a motor vehicle which produces any loud and unusual sound exceeding 84 dB(A) when accelerating. The Act also states that no person shall at any time sound the horn or other warning device of a vehicle except when necessary to prevent an accident or an incident. Any person carrying out construction, demolition, mining or quarrying

work should ensure that the vibration levels do not exceed 0.5 centimetres per second beyond any source property boundary or 30 metres from any moving source.

All these provisions have been comprehensively catered for in this report at the ESMP and their adherence shall be closely monitored.

3.3.2.5 The Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2008 NEMA is the body tasked with overseeing that no person shall necessitate emission of air pollutants listed in the first schedule, second schedule, & seventh schedule of the regulation to an extent that compromised the ambient air quality levels.

The proponent will strive to observe the provision of this regulation on air quality and emission standard throughout the project cycle.

3.3.2.6 Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (Controlled Substances) Regulations, 2007

The EMCA (Controlled Substances) Regulations aimed at controlling the production, consumption and, exports and imports of controlled substances. Controlled substances are grouped into three lists as indicated below:

- Group 1 list consists of halogenated flouro-chemicals with ozone depleting substances.
- Group 2 list consist of hydrobromoflourocarbons with ozone depleting substances.
- Group 3 list consist of bromochloromethane with ozone depleting substances.

Products containing controlled substances include air conditioners, air coolers, refrigerants, portable fire extinguishers, heat pump equipment, dehumidifiers, insulation boards, panels and pipe covers, pre-polymers, etc.

The project contractor and the proponent will need to ensure that the requirements of this regulation are observed in order to ensure that equipment, machinery, vehicles and chemicals containing such components are not imported into the country for use in the proposed project.

3.3.2.7 Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Fossil Fuel Emission Control) Regulations, 2006

The EMCA (Fossil Fuel Emission Control) Regulations, 2006 aims at eliminating or reducing emissions emitted from internal combustion engines to acceptable levels. The regulation provides guidelines on use of clean fuels, use of catalysts and inspection procedures for engines and generators. This regulation is applicable to the proposed project since there would be use of vehicles, machineries and equipment that depend on fossil fuel as their source of energy. The requirements of the regulation must be implemented in order to eliminate or reduce air quality degradation. Sections of the regulation citing the standards of recommended emission levels will be given to the contractor and or pinned at strategic points in the contractor's field offices.

3.3.2.8 Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2006

The EMCA (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2006 provides that no person shall engage in any activity that may have an adverse impact on any ecosystem; may lead to the introduction of any exotic species or to unsustainable use of natural resources, without an Environmental Impact Assessment License issued by the Authority under the Act.

The regulation requires NEMA in consultation with the relevant lead agencies, to impose bans, restrictions or similar measures on the access and use of any threatened species in order to ensure its regeneration and maximum sustainable yield.

3.3.2.9 Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores and Sea Shore Management) Regulations, 2009

The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores and Sea Shore Management) Regulations, 2009 applies to all wetlands in Kenya whether occurring in private or public land. The objectives of the regulations are to provide for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and their resources in Kenya and promote the integration of sustainable use of resources in wetlands into the local and national management of natural resources for socio-economic development. The act also aims at ensuring the conservation of water catchments and the control of floods and the sustainable use of wetlands for ecological and aesthetic purposes for the common good of all citizens. The act also makes provision for the protection of wetlands as habitats for species of fauna and flora. It also provides a framework for public participation in the management of wetlands.

The Act requires wetland resources to be utilized in a sustainable manner compatible with the continued presence of wetlands and their hydrological, ecological, social and economic functions and services. The Act requires special measures to be undertaken to preserve and maintain knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in wetlands.

The regulation also calls for sustainable use of wetlands through integration into the national and local land use plans to ensure sustainable use of wetlands in the country. The contractor

will need to employ measures for the preservation and conservation of these wetlands and river systems by ensuring that their material suppliers (e.g. sand) do not harm wetlands and riverbeds

3.3.3 The Land Act, 2012

The body that oversees this is National Land Commission. The Act specifies the manner for determination and the award for compulsory acquisition to be served on the persons determined to have interest in the affected land.

According to Section 128 of the Act, any dispute arising out of any matter under the Act, which involves compulsory acquisition process, should be referred to the Land and Environmental Court for determination.

Sections 107-133 of the Land Act specify the procedure to be followed in the process of compulsory land acquisition.

Part II section 8 provides guidelines on management of public land by the National Land Commission on behalf of both national and county government.

According to Section 111 of the Act, just compensation shall be paid promptly to all persons whose interests have been affected by the land acquisition.

Proponent shall adhere to the requirements of the Act in the implementation of land acquisition, and any project affected people will be compensated accordingly.

3.3.4 The Energy Act, 2019

The Act provides the regulatory framework for the energy sector and, among other things, stresses the need for energy players in general and electrical energy players in particular to adopt environmentally friendly and sustainable practices in power generation, distribution and consumption. It sets standards for proper environmental management in the sector. Section 30 (1) part (b) of the Act states compliance with the EMCA, Cap 387 as an important criterion to be considered by the ERC during the registration and supervision of sector players. *The ESIA Study has been undertaken in fulfilment of requirements of the Energy Act.*

3.3.5 Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

This Act was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to the protection, conservation and management of wildlife in Kenya, and for purposes connected therewith and thereto. Section 9 of the Act states that 'the Director of Wildlife Conservation shall, through the officers of the service, control, manage and maintain all national parks'. It also states that within the National Park, the Director may:

• Reserve or set aside any portion of the park as a breeding place for animals or as nurseries for vegetation;

- Authorize the construction of such roads, bridges, airfields, buildings and fences, the provision of such water supplies, and the carrying out of such other works, as may be necessary for the purposes of the park;
- With the approval of the Minister, let sites for the erection of hotels, or other accommodation for the visitors to the park provided that nothing in any document connected with the letting shall be construed as in any manner abridging the overall control of the Park by the Service, or as preventing the Director from giving directions as to the manner in which the premises concerned shall be managed.

The project is located in a wildlife migratory corridor. The proponent shall therefore implement the proposed mitigation measures and ESMP towards protection and conservation of wildlife in the area.

3.3.6 The Water Act, 2002

Section 76(1) states that no person shall discharge any effluent from any trade premises into the sewers without the consent of the licensee. An application for consent shall be made to the licensee and shall state the following:

- The nature or composition of the trade effluent.
- The maximum quantity of the effluent which it is proposed to discharge on any one day.
- The highest rate at which it is proposed to discharge the effluent; and
- Any other information required by the licensee.

The licensee's consent may be given subject to conditions, including conditions requiring the payment to the licensee of charges for the discharge. "Trade effluent" means any liquid, whether with or without suspended particles, produced as a by-product in the course of any trade or industry. Provided that any owner or occupier considers that any such requirement is unreasonable may, within thirty days after service on him of notice of such requirement, appeal to the Water Appeal Board.

Section 25 of the Act requires a permit to be obtained for among others any use of water from a water resource, discharge of a pollutant into any water resource according to section 29 of the same Act. Application for such a permit shall be subject to public consultation as

well as an environmental impact assessment as per the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 2015.

The conditions of the permit may also be varied if the authority feels that the water so used is causing deterioration of water quality or causing shortage of water for other purposes that the authority may consider has priority. This is provided for under section 35 of the Act. Section 36 gives the WRA to require applications or re-applications where it becomes necessary to rationalize water use with respect to promotion of beneficial use of water in the public interest, efficient management of the water resources or protect the water resources quality. The Act further requires that a riparian reserve be provided for any water resources. *In the construction and operation of Proposed Transmission Line, these regulations and its provision on water pollution management shall be taken into consideration and closely monitored.*

3.3.7 The Physical Planning Act (Cap 286)

An Act of Parliament to provide for the preparation and implementation of physical development plans and for connected purposes enacted by the Parliament of Kenya Under this Act, no person shall carry out development within the area of a local authority without a development permission granted by the local authority under section 33. The County Government concerned shall require the developer to restore the land on which such development has taken place to its original condition within a period of not more than ninety days. If on the expiry of the ninety days notice given to the developer such restoration has not been affected the concerned local authority shall restore the site to its original condition and recover the cost incurred thereto from the developer.

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

3.3.8 The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007

The Occupational Safety and Health Act 2007applies to all workplaces where any person is at work, whether temporarily or permanently. The purpose of the Act is to secure the safety, health and welfare of persons at work and protect persons other than persons at work against risks to safety and health arising out of, or in connection with, the activities of persons at work. Section 19 of the Act provides that an occupier of any premises likely to emit poisonous, harmful, injurious or offensive substances, into the atmosphere shall use the best practicable means to prevent such emissions into the atmosphere and render harmless and inoffensive the substances which may be emitted.

Section 16 provides that no person shall engage in any improper activity or behaviour at the workplace, which might create or constitute a hazard to that person or any other person.

The contractors of the proposed project and the operators will need to fully comply with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act 2007.

The report advices 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.

3.3.9 The Public Health Act

The Public Health Act regulates activities detrimental to human Health. An environmental nuisance is one that causes danger, discomfort or annoyance to the local inhabitants or which is hazardous to human health. Although the Act is primarily concerned with domestic water supplies and sources of water used for human consumption, its regime may be extended to cover rivers, streams, lakes and underground water resources since these are the basic water sources for the majority of Kenya's population.

It also outlines the standards of construction of various facilities of any place. In terms of air pollution thermal plants are said to emit a variety of gases, volatile organic compounds and particulate matter depending on the amount and type of fuel used and method used for burning. It is therefore necessary to monitor the air pollution. The Act prohibits activities (nuisances) that may be injurious to health. The primary purpose of the Act is to secure and maintain public health. It defines nuisances on land and premises and empowers public health authorities to deal with such conditions.

Part IX, section 115, of the Act states that no person/institution shall cause nuisance or condition liable to be injuries or dangerous to human health. Section 116 requires that Local Authorities take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures to maintain their jurisdiction clean and sanitary to prevent occurrence of nuisance or condition liable to be injuries or dangerous to human health.

On responsibility of the Local Authorities Part XI, section 129, of the Act states in part "It shall be the duty of every local authority to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures for preventing any pollution dangerous to health of any supply of water which the public within its district has a right to use and does use for drinking or domestic purposes. Section 130 provides for making and imposing regulations by the local authorities and others the duty of enforcing rules in respect of prohibiting use of water supply or erection of structures draining filth or noxious matter into water supply as mentioned in section 129. This provision is supplemented by section 126A that requires local authorities to develop by laws for controlling and regulating among others private sewers, communication between drains, power lines, and sewers as well as regulating sanitary conveniences in connection to buildings, drainage, cesspools, etc. for reception or disposal of foul matter. Part XII, Section 136, states that all collections of water, sewage, rubbish, refuse and other fluids which permits or facilitates the breeding or multiplication of pests shall be deemed nuisances and are liable to be dealt with in the matter provided by this Act.

The Proponent shall observe its provisions and implement measures to safeguard public health and safety.

3.3.10 County Government Act 2012

The Act empowers county governments to control or prohibit all businesses, factories and workshops that, by reason of smoke, fumes, chemical gases, dust, smell, noise or vibration or other cause may be a source of danger, discomfort or annoyance to the neighbourhood and to prescribe the conditions subject to which business, factories and workshops shall be carried on.

3.4 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The EMCA Act, Cap 387 established a number of institutions for the management of the Environment in Kenya. The Apex is the parent ministry which is currently the ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. Below the ministry is the National Environment Council. These key institutions and government departments are rresponsible for the environmental protection and natural resource management in Kenya forms the key stakeholders in the project implementation.

3.4.1 Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources

The mandate of the ministry is to monitor, protect, conserve and manage the environment and natural resources through sustainable exploitation for socio-economic development aimed at eradication of poverty, improving living standards and ensuring that a clean environment is sustained now and in the future. The ministry comprises of various divisions at the headquarters and the following parastatals and departments.

- National Environment Management Authority
- Kenya Meteorological Department
- Mines and Geology Department
- Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS)

The functions of the ministry include but not limited to the following:

- Environment and Natural Resources Policy formulation, analysis and review
- Sustainable management of Mineral resources and conservation of environment

- Continuous development of geo-database for integrated natural resources and environmental management systems
- Promote, monitor and coordinate environmental activities and enforce compliance of environmental regulations and guidelines

3.4.2 Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited (KETRACO)

KETRACO is the proponent in this project. KETRACO is therefore responsible for land acquisition, implementation and monitoring the project throughout all its phases.

3.4.3 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the institution with the legal authority to exercise general supervision and coordination over all matters relating to the environment. It is the principal instrument of the government charged with the implementation of all policies relating to the environment. NEMA's functions are more particularly set out in section 9(2) of the EMCA act, Cap 387.

According to section 68 of the environmental management and coordination Act (EMCA) Cap 387, The Authority shall be responsible for carrying out environmental audits on all activities that are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

Environmental Auditing (EA) is a tool for environmental conservation and has been identified as a key requirement for existing facilities to ensure sustainable operations with respect to environmental resources and socio-economic activities in the neighbourhood of the facilities. The government has established regulations to facilitate the process on Environmental Impact Assessments and Audits. The regulations are contained in the Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 56, legislative supplement No. 31; legal notice No. 101 of 13th June 2003.

The authority core functions are:

- Coordinating the various environmental management activities being undertaken by the lead agencies
- Promote the integration of environmental considerations into development policies, plans, programs and projects, with a view to ensuring the proper management and rational utilization of environmental resources, on sustainable yield basis, for the improvement of the quality of human life in Kenya.
- To take stock of the natural resources in Kenya and their utilization and conservation.
- Carry out surveys, which will assist in the proper management and conservation of the environment.

- Advise the Government on legislative and other measures for the management of the environment or the implementation of relevant international conventions, treaties and agreements.
- Undertake and coordinate research, investigation and surveys, collect, collate and disseminate information on the findings of such research, investigations or surveys.
- Mobilize and monitor the use of financial and human resources for environmental management.
- Identify projects and programs for which environmental audit or environmental monitoring must be conducted under this Act.
- Initiate and evolve procedures and safeguards for the prevention of accidents, which may cause environmental degradation and evolve remedial measures where accidents occur e.g. floods, landslides and oil spills.
- Monitor and assess activities, including activities being carried out by relevant lead agencies, in order to ensure that the environment is not degraded by such activities. Management objectives must be adhered to and adequate early warning on impending environmental emergencies is given.

3.4.4 National Environmental Council (NEC)

The National Environment Council established under section 4 of part 3 of the EMCA act consists a board which comprises the Chairman (Minister), PS of the relevant ministry, representatives from public universities, representatives from research institutions, NGO representatives, Director General (Secretary) and such number of members as may, from time to time, be co-opted by the minister to be members of the council.

3.4.5 The National Environmental Action Plan Committee

National Environmental committee is supposed to prepare a national environmental action plan after every 5 years for consideration and adoption by the National Assembly. The NEAP is a compilation of provincial Environment Action Plans which are prepared by the district environment committee.

3.4.6 The County Environmental Committee

County Environmental Action Plan Committee is charged with the responsibility of preparing a provincial environmental Action based on the county environmental plan. The county Environmental action plans are further compiled at the national level.

3.4.7 The National Environmental Complaints Committee

The Act (EMCA) has also established a National Environmental 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.

3.4.8 Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety

The institution will be task for registration of the construction site as a work place and eforcing compliance with Occupational Health and Safety Regulations at the construction site

3.4.9 Department of Physical Planning

The department will monitor compliance with the building plans/design

4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The 400kV Isinya- Konza transmission line traverses Kajiado and Machakos Counties. The TL begins from the existing Isinya substation in Kajiado County and evacuates power to a proposed Konza city substation.

This chapter provides a description of the current environmental/natural and socio-economic conditions of the site and surrounding areas, which directly or indirectly may be affected by the proposed Transmission Line. The baseline data collection focussed on providing information to support the assessment of any potential impact of the proposed project. Information was therefore collected at the following levels:

- County Level: Secondary information was collected at the county level aimed at providing a contextual overview within the County
- Project Area: Primary information was collected within the project area where the project is located. This included information captured on the parcel of land.

In order to capture information in the above levels mentioned, the following methodology was utilised:

- Desktop Study: A desktop study was carried out of publicly available scientific publication to investigate the natural environment that exists in the study area. This was complimented by the site visit conducted in the period of 27th November to 8th December, 2018. During the site visit, information pertaining to natural environment particularly existing flora, fauna, soils and hydrology within the Study and Project area was captured in photography and GPS.
- Stakeholder Engagement: A stakeholder Engagement exercise was taken as part of the ESIA Study (*for further detail see Chapter 5 of this Report*). Most of the stakeholders consulted were found within the Project Area.

4.2 LOCATION AND SIZE

Kajiado County

The proposed Transmission Line passes approximately 32 KM in Kajiado County Kajiado County is located in the southern part of Kenya. It borders Nairobi County to the North East, Narok County to the West, Nakuru and Kiambu Counties to the North, Taita Taveta County to the South East, Machakos and Makueni Counties to the North East and east respectively, and the Republic of Tanzania to the South. It is situated between Longitudes 360 5' and 370 5' East and between Latitudes 10 0' and 30 0' South. The county covers an area of 21,900.9 square kilometres (Km2).

Machakos County

The proposed Transmission Line passes approximately 8km within Machakos County, specifically in Konza-Kimutwa sub location.

The Konza City subatation site is located in Machakos County within the Konza City perimeter. The County borders eight counties: Nairobi and Kiambu counties to the West; Embu to the North; Kitui to the East; Makueni to the South; Kajiado to the South West and Muranga and Kirinyaga to the North West. It lies between latitudes 0º45´South and 1º31´South and longitudes 36º45´ East and 37º45´ East. It covers a total area of 6208.2 km².

4.3 BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

4.3.1 Climatic conditions

Overall, Kenya has been divided into seven agro-climatic zones using a moisture index (Sombroek et al, 1982). The index used is annual rainfall expressed as a percentage of potential evaporation (Eo). Areas with an index of greater than 50% have a high potential for cropping, and are designated zones I, II and III. The semi-humid to arid regions (zones IV, V, VI, and VII) have indexes of less than 50% and mean annual rainfall of less than 1100 mm as shown in Table 4 below

Zone	Classification	Moisture index (%)	Annual rainfall (mm)
1	Humid	>80	>1800
П	Sub-humid	60-80	1500-1800
Ш	Semi-humid	50-60	1100-1500
IV	Semi-humid to semi- arid	40-50	600-1100
V	Semi-arid 25-50		450-900
VI	Arid 15-25		300-550

Table 4: Agro-ecolo	ogical Zones	in Kenya
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Kajiado County

The county has a bi-modal rainfall pattern. The short rains fall between October and December while the long rains fall between March and May. There is a general rainfall gradient that increases with altitude. The bimodal rainfall pattern is not uniform across the County. The long (March to May) rains are more pronounced in the western part of the County while the short (October to December) rains are heavier in the eastern part. The rainfall amount ranges from as low as 300mm in the Amboseli basin to as high as 1250mm in the Ngong hills and the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Temperatures vary both with altitude and season. The highest temperatures of about 340C are recorded around Lake Magadi while the lowest of 100C is experienced at Loitokitok on the eastern slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro. The coolest period is between July and August, while the hottest months are from November to April.

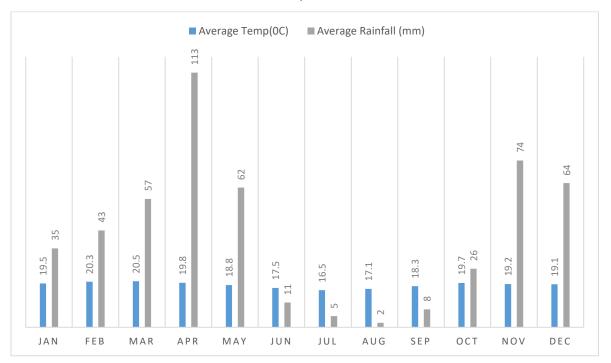


Figure 4: Climatic conditions in Kajiado County

Machakos County

The County receives bimodal rainfall with short rains in October and December while the long rains from March to May. The rainfall range is between 500mm and 1250mm, which is unevenly distributed and unreliable. The altitude mainly influences rainfall distribution in the county. The high areas such as Mua, Iveti and Kangundo receive an average rainfall of 1000mm while the lowland areas receive about 500mm. Temperatures vary between 18°C

and 29°C throughout the year. The dry spells mainly occur from January to March and August to October.

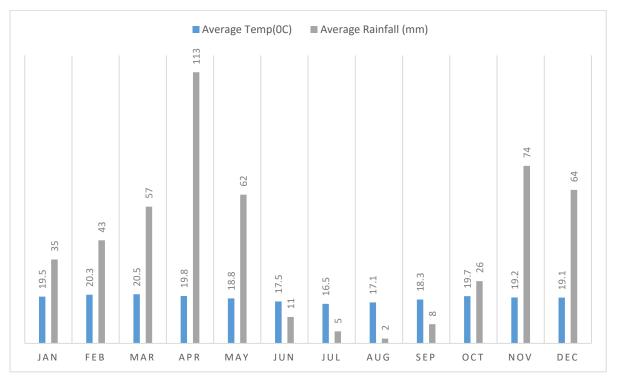


Figure 5: Climatic conditions in Machakos County

Study area

The proposed project is located within arid and semi-arid land with a mean annual rainfall ranges from 300 to 800 mm. The project area has a bimodal rainfall pattern with precipitation generally occurring in the months of March to May and October to December.

4.3.2 Physical and topographic features

Kajiado County

The main physical features of Kajiado County are plains, valleys and occasional volcanic hills ranging from an altitude of 500 metres above sea level at Lake Magadi to 2500 metres above sea level in Ngong Hills. Topographically, the county is divided into three different areas namely; Rift Valley, Athi Kapiti plains and Central Broken Ground.

The Rift Valley is a low depression on the western side of the county running from north to south. It is made up of steep faults giving rise to plateau, scarps and structural plains. The depression has important physical features such as Mount Suswa and Lake Magadi. The lake has substantial deposits of soda ash and it is commercially exploited. The altitude ranges between 600 and 1740 metres above sea level.

The Athi Kapiti Plains consist mainly of gently undulating slopes, which become rolling and hilly towards the Ngong hills. The altitude ranges from 1580 to 2460 metres above sea level. The hills are the catchment areas for Athi River, which is fed by Mbagathi and Kiserian tributaries.

The Central Broken Ground is an area stretching 20-70 kilometres wide from the North Eastern boarder across the county to the southwest where altitude ranges from 1220 to 2073 metres above sea level.

Machakos County

The County has unique physical and topographical features. These include hills rising between 1800 – 2100m above sea level and Yatta plateau, which is elevated to about 1700m above sea level and slopes to the South East. There are isolated hills in the North West. In the plains, the soils are well-drained, shallow, dark and red clay soils. In addition, the vegetation across the entire County varies according to the altitude. The plains receive less rainfall and are characterized by open grassland with scattered trees as compared to high altitude areas, which receive high rainfall and have dense vegetation.

Study area

The proposed project passes through Athi Kapiti plains as depicted in the map below



Figure 6: The proposed project passing through the Kapiti plains

4.3.3 Geology and soils

The area consists of three geological regions: quaternary volcanic, Pleistocene and basement rock soils. Alluvia soils are also found in some areas. Quaternary Volcanic soil is found in the Rift Valley. Basement System Rocks which comprise various gneisses, cists, quartzite and crystalline limestone, are found mainly along the river valleys and some parts of the plains. The project area is predominantly covered by black cotton soil which is underlain by volcanic rocks, mainly agglomerates, tuffs and phonolites. Figure 7 below depicts the soils in the project area



Figure 7: Soils in the project area

4.3.4 Hydrology

The major sources of water in the project area for domestic and livestock use are sub surface sources such as water pans, dams and shallow wells. The amount of surface water varies from area to area. There were no rivers observed in the project area, however a marsh was observed during site visit being overflown by the proposed project as per Figure 8 below



Figure 8: Marshy area overflown by the proposed Transmission Line

4.3.5 Flora

Generally, vegetation in the area is determined by altitude, soil type and rainfall. In many instances it has been modified by animal and human activity. Grazing, browsing, charcoal burning, extraction of fuel wood and cultivation are the major causes of vegetation reduction. The vegetation in the study area is sparsely distributed, this area being ASAL; the most occurring vegetation are grasslands, species of acacia trees and short shrubs. But in the areas which has the high water tables the taller species of acacia tree grows a considerable height, the picture bellow shows different types of vegetation found around the corridor and areas surrounding the TL





Plate 2: Acacia sp. occurring along the TL.



Plate 3: open grassland and acacia trees occurring along TL



Plate 4: open grassland with few stunted acacia species and ostrich



Plate 5: stunted Acaccia tortalis along the TL

4.3.6 Fauna

The project area lies within the Athi-Kaputei ecosystem according to Government of Kenya (GoK), report on wildlife migratory corridors and dispersal areas, 2017. The area supports a large wildlife population (more than 20 species, including the migratory wildebeest and zebras). The semi-arid plains to the south of the Nairobi National Park are home to the Kaputiei Maasai

community, which depends for its livelihood on livestock keeping. In also hosting a rich wildlife population, these plains are critical to the health of the Nairobi National Park, in that 70-80 % of the park's larger mammals roam outside its boundaries at one time or another (Ogutu *et al.*, 2013).

The study area is a migratory/ dispersal area for wildlife. The core area for wildebeest was around Olooloitikoishi, Kaputiei North, the Machakos ranches, and the Nairobi National Park. The pattern was similar for zebra, except for in the park, which they utilize as a dispersal area. Giraffes were widely dispersed, with core areas around Olooloitikoishi and towards the south. Figure 9 below describes the migratory routes/corridors and threats in the Athi-Kaputei Ecosystem while Table 4 describes the routes.

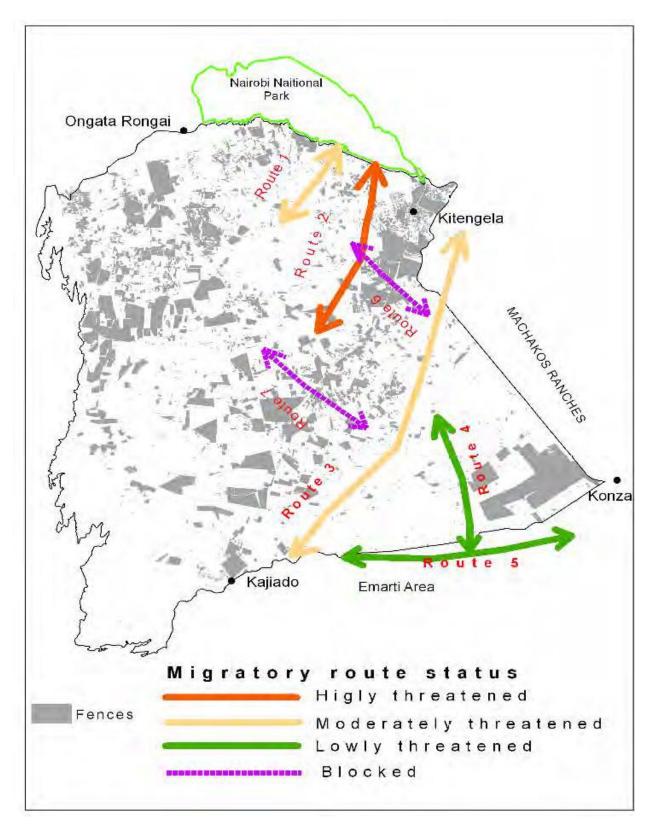


Figure 9: Migratory routes/corridors and threats in the Athi-Kaputei Ecosystem. This map should be read together with Table 4 describing the routes

Route	Threat	Description	State
1		Runs to and from Nairobi NP through	Privately owned but critical
		upper eastern part of sheep and goat	passage to the park. Also
		open land, and towards Olooloitikoishi-	imminent blockade by the
		Kipeto open lands	proposed Mlolongo -
			Mbagathi bypass.
2		Exits the park at Sheep and Goat open	The sheep and goat open land
		land and crosses Kitengela and	is a critical link to Nairobi
		Olooloitikishi Riversto Enkasiti and	National Park
		Kisaju	
3		Runs from the upper Machakos ranches	Housing developments
		to east of Kitengela town, and crosses	(shopping Centres, residential
		Ilasit and Olturoto in the south, and	estates) along the
		then to wildebeest calving zone in	Kitengela-Namanga highway
		Enkirigirri (Kaputiei North).	
4 & 5		4 - Runs to and from Ilasit in the east of	Land subdivisions between
		Olturoto and crosses Olturoto River to	Ilasit and Olturoto, and
		Emarti in Kaputiei Central.	gypsum mining at
		5 - Cross Emarti and connect calving	Ilopolasat and Enkirigirri
		zone in Enkirigirri to Machakos ranches	
6&7		2nd triangle to ensure 1st and Connects	Blocked
		the wildebeest and zebra movements	
		to Nairobi NP	
LI			

Table 5: Connections and linkages and conservation threats in the Athi-Kaputiei Ecosystem.

Moderate High Low Blocked

During the filed visit, it was noticed that there were a lot of both wild and domestic animals occurring in this area, roaming freely along the TL. Some of the wild animals observed were the antelope species, ostrich, zebras, wild beasts and a lot of bird species. Below is some of the animals found along the TL.



Plate 6: A pack of Zebra grazing along the TL



Plate 7: Wild beast grazing around the project area

4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

4.4.1 History and Culture

Kajiado County

Kajiado County was formed after the successful implementation of Kenya's Constitutional Referendum of 2010 which yielded the 47 counties in the Country. Kajiado was initially occupied by the Maasais but people from other Kenyan tribes as well as foreigners have since moved in. The Maasai are nomadic cattle herders, although some members of this community practice subsistence agriculture. Maasais consider cattle a sacred gift from their god Enkai. The animals are a sign of wealth in the community and are often used in payment of dowry. The Maasai are renowned for their colourful dressing that consists of red shuka (light blankets), wrapped around the body and multi-coloured beaded jewellery worn around the necks and arms. The Maasai men are traditionally polygamous, while women are allowed to have intimate relationships with their husbands' age-mates so as to bring forth warriors.

Machakos County

Machakos was established in 1887, ten years before Nairobi. Machakos was the first administrative centre for the British colony, but they moved the capital of Kenya to Nairobi in 1899 since Machakos by-passed the Uganda Railway that was under construction. The county is predominantly dominated by the Kamba Community who belong to the Bantu group. As the fifth largest tribe, Kambas make up about 11 percent of Kenya's total population. They speak the Kamba (or Kikamba) language. Kamba people have special skills in woodcarving and basketry. In gift shops, open-air markets and art galleries in the major cities and towns of Kenya, you are bound to find beautiful handcrafts - woodcarvings, sisal baskets and well decorated artifacts made by the Kambas. They are also involved in other activities such as hunting, farming and pastoralism.

4.4.2 Demography

Kajiado County

The county has a population growth rate of 5.5 percent; total population was estimated at 807,070 with 401,785 being females and 405,245 males as at the statistics of 2012. The population is projected to grow to 1 million by the year 2017. During the site visit, it was noted that the area is sparsely populated. This is attributed to the fact that the area is underdeveloped and semi-arid in nature.

Apart from Maasais, other residents of Kajiado County include Kikuyu, Kalenjin, Ameru, Kamba, Luhyia and Luo among other tribes. Other people of foreign origin can also be found in Kajiado. Some have intermarried with the Maasais, others settled primarily to do business while some are employment by government and non-governmental organisations such as AMREF and ActionAid.

Machakos County

The population density and distribution in the County is driven by the economic activity carried out in the specific sub county. As at 2009 the County had a population density of 177 per Km², it was projected at 188 per Km² as at 2012, 200 per Km² as at 2015 and 212 per Km² as at 2017.

4.4.3 Education

Kajiado County

A total of 28% of Kajiado County residents have a secondary level of education or above. Kajiado North constituency has the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 49%. A total of 42% of Kajiado County residents have a primary level of education only. Kajiado South constituency has the highest share of residents with a primary level of education only at 47%. This is 9 percentage points above Kajiado West constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with a primary level of education only. Some 31% of Kajiado County residents have no formal education. Kajiado Central constituency has the highest share of residents with no formal education at 48%. Umma University, the first Islamic institution of higher education in Kenya, offering Certificate, Diploma and Degree programmes is located right opposite Isinya Substation.

EDUCATION

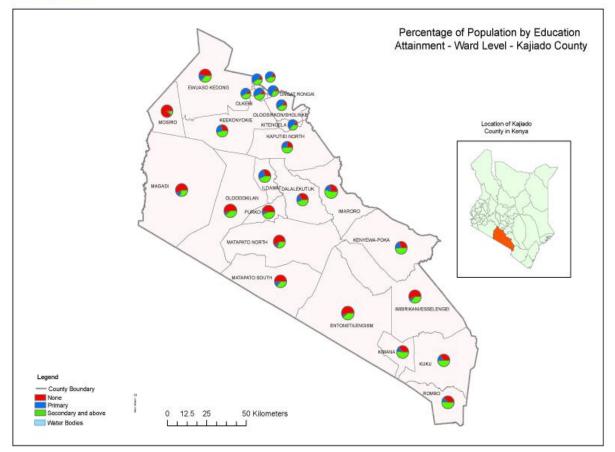


Image Source: Society for International Development

Machakos County

The County has 1,736 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres, 688 primary schools and 190 secondary schools. The County has one medical training institution (MTC) located in Machakos town and two private universities Daystar University and Scott Christian University which are situated in Mavoko and Machakos Town constituencies respectively. Other universities such as Nairobi University, Kenyatta University, Nazarene University St. Pauls University and Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology have also opened various campuses in the County. Most of the campuses are situated in Machakos town. The institutions have created opportunities for the youth to acquire skills and knowledge.

4.4.4 Economy/Land use

Kajiado County

The main Economic Activities include pastoralism, livestock herding, tourism and agriculture. Livestock products include poultry, dairy, beef, hides and skins. Agriculture is practiced through irrigation and greenhouses owing to the arid nature of the county with horticulture being the major practice. Kajiado has Forestry about 6,866.88 ha of forest cover. Conservation efforts to improve our forest cover being a serious matter in the hearts of the people of Kajiado. Tree farming as an economic activity is being encouraged.

The County is blessed with natural resources such as wildlife, savannah grasslands, woodlands and forests. Tourism contributes immensely to the county's economy. The county is famous for the Amboseli National Park.

Economic growths and development is majorly depending on the main strengths and future investments in this sectors of agriculture, horticulture, food crop farming, livestock production, dairy, beef production, hides and skins, poultry farming and other commercial exploits.

Machakos County

Agriculture is a main source of livelihood. From available statistics, the main cash crops are coffee, French Beans, pineapples and Sorghum which are mainly grown in Kangundo Matungulu, Kathiani, Yatta and Mwala. The County, through the department responsible for agriculture seeks to increase the crops grown within the County as well as increase the productivity of the arable land. Other major economic activities in the county are: trade, livestock keeping and agroforestry.

During the ESIA site visit, it was noticed that the main land use in the area is agro-pastoralism since the climatic conditions of the area is semi-arid. Thus the users of the project site use it mainly for grazing animals and planting crops especially maize and beans.

4.4.5 Social Infrastructure

4.4.5.1 Water and Sanitation

Kajiado County

Everyone has the right to water. According to SPHERE handbook for minimum standards for WASH, the average water use for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene in any household should be at least 15 liters per person per day. The maximum distance from any household to the nearest water point should be 500 meters. It also gives the maximum queuing time at a water source which should be no more than 15 minutes and it should not take more than three minutes to fill a 20-litre container. Kajiado County which is classified as semi-arid area lacks adequate water supply systems. This can be derived from the fact that Kajiado town being the county headquarter with a projected population of 16,003 in 2013 (KNBS, 2010) has

no functional municipal water supply system. There is no permanent river near the town and the town has a formation with poor aquifer such that even bore holes have low water yields.

In Kajiado County, 66% of residents use improved sources of water, with the rest relying on unimproved sources. An improved drinking-water source is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with faecal matter. Use of improved sources varies by gender with 68% of male headed households and 63% in female headed households using it. Improved sources of water comprise protected spring, protected well, borehole, piped into dwelling, piped and rain water collection while unimproved sources include ponds, dams, lakes, streams/rivers, unprotected springs, unprotected wells, water vendors and others. Kajiado North constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 77%. That is 25 percentage points above Kajiado West constituency, which has the lowest share using improved sources of water.

Machakos County

Water resources in the County are under pressure from agricultural chemicals and urban and industrial wastes, as well as from use for hydroelectric power. The County has two permanent rivers namely Athi and Tana. There are also several dams that serve as water resources and springs which are found in the hilly areas. Underground water sources supplement surface water sources. In Machakos County, 37% of residents use improved sources of water, with the rest relying on unimproved sources. Use of improved sources is mostly common in male headed households at 39% as compared with female headed households at 33%.

4.4.5.2 Energy

Kajiado County

The type of fuel used for cooking has implications for development. Lack of access to clean sources of energy is a major impediment to development through health related complications such as increased respiratory infections and air pollution. The type of cooking fuel used by households is related to the socio-economic status of households/individuals. High level energy sources are cleaner but cost more and are used by households with higher levels of income compared with simpler sources of fuel, mainly firewood, which are mainly

46

used by households with a lower socio-economic profile. The use of high level energy sources in Kajiado is 15.0% which is significantly above the national average of 6.6 percent.

Machakos County

Only 3% of residents in Machakos County use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 11% use paraffin. 69% use firewood and 16% use charcoal. Firewood is the most common cooking fuel by either gender with 64% of male headed households and 76% in female headed households.

4.4.5.3 Railways line

Towards the Konza area, the area is traversed by the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) and the old railway line. The old railway line serves as the boundary between Machakos and Kajiado county. The proposed project crossed over these infrastructure as depicted in Figure 10 below.



Figure 10: Proposed line crossing over the railway lines

5 PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

EMCA, Cap 387 calls for effective public and stakeholder participation in the ESIA process. This chapter describes the public and Stakeholder Engagement that was carried out for the proposed Transmission Line and Substation.

5.1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION FRAMEWORK ADOPTED

Stakeholder engagement is a key part of this ESIA process. One of the key aims of the stakeholder engagement exercise is to ensure all relevant stakeholders are provided with the opportunity to express their concerns and opinions, which are incorporated as early as possible in the project development: at planning, implementation and operation phase and in the effect minimize the potential unexpected opposition of the proposed project and potential adverse effects to the environment. It is also very beneficial in incorporating the views of the public into the design process for the adoption of the best workable models and systems. The stakeholder engagement exercise also provides NEMA with the necessary information to assist it in making an informed decision about the Project.

5.2 **S**TANDARDS AND GUIDANCE ON STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Under the laws of Kenya several statutes require the participation of stakeholders in projects especially where the projects are likely to affect stakeholder livelihoods directly or indirectly. Pertinent legislation includes:

- The Constitution of Kenya of 2010
- o The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap 387
- The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations of 2003
- \circ $\,$ The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007 $\,$

5.3 **PUBLIC/STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVE**

The main objective of the exercise was to inform stakeholders about the project and its likely effects, which in turn would incorporate their inputs, views and concerns, and thus enable their views to be take into account during the decision-making. The specific objectives of the consultations were geared towards: -

- Increasing public confidence in the ESIA process
- o Improving transparency and accountability of decision making
- Facilitating consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures and trade-offs (if any)
- Ensuring that important impacts are not overlooked and benefits are maximized

- Reducing chances of conflict through early identification of contentious issues
- Providing an opportunity for stakeholders to influence the Project design and operational plan in a positive manner
- Obtaining local and traditional knowledge that may be useful to decision making including Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS)

5.4 **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT EXERCISE**

The stakeholder engagement exercise was undertaken in the two steps:

- 1) Stakeholder identification and analysis to establish the level and mode of engagement per stakeholder group.
- 2) Stakeholder engagement through the use of appropriate tools and methods.

5.4.1 Stakeholder identification and analysis

5.4.1.1 Stakeholder identification

The first step in the process of public participation process was stakeholder identification. The main aim was to determine all organizations and individuals who may be directly or indirectly (positively or negatively) affected by the proposed project. In the end, the stakeholders were grouped into two main categories depending on their various needs, interest, and potential influence to the project. These included:

- **Primary Stakeholders**-The directly affected by the project. These largely included the residents in four locations where the Transmission line traverses.
- **Secondary Stakeholders**-The indirectly affected by the project but influence development through project implementation. These included: -
 - Relevant National Government Officials in Machakos and Kajiado counties
 - Relevant County government officials in Machakos and Kajiado Counties
 - Any other Interested Party

5.4.1.2 **Tools and Methods of Engagement**

A structured questionnaire was used to collect views and opinions from key stakeholders and the general public on the project. It contained sections where the interviewee filled her/his opinion on the environmental and socioeconomic aspects on which the project may have an impact on and the measures they may want to see in place to prevent, reduce, avoid or manage the negative impacts. Key stakeholders were given a brief of the project, the objectives, before they gave their opinions. Public baraza meetings were conducted in four locations (Konza, Ilmamen, Ilpolosat, Isinya) where the line traverses from Tuesday 4th to Friday 7th December, 2018. In all the meetings, members of the public were given a brief of the project, before being issued with questionnaires to give their opinions.

5.5 OUTCOME OF THE CONSULTATION EXERCISE

5.5.1 Consultations with key stakeholders

5.5.1.1 List of key stakeholders consulted

A list of all key stakeholders consulted during the ESIA process is provided in **Table 6** below Table 6:List of key stakeholders consulted

S/N	Institution Name		Designation	Contacts
1	Ministry of		County Commissioner,	
	Interior and		Kajiado County	
	Coordination of	Galgalo A.H	County Commissioner,	0722900438
	National		Machakos County	
	Government	Stanley Too	Deputy County	0722607414
			Commissioner, Isinya,	
			Kajiado County	
		Robert Kiti	Assistant County	0726972842
			Commissioner, Isinya	
			Kajiado County	
		Elijah Omuyo	Assistant County	0710407015
			Commissioner, Machakos	
			County County	
		Pius Mwalavu	Chief, Kimutwa Location,	0726534848
			Machakos County	
		Jonathan Kamia	Sub chief, Konza sub-	0722282510
			location Kimutwa Location,	
			Machakos County	
		Raphael Kisanei	Chief, Ilmamen Location,	0721286855
			Kajiado County	

S/N	Institution	Name	Designation	Contacts
		Daniel Sekenoi	Chief, Ilpolosat Location,	0722694909
			Kajiado County	
		Ezekiel Sanirei	Sub chief, osewan	0704726782
			sublocation ilpolosat	
			Location, Kajiado County	
		Francis	Chief, Isinya Location,	0725935546
		Mpaashe	Kajiado County	
		Maera Ntuser	Sub chief, Isinya Location,	0721696686
			Kajiado County	
2	Kajiado County	County	County Secretary, Kajiado	
	Government	Secretary	County	
		Victoria Ndaryi	Sub County agricultural	0735946596
			office, Kajiado County	
		Erick J.O	County Range development	0722401554
		Ahenda	officer, Kajiado County	
3	Machakos			
	County	Newton	Chief Officer, Department	0703779605
	Government	Muinde of Energy and Natural		
			Resources, Machakos	
			County	
		Fransisca K	County Director of	0722665466
		Mwanzia	Agriculture, Machakos	
			County	
		Joseph Murungi	Department of Agriculture,	0723926716
			Machakos County	
		Thomas Kavivya	Chief Officer, Housing and	0714013337
			Urban Development	
4	Kenya Wildlife	Mutemi	Warden, Kajiado County	P.O Box 74,
	Service (KWS)	winyaini		Kajiado
		A.W Kisio	Deputy Warden, Machakos	0735548023
			county	

S/N	Institution	Name	Designation	Contacts
5	National	County Director	of Environment, Kajiado	0734423574
	Environment	County		
	Management	County Director	of Environment, Machakos	
	Authority	County		
	(NEMA)			
6	Kenya Forest	Joseph	Deputy Ecosystem	0710443993
	Service (KFS)	Macharia	Conservator, Kajiado	
			County	
7	National Lands	Patrick Waweru	County Coordinator, NLC,	P.O Box 1996-
	Commission		Machakos County	90100
				Machakos
8	LISA Ranch	Michael Mbithi	Lisa Ranch and game	0724220244
			sanctuary	
9	ILRI- Kapiti	Geoffrey	Security officer, ILRI Ranch	0701081483
	plains ranch			
10	Kenya Civil	Jonah K. Kinyua	КСАА	+254 20
	Aviation			6827470
	Authority			
	(КСАА)			

5.5.2 Public baraza meetings

Public baraza meetings were held as follows:

Location	Dates and venues of first	Dates and venues of
	meeting	Second meetings
Ilmanen Location, Kajiado	Tuesday 4 th December, 2018	Wednesday, 6 th
County	at the chief's office grounds	November, 2019 at the
		chief's office grounds
Konza Location, Machakos	Wednesday 5 th December,	Tuesday, 5 th November,
County	2018 at the chief's office	2019 at the chief's office
	grounds	grounds

Ilpolosat	Location,	Kajiado	Thursday 6 th December, 2018 Friday 8 th November, 2019
County			at Ilpolosat dispensary at Ilpolosat
			grounds
Isinya	Location,	Kajiado	Friday 7 th December, 2018 at Friday 8 th November, 2019
County			the chief's office grounds at Kikayaya Primary school

Photos of public consultation meetings held are shown below



Plate 8: Public Consultation meeting in Ilmanen Location, Kajiado County



Plate 9: Public Consultation Meeting in Isinya Location, Kajiado County



Plate 10: Public Consultation meeting in Konza Location, Machakos County

A total of 165 members of the public attended the meetings. 82% of these were men, while 18% were female as represented in Figure 11. Figure 12 shows the comparisons in gender compositions in all public barazas. A comprehensive list of the public who participated in the barazas and the respective minutes are attached at appendix 3 and 4 of this report respectively:

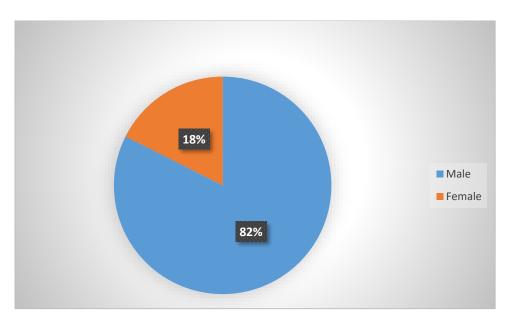


Figure 11:Percentage of men and women consulted

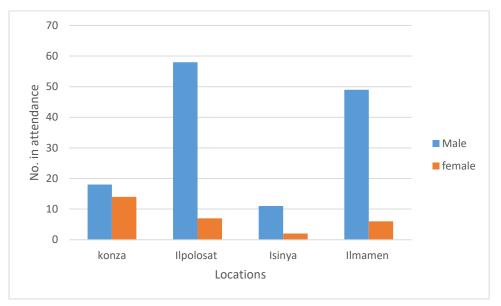


Figure 12:Comparison in gender compositions in all public barazas held

5.5.3 Summary of issues raised from the consultation exercise

Positive issues

- 1. Increased Power quality leading to low blackouts in the area
- 2. Employment opportunities to the communities around the project area
- 3. Increase in land values as a result of development in the area
- 4. Increased economic activities in target areas
- 5. Improved road infrastructure thus opening up more development in the area

Negative issues

- 1. Wayleave issues/conflicts among families making them spend money in courts
- 2. Diminishing of arable land
- 3. Loss of vegetation due to clearance for wayleave corridor.
- 4. Human- wildlife conflict expected in the area
- 5. Limited loss of use to owners of land as a result of the transmission line
- 6. Energy losses from transmission line causing EMF
- Increase in social vices in the community as a result of new people coming to work in the area
- 8. Noise and air pollution (through dust) during the construction period
- 9. Displacement of people
- 10. Loss of aesthetic value/ beauty of land under the corridor
- 11. Soil erosion as a result of the project

Proposed mitigation measures to the negative issues identified

- 1. More public consultation and awareness throughout the project cycle
- 2. Liaise with county governments for support in the project
- 3. Have tree planting programmes to cover for lost vegetation
- 4. Compensation to land owners as a result of limited loss of use
- 5. Construction works be carried out during the day only.

5.5.4 Project opinions

All key stakeholders consulted supported the project. Out of the 87 questionnaires administered to the members of the public in barazas only four rejected the proposed project. The figure below depicts project opinions from the stakeholder engagement process.

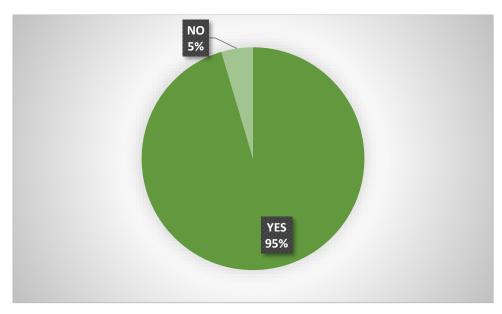


Figure 13: Project Opinions from stakeholder engagement process

5.6 How the results of the engagement have been incorporated into the ESIA

In line with the objectives of the public participation and consultation exercise, the results of the engagement have been incorporated into the ESIA in the following ways:

- The socio-economic section of the baseline of the ESIA has been informed by this consultation and engagement process;
- Impact identification has been informed by the outcomes of the consultation and engagement process;
- o Development of mitigation measures has been informed by the consultation exercise
- \circ Analysis of alternatives has been informed by the consultation exercise
- The identification and mapping of stakeholders has led to the development of a comprehensive database of stakeholders to be consulted in the future;

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The anticipated potential impacts discussed in this chapter are from construction, operation and decommissioning phases. A number of positive and negative anticipated impacts to the environmental and social wellbeing have been identified thus far. Among the broad areas of impacts include the following positive and negative impacts:

6.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

6.2.1 Positive Impacts

6.2.1.1 Employment Opportunities

Locals will seek employment at construction sites to provide their services e.g. casual work. In addition, there will be opening of businesses to supply food and other goods to construction workers.

6.2.1.2 Enterprise development

Increased local trade and business on local products such as agricultural and dairy products to meet the daily demands of construction workers

6.2.2 Negative Impacts

6.2.2.1 Environmental Impacts

6.2.2.1.1 Noise and Vibration

There will be noise and vibrations generated during the construction phase but it will be no different from that on any other typical construction site. The noise impact during construction is expected to be short-term. Major sources of noises and vibration will come from: drilling during construction equipment, blasting to get aggregate; crushing to obtain aggregates and earthmoving machinery, as well as noise from the work force itself.

The major receptors are expected to be the construction workers as well as any immediate neighbouring premises. Excessive vibration forces from blasting of hard granite rocks and the use of vibrators may impair functions of the chest, abdominal organs and musculoskeletal system as well as contribute to fatigue and decrease in concentration. Excessive production of high noise by the blasting of hard granite rocks, rotating turbines, vehicular traffic and machinery operations May result in poor quality of life and potential loss (or reduction) in hearing.

Mitigations Measures:

 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 programs and creation of a buffer to propagate against noise pollution among other noise control measures.

- The contractor should only blast rocks where it is very necessary. Blasting will require approvals from Mines and Geology Department
- Ensure that the works are distant from the settlement areas, and vibration is not expected to have impacts beyond its site boundaries;
- In order to meet noise level requirements, the works will be equipped with standard noise attenuation features. Machines that exceed acceptable noise limits will be equipped with silencers or lagging materials or specially designed acoustic

6.2.2.1.2 Air Quality

The following emissions will be expected to result from construction activities. This would in turn lead to compromise of air quality in the project area.

- Dust from excavations and earth moving vehicles as well as materials delivery;
- Particulate matter from dry materials, more specifically sand, cement, gravel, marram, etc.,
- Emissions such as smoke, hydrocarbons and nitrogenous gases among others from machinery exhausts

Mitigation Measures

- Personal protective equipment (PPE) such as dust masks must be worn in the immediate vicinity of the operations
- The stockpiles of earth generated during construction works should be suppressed by spraying water or water based mixtures. Spraying should also be carried out on unpaved road accesses regularly and at handling sites for cement;
- All machinery and equipment should be maintained in good working order to ensure minimum emissions including carbon monoxide, oxides of Nitrogen and Sulphur, as well as suspended particulate matter;
- Drivers of construction vehicles and delivery trucks should be cautioned to drive slowly near the site to avoid creating dusty conditions;
- Construction trucks removing soils from the site, delivering sand and cement to the site should be covered to minimize dust blowing into the surrounding neighborhood;
- No burning of any materials whatsoever should be allowed at the site; and

• Drivers of construction vehicles and delivery trucks must be supervised so that they do not leave vehicles idling and limit their speeds so that dust levels are lowered.

6.2.2.1.3 Solid and Liquid waste generation

The anticipated solid waste during construction period will arise from: soil during excavation work, deleterious material from aggregate screening; maintenance and repair of machinery; workers domestic waste; as well as wooden planks. Therefore, the most appropriate options in waste management are: identification of the waste types; segregation into the various categories; and the establishment of suitable mechanisms for collection, storage, transfer, and final disposal.

Solid waste mitigation

- Construction solid waste generated by materials which are unsuitable for use should be disposed by NEMA licensed waste handlers.
- Providing waste collection bins at designated points on site for purposes of waste segregation.
- Ensuring that, all remnants of loose gravel and concrete are effectively collected from the tower bases and re-used or disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.
 Place in strategic places signs against littering and dumping of wastes;
- Use of building materials that have minimal or no packaging to avoid the generation of excessive packaging waste;
- The excavated soil should be used for backfilling the towers base and the concrete, asphalt and other waste on the site should be handled by the NEMA licensed waste handlers.

Liquid Waste Mitigation:

There will be minimal water demand and wastage during construction however the following will be put in place:

- Waste water from concrete batching will be reused;
- Cement trucks will be washed in designated car wash areas away from the construction site;
- Machinery will be maintained and repaired in designated garages away from the construction site;
- All machinery will be fueled at designated fueling stations

6.2.2.1.4 Risk of leaks and spills

Petroleum hydrocarbons present both an environmental and fire risk. The storage of petroleum hydrocarbons on site presents a hazard source and the release of hydrocarbons into the environment could result in significant impacts on a variety of receptors. The pathway for pollution is soil or water, and the primary receptors include the sub-soil and groundwater. Other receptors include air (from fuel vapours) and people (through dermal contact, inhalation or ingestion). It is however worth noting that the risks of a major oil spillages occurring are minimal.

Mitigation Measures:

- Install oil trapping equipment in areas where there is a likelihood of oil spillage;
- Regular maintenance of site equipment and machinery should be carried out to ensure any leakages are detected and controlled. The motor vehicles and heavy equipment should be serviced according to manufacturer's requirements to limit the exhaust emissions. 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 licensed waste handlers;
- consider the possibility of fitting catalytic converters especially for the heavy equipment to convert harmful substance in the exhaust fumes to less harmful substances;
- Safety procedures for fuel storage and re-fueling should be well understood and implemented by site staff; and
- Oil residuals including waste oil, lubricants, used filters, should be carefully collected and stored for safe disposal, in order to prevent migration of contaminant hydrocarbons into storm water or groundwater resources.

6.2.2.1.5 Terrestrial Habitat Alternation and Disruption

Wildlife is one of natural resource that the country has been endowed with, its acts as the country's foreign earner. The construction (and maintenance) of transmission line rights-of-way, could also result in terrestrial habitat alteration and disruption. Specific impacts include loss of wildlife habitat (including for nesting), establishment of non-native plant species and visual/auditory disturbance due to the presence of machinery, construction workers, transmission towers, and associated equipment.

- Sitting and designing the TL in way that it avoids sensitive ecosystem and distribution right-of-way, access roads, lines and towers to avoid critical use, through the use of existing utility and transport corridors, as well as existing roads and tracks for access roads, where possible;
- Installation of transmission lines above existing vegetation (vegetation in the area is mostly composed of shrubs) to avoid land clearing;
- Re-vegetation of disturbed areas with native plant species; and
- Removal of invasive plant species during routine vegetation maintenance.

6.2.2.1.6 Aquatic Habitat Alteration

The route of the proposed transmission line crosses small marshy area within the Kajiado County this may require the construction of corridors crossing wetland habitats that may disrupt these and wetlands as well as require the removal of riparian vegetation. In addition, sediment and erosion from construction activities and storm water runoff may increase turbidity of surface water.

Mitigation Measures:

- Minimizing clearing and disruption to riparian vegetation; and
- Management of construction site activities those are around the riparian area.
- Establishment of buffer zones around the riparian area.

6.2.2.1.7 Impact of power transmission lines on migratory fauna

The proposed transmission line May impact bats, birds and terrestrial migratory species as their migration routes could be disrupted due to construction activities. From KWS there exist of many migratory corridors in this area. Hence, the following mitigation measure are recommended:

Mitigation Measures:

- Selection of right of way that avoids sensitive habitats; and
- Use of common corridors to minimize impacts on undisturbed areas

6.2.2.1.8 Soil erosion and sedimentation

Construction activities have the potential to loosen soils, particularly on slopes, which can then be washed down into the lower areas (streams and valleys) and soil quality degradation is also likely to occur during construction as a result of disposal of construction materials on the adjacent lands,

- Establishment of the buffer zones around the riverine areas, and
- Re-vegetation of exposed areas around the site should be carried out rapidly in order to mitigate erosion of soil through surface water runoff and wind erosion
- Construction of gabions in areas prone to soil erosion,

6.2.2.2 Occupational Health and Safety Impacts

6.2.2.2.1 Use of machinery

Potential impacts during construction include: exposure to physical hazards from the use of heavy equipment; trips and fall hazards; and exposure to dust and noise. The uncontrolled proximity to high vehicular traffic during transportation of construction materials and equipment may lead to injuries or fatalities due to traffic accidents. Other injuries or fatalities May result from workers operating equipment without adequate training or with a lack of personal protective equipment or extended exposure to outdoor weather resulting in heat-related lethargy.

Mitigation Measures:

- Ensure all equipment is inspected before use for appropriate safe guards and that the machine operators are trained on machine safety; and
- Ensure the working hours are controlled and that employees are not allowed to extend the working hours beyond an acceptable limit for purposes of gaining extra pay.

6.2.2.2.2 Use of Jack Hammers

The use of jack hammers for crushing rocks during the construction site may lead to whole body vibrations of the jack hammer operators which are likely causes of impaired functions of the chest, abdominal organs and the musculoskeletal system.

Mitigation Measure:

Avoid the use of jack hammers and employ other form of technology for crushing of rocks.

6.2.2.2.3 Vehicular Accidents

Due to the high vehicular traffic expected during the construction phase, it is likely that traffic accidents may become an important factor especially for children from neighbouring communities crossing the roads leading to the project site.

- usage of reflective jackets among the other PPEs to avoid accident
- Employ the traffic marshals to control the movement of vehicles.
- Ensure appropriate road safety signage is placed and drivers adhere to the requirements of such signage; and
- Erection of bumps where human and vehicular traffic have high interaction opportunities

6.2.2.2.4 Manual Tasks

During the construction phase, several manual tasks will be carried out by the project workers. Repetitive tasks have the effect of imparting ergonomic disorders especially when they are carried out over long periods of time.

Mitigation Measures:

- Provide adequate manual labor to suffice the tasks; and
- Eliminate repetitive task by semi-automation where possible

6.2.2.2.5 Risk of Fires

Uncontrolled burning of wastes during construction or operations may cause risk of fire, especially during the dry season especially as the surrounding area is characterized by bushes, trees and grass.

Mitigation Measures:

• Solid waste burning during construction be completely banned. Any waste be handled by a licensed waste handler.

6.2.2.3 Social Impacts

6.2.2.3.1 Increase in social vices including HIV/AIDS

Today the world has 43 million people living with HIV and the number is rising in every region of the world. The impact has a devastating effect on individuals and families as well as whole communities and the economy at large. Infected People becomes dependent of other family members and a lot of resources is used to take care of infected person.

Also the influx of new people – like construction workers - can affect the number of new cases of HIV, because they often interfere with an otherwise stable situation and at the same time the newcomers themselves are at higher risk. During the construction phase of the project, there May be an increase in the interaction of persons of both genders. This interaction May at times result in sexual relations with potential subsequent increase in HIV/AIDS infection rates.

The objective of the HIV/AIDS initiatives would be to create awareness; the following measures should be put into place;

- Periodic sensitization forums for employees on ethics, morals; general good behavior and the need for the project to co-exist with the neighbors
- Guidance and counselling on HIV/AIDS and other STDs to employees
- Provision of condoms
- Contractor to have a strong policy on sexual harassment and abuse of office guided by proponent's policy on the same

6.2.2.3.2 *Relocation of Project Affected Persons.*

Locating the transmission line by the proponent and has been done in a way such that it avoids extensive relocation of individuals. However, where it is unavoidable, implementation of the project will lead to displacement of persons, relocation of structures including houses and clearance/cutting down of trees and other vegetation. This necessitates compensation and resettlement of the affected persons and property.

Mitigation Measures

- A comprehensive RAP should be carried out to determine the losses.
- All the identified project displaced persons and project affected persons should be compensated

6.2.2.3.3 Impact on Access Roads

Although it is anticipated that the existing accesses are adequate for the transportation of materials, the Contractor must maintain these roads during the construction period, in order to minimize the soil degradation.

Mitigation measures:

- Vehicles should use one access road if possible
- Movement of heavy construction traffic should be planned appropriately.

6.3 **OPERATION PHASE**

6.3.1 Positive Impacts

6.3.1.1 Increased power capacity

There will be adequate and stable supply of electricity to the upcoming Konza smart city. Konza will be a smart city, with an integrated urban information and communication technology (ICT) network that supports delivery of connected urban services and allows for efficient management of those services on a large scale. Areas in Kajiado and Machakos will also benefit from the same.

6.3.1.2 Employment Opportunities

Maintenance and supervision of power line will require some workforce, particularly skilled labor in the maintenance of the Transmission Line.

6.3.2 Negative Impacts

6.3.2.1 Environmental Impacts

6.3.2.1.1 Aesthetic Impacts

Whether the aesthetic impact of the power line will be negative or positive largely depend on the viewer and his/her perception of the line. As much as others associate existence of power lines with economic development and thus not finding them objectionable, some would see them as disrupting scenic views and objectionable from aesthetic point of view. The proposed development however will have minimal effects on the landscape.

Mitigation Measure

 Meeting the co-inhabitance requirements imposed by natural landscape, objects, building and facilities in the neighborhood by accurate framing with limited impact on land.

6.3.2.1.2 Perceived Electro-Magnetic impacts of the line

It is perceived that Electric power lines emit electromagnetic fields whose strengths depend on the line voltage and its effect on the lateral distance to receptor. It is important to note that the strength of electromagnetic fields reduce drastically with distance. Apart from height consideration by KETRACO on the height of electric lines, studies have never shown any relation between human health and effect of EMF.

Mitigation Measure

- The vertical height of pylon structures considerably reduces the electromagnetic fields experienced at the ground level by humans and wildlife.
- The conductor cables do not interfere with communication infrastructure as they contain different frequencies.
- A 60m way leave corridor has also been provided for the transmission line where activities are controlled.

6.3.2.1.3 Avian and Bat Collisions and Electrocutions

The combination of the height of the transmission towers, distribution poles and electricity carried by transmission and distribution can pose potentially fatal risks to birds (including raptors) and bats through collision and electrocutions. Birds and bats may be electrocuted by

power lines in one of three ways: simultaneously touching an energized wire and a neutral wire; simultaneously touching two live wires; and simultaneously touching an energized wire and any other piece of equipment on a pole or tower that is bonded to earth through a ground wire (IFC, 2007). Avian collisions with power lines can occur in large numbers if located within daily flyways or migration corridors, or if groups are travelling at night or during low light conditions.

Mitigation Measures:

- Maintaining a 1.5-meter spacing between energized components and grounded hardware;
- Covering energized parts and hardware; and Installing visibility enhancement objects (marker balls)

6.3.2.1.4 Aircraft Navigation Safety

Power transmission lines, if located near an airport or known flight paths can impact air safety directly through collision or indirectly through radar interference.

Mitigation:

- Consultation with regulatory air traffic authorities (KCAA) prior to installation; and
- Adherence to air safety regulations;

6.3.2.1.5 Impact on Flora and Fauna during ROW maintenance

Regular maintenance of vegetation within the right-of-way must be carried out to avoid disruption to overhead power lines and towers. Regular maintenance May involve the use of mechanical methods (mowing machines) that May disrupt wildlife and their habitats.

Excessive vegetation maintenance May remove unnecessary amounts of vegetation resulting in the continual replacement of succession species and an increased likelihood of the establishment of invasive species.

Mitigation Measures:

- Scheduling maintenance activities to avoid breeding and nesting sessions;
- Avoiding clearing in riparian areas;
- Avoiding use of machinery in the vicinity of watercourses; and
- Observing manufacturer machinery and equipment guidelines, procedures with regard to noise as well as oil spill prevention and emergency response.

6.3.2.2 Occupation Health and Safety Impacts

6.3.2.2.1 Risk of Fires

During operations, high voltage power may also cause a fire risk in the event of electrical faults with equipment. Bat and bird collisions with power lines may result in power outages and fires. Also, if underlying growth is left unchecked, or slash from routine maintenance is left to accumulate within right of way boundaries, sufficient fuel can accumulate and as such promote bush fires.

Mitigation Measures

• Undertake routine clearance of invasive vegetation where applicable within the project areas.

6.4 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Transmission line facilities shall be decommissioned where the useful life of the line is reached. This will lead to demolition of the transmission line parts to enable restoration activities. In such a case, the Machakos and Kajiado County governments and NEMA offices will be notified before the start of the process. The demolition exercise shall involve:

- Removal of the conductor cables
- Demolition and removal of the transmission line tower structure
- Demolition, exaction and removal of the tower structure concrete foundation.

6.4.1 Positive Impacts

6.4.1.1 Employment opportunities

Similar to construction stage, employment will be offered to those willing to offer their services at the decommissioning phase. The procedure will be similar but in the reverse order as in the construction stage.

6.4.2 Negative Impacts

6.4.2.1 Solid Waste generation

Demolition of the project buildings and related infrastructure will result in large quantities of solid waste. The waste will contain the materials used in construction including concrete, metal, drywall, wood, glass, paints, adhesives, sealants and fasteners. Although demolition waste is generally considered as less harmful to the environment since they are composed of inert materials, there is growing evidence that large quantities of such waste may lead to release of certain hazardous chemicals into the environment. In addition, even the generally non-toxic chemicals such as chloride, sodium, sulphate and ammonia which may be released

as a result of leaching of demolition waste, are known to lead to degradation of groundwater quality.

Proposed mitigation measures:

- *i.* All workers to be provided with the necessary PPEs
- *ii.* Segregation of waste before disposal by a NEMA licensed waste handler.
- *iii.* Preparation of a decommissioning plan will to ensure smooth management of the decommissioning phase.

7 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

An environmental assessment study could be done in order to identify and assess alternative development project. It is very important that development projects of such magnitude be assessed in order to identify project alternatives which should be based on less negative impacts and offer a better cost benefit. The "no project" is the most important alternative to be analysed because it helps the proponent to quantify the impacts from the project in alignment with those which would have taken place without the project.

7.1 THE NO- PROJECT OPTION

Baseline information defines the no-action alternative which is crucial in the appraisal of impacts since other alternatives are measured with reference to it. There will be no any significant negative effects on either bio-physical or the socio-culture, an assurance which is outstanding from the qualitative analysis and summary of the proposed site for the project. The Project is crucial to aid in improvement of environmental situations to avoid possible deterioration. The no-project option will limit the occurrence of harmful incidents arising from the project. The no –project option will however have several disadvantages: -

- Population growth will increase demand for electricity thus making consumers to continually suffer from shortage and unstable supply.
- Employment opportunities will be limited due to expansion of business activities that would have been spurred by availability of electric power.
- The failure of electric power will affect the functionality of institutions such as the Konza City, schools, Hospitals, Churches, Mosques etc. which rely on electricity.
- Information flow and Public education through electronic media e.g. Television will also be affected.
- The Government will be seen to have reneged to its promise of providing electric energy to more of its citizens through working and achieving vision 2030.
- There will be loss of Productivity and reduced ability to create wealth.

Generally, the long term positive impacts of the proposed project outweigh the negative effects which can be easily mitigated.

7.2 ALTERNATIVE PROJECT SITE

In choosing the sites for power lines, preference is given to electrical power requirements and existing land uses. The best possible locations for the power lines are the road reserves while sometimes open fields are used.

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The proposed Transmission line largely avoids built up areas, thus minimising the need for resettlement. The transmission Line route in itself has been chosen to avoid settlements, s o c i a l a m e n i t i e s , heritage and forest areas, thus minimising any adverse impacts. For the substation land, the chosen site is considered suitable if the proposed mitigation measures are implemented. In addition, alternative land would imply cost implications on the part of the proponent and financial loss in respect to the current development. Therefore, the option of seeking alternative land, whereas the anticipated impacts are manageable presents a high risk of financial failure. It is against this backdrop that giving an option to the proponent to identify alternative location to implement the project may be difficult since the identification of such lands is limited

7.3 ALTERNATIVE DESIGNS

The cost of building a high voltage electricity step down substation and Backup Centre and NSCC backup centre is substantial. Detailed research and development of the design and components form an important part of the process of the substation and Backup Centre construction. The current design for the proposed 400/220/66kV substation and Backup Centre and NSCC backup system at Malaa is regarded as the most cost effective whilst operationally sound for such a project.

7.4 ALTERNATIVE PROCESSES AND MATERIALS

Highly refined mineral insulating oils are used to cool transformers and provide electrical insulation between live components. Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) 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. SF6 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 SF6 and PCB.

7.5 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT JUSTIFICATION

After assessing and studying the proposed development by KETRACO for both positive and negative impacts and comparing it to possible alternatives as discussed above it has been found to be the most suitable development with all factors considered. There were no foreseeable adverse effects that would justify the non-execution of the project, thus the long term benefits of the project warrant its commission. These benefits include increased supply of electricity to the broader population, the resultant effects of this for domestic and commercial use of electricity and the consequential enhancement of wellbeing of Kenyan

8 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

This section comprises the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the ESIA for this project as evidenced by the tables below. The tables summarize the organizational requirements and action plans to ensure that the necessary measures are taken by the responsible parties to avoid potentially adverse effectsand maximise potential benefits- of the Project with respect to Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) and social aspects. Additively to ensure that the project operate in conformance with applicable laws and regulations within Kenya, as well as the policies of International Financial Organizations.

The specific ESMP items are based on the Baseline Conditions and the Impact Assessment described in previous sections of this ESIA, plus the results of discussions with the different stakeholders identified and consulted.

The primary objective of the mitigation measures outlined previously and this ESMP is to avoid negative impacts of the Project where possible, or otherwise to minimise the residual impacts to an acceptable level. The ESMP is applicable throughout the project life-cycle and will continue to evolve in scope and depth within the different stages of the project implementation that curtail:

- Construction Phase;
- Operation Phase; and
- Decommissioning Phase.

8.1 CONSTRUCTION PHASE ESMP

Table 7: Construction phase ESMP

POTENTIAL NEGATIVE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIME FRAME	COST (KSHS)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMI	PACTS			
1. Minimization of N	oise and Vibration			
	 Sensitize construction vehicle drivers and machinery operators to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used. 		construction	0
	 Sensitize construction drivers to avoid running of vehicle engines or hooting Regular servicing of engines and machine parts to reduce noise generation 	KETRACO & Contractor n d		0 100,000
Noise and vibration	 Ensure that all generators and heavy duty equipment are insulated or placed in enclosures (containers) to minimize ambient noise levels. 			Design cost
	 The noisy construction works will entirely be planned to be during day time when most of the neighbours will be at work. 		period	0
	 Provide necessary PPE to workers who may be exposed to high levels of noise and ensure proper and constant use 			Ear plugs and ear muff @500 each
	 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. 			

b) /	Ensure strict enforcement of on-site speed limit regulations Avoid excavation works in extremely dry weather Sprinkle water on graded access routes when necessary to reduce dust generation	-		0
b) /	Avoid excavation works in extremely dry weather			0
c)				0
-	Sprinkle water on graded access routes when necessary to reduce dust generation		1	U
	by construction and vehicles			10,000
Dust emission	Stockpiles of earth should be enclosed / covered / watered during dry or windy conditions to reduce dust emissions	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire	0
e)				Dust coats and dust masks@3000 pe employee
b) Exhaust emission	Sensitize truck drivers and machine operators to switch off engines when not in use Regular servicing of engines and machine parts to reduce exhaust emission generation			0 0
c) ,	Alternative non-fuel construction equipment shall be used where feasible			0

1. Use of an integrated solid waste management system i.e. the 5 R's: 1. Reduce2. Reuse 3. Recycle 4. Recover 5. Residuals 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 4. Provide facilities for proper handling and storage of construction materials to reduce the amount of waste caused by damage KETRACO and Entire Entire 5. Use building materials that have minimal or no packaging to avoid the generation excessive 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	POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIME FRAME	COST (KSHS)
	Increased solid waste generation	 Reuse 3. Recycle 4. Recover 5. Residuals 2. Accurate estimation of the dimensions and quantities of materials required. 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 4. Provide facilities for proper handling and storage of construction materials to reduce the amount of waste caused by damage 5. Use building materials that have minimal or no packaging to avoid the generation of excessive packaging materials such as cartons, cement bags, empty metal and plastic containers to reduce waste at site 7. Waste collection bins to be provided at designated points on site 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 	KETRACO and Contractor	construction	0

POTENTIAL NEGATIVE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIME FRAME	COST (KSHS)
	 a. Install oil trapping equipment in areas where there is a likelihood of oil spillage e.g during maintenance of vehicles. b. In case of an oil spill, immediate clean up measures will be instituted 		Continuous	0
Oil spills Hazards	c. Storage and liquid impoundment areas for fuels, raw and in-process materia solvents, wastes and finished products should be designed with secondary containment to prevent spills and the contamination of soil, ground and surface water	KETRACO and Contractor (One-off	10,000
	d. Collected used oils should be re-used, disposed of appropriately by licensed waster handlers, or be sold for reuse to licensed firms		Continuous	5,000 per month
5. Impact of the prop	osed project to Flora and Fauna			
Terrestrial habitat alteration through Destruction of existing vegetation		KETRACO and Contractor	Continuous	0
	mostly composed of shrubs) to avoid land clearing;			0

POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIME FRAME	COST (KSHS)
	c) Re-vegetation of disturbed areas with native plant species; and		Entire project period	100,000
Aquatic Habitat Alteration	 a) Minimizing clearing and disruption to riparian vegetation; and management of construction site activities those are around the riparian area. b) Establishment of buffer zones around the riparian area. 	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	0
Impact on Migratory Fauna	a) Selection of right of way that avoids sensitive habitats; and Use of common corridors to minimize impacts on undisturbed areas	KETRACO & Contractor	Entire construction period	0
6. Reduce soil erosior Soil Erosion and	a) Establishment of the buffer zones around the riverine areas	KETRACO &	Entire	0
	to mitigate erosion of soil through surface water runoff and wind erosion	Contractor	construction period	10,000
OCCUPATION HEALTH 7. Minimize occupatio	 c) Construction of gabions in areas prone to soil erosion AND SAFETY IMPACTS onal health and safety risks 			50,000

POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIME FRAME	COST (KSHS)
	 a) Ensure all equipment is inspected before use for appropriate safe guards and that the machine operators are trained on machine safety 		Fatin	100,000
Use of Machinery	b) Ensure the working hours are controlled and that employees are not allowed to extend the working hours beyond an acceptable limit for purposes of gaining extra pay.	DOHSS and	Entire construction period	0
	c) Avoid the use of jack hammers and employ other form of technology for crushing of rocks			0
	 usage of reflective jackets among the other PPEs to avoid accident Employ the traffic marshals to control the movement of vehicles. 	y the traffic marshals to control the movement of vehicles. appropriate road safety signage is placed and drivers adhere to the KETRACO and ements of such signage; and	Entire Construction Period	100,000 50,000
Vehicular accidents	 Ensure appropriate road safety signage is placed and drivers adhere to the requirements of such signage; and 			10,000
	 Erection of bumps where human and vehicular traffic have high interaction opportunities 			30,000
Manual Tasks	 a) Provide adequate manual labor to suffice the tasks; and b) Eliminate repetitive task by semi-automation where possible 	KETRACO and Contractor	Entire Construction Period	100,000 200,000

POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIME FRAME	COST (KSHS)
Risk of fire	a) Solid waste burning during construction be completely banned. Any waste be handled by a licensed waste handler.	KETRACO and Contractor	Construction	10,000 per month
SOCIAL IMPACTS		•		
8. Increase in social v	ices			
	 Periodic sensitization forums for employees on ethics, morals; general good behavior and the need for the project to co-exist with the neighbors 	• · ·	Entire construction	0
Increase in social vices	b. Guidance and counselling on HIV/AIDS and other STDs to employees	KETRACO and		10,000
including HIV/AIDS	c. Provision of condoms	contractor	period	10,000
	d. Contractor to have a strong policy on sexual harassment and abuse of office guided by proponent's policy on the same		Quarter one	0
Relocation of Project Affected Persons		KETRACO	Before construction of the project	500,000
	a) Vehicles should use one access road if possible	KETRACO and	Entire	0
Impact on access road	b) Movement of heavy construction traffic should be planned appropriately.	Contractor	construction period	10,000

8.2 OPERATION PHASE ESMP

Table 8: Operation Phase ESMP

	DTENTIAL NEGATIVE IPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIME FRAME	COST (KSHS)
ΕN	IVIRONMENTAL IMP	ACTS	·		
1.	Aesthetic Impact	8. Meeting the co-inhabitance requirements imposed by natural landscape, objects, building and facilities in the neighborhood by accurate framing with limited impact on land.		Entire Operation Period	0
2.	Perceived Impacts of EMF	a) Maintain the 60m wayleave corridor to avoid encroachment by the communities adjacent to the Transmission Line	KETRACO	Entire operation period	100,000 per year
3.	Avian and Bat Collisions and Electrocutions	 f) Maintaining a 1.5-meter spacing between energized components and grounded hardware; g) Covering energized parts and hardware; and Installing visibility enhancement objects (marker balls) 	KETRACO	Entire Operation period	0 100,000

	DTENTIAL NEGATIVE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIME FRAME	COST (KSHS)		
4.	Aircraft	 a) Consultation with regulatory air traffic authorities (KCAA) prior to installation; b) Adherence to air safety regulations; 		Before construction	0		
5.	Impact on Flora			period	0		
	and Fauna during	b) Avoiding clearing in riparian areas;	KETRACO	Entire operation	0		
	maintonanco	 d) Observing manufacturer machinery and equipment guidelines, procedures with regard to noise as well as oil spill prevention and emergency response. 		Phase	100,000		
00	OCCUPATION HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPACTS						
6.	Risk of fires	a) Undertake routine clearance of invasive vegetation where applicable within the project areas.		Entire operation phase	100,000		

8.3 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE ESMP

Table 9: Decommissioning Phase ESMP

Expected Negative Impacts		commended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Kshs)				
ENVIRONME	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS								
1. Reduction of	f N	oise and vibrations							
	a.	Demolish mainly during the day. The time that most of the neighbours are out working.	KETRACO and Contractor	Entire					
Increase noise and vibration	d b. c.	Provide appropriate PPE to workers		decommissioning period	To be determined				
		Co-ordinate with relevant agencies and neighbouring communities regarding all demolition activities							
2. Abatement of a	ir p	ollution	1						
	a.	Watering all active demolition areas as and when necessary to lay dust.							
Generation of dust	b.	Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.		Continuous	0				
	c.	Pave, apply water when necessary, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved areas, parking areas and staging areas at demolition sites.		One-off	10,000				

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Kshs)			
		KETRACO and Contractor	Continuous	Dust coats and dust masks@3000 per employee			
Generation of	 a. Vehicle idling time shall be minimised b. Regular servicing of engines and machine parts to reduce exhaust emission generation 	KETRACO and Contractor	Continuous	0			
3. Waste managen	ent		-				
	 a. Use of an integrated solid waste management system i.e. the 5 R's: 1. Reduce2. Reuse 3. Recycle 4. Recover 5. Residuals 	KETRACO and Contractor	Continuous	0			
Demolition waste	other purposes must be removed and recycled/reused as far as possible or	KETRACO and Contractor	One-off	0			
	who will dispose the waste at designated sites or landfills only and in	KETRACO and Contractor	Continuous	Cost borne by the contractor			
OCCUPATION H	OCCUPATION HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPACTS						

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Kshs)					
4. Oil Spill Hazards									
Oil spills Hazards	 a. Install oil trapping equipment in areas where there is a likelihood of oil spillage. b. In case of an oil spill, immediate clean up measures will be instituted 		Continuous	0					
5. Impacts on wor	5. Impacts on workers' and community health and safety								
Health and Safety for workers' and community members	(OSHA) 2007	KETRACO DOHSS and Contractor	Continuous	To be determined					
6. Rehabilitation c									
Vegetation disturbance	 a. Implement an appropriate re-vegetation programme to restore the site to its original status b. Consider use of indigenous plant species in re-vegetation 	KETRACO and community	One-off	100,000					

Expected Negative Impacts		ecommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Cost (Kshs)
	a.	Quarterly Environmental Management Planning Monitoring will be done where views of the local community will be sort through public consultation			
Community grievances	b.	meetings The community will also be encouraged to forward their complaints through KETRACO wayleave assistant who is usually recruited from the local community			

9 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN (EMoP)

This section of the ESIA sets out the environmental, health & safety and community-related monitoring control and measures that the proponent KETRACO and its' contractors will implement to avoid, minimize and manage potentially adverse environmental, health & safety and community-related risks and impacts identified as part of this ESIA. Similarly, the EMoP is geared towards ensuring that the project operates in conformance with applicable laws and regulations within Kenya and internationally.

Table 10: Environmental Monitoring Plan for the proposed project

MONITORING	RELEVANT LEGISLATION		METHODOLOGY	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
SCOPE		rigoliici		NLSP ON SIBILITY	
1. Noise and vibration impacts	Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration	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; Measured levels by a hand held noise meter at identified receptor points.	KETRACO and Contractor	Quarterly reports
2. Impacts on ai pollution	Occupational Safety & rHealth Act (OSHA), 2007	observation; monthly air quality	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	Quarterly reports

MONITORING SCOPE	RELEVANT LEGISLATION	FREQUENCY	METHODOLOGY	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
 Solid and liquid waste generation 		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; number of inspections held to identify leaking or blocked pipes	KETRACO and	Quarterly & annual reports
4. Oil spills	Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA), 2007		Reports of oil trapping equipment installed; number of oil spill incidents and corrective measures taken	KETRACO and	Daily Incident register; Annual reports
 Destruction or existing vegetation and habitats 	fEMCA, CAP 387	Daily	Reports on site zoning program; community initiatives held on tree planting; landscaping programme on re-vegetation implemented	KETRACO and	Annual reports
6. Health and Safety issues	Occupational Safety &	Daily	Quarterly reports on health and safety plans; SHE training programs; records of any incident, accident; investigation and corrective actions; PPE provided; warnings posted; Registration of workplace	KETRACO and	Quarterly and Iannual reports
7. Soil erosion	EMCA Cap 387	Daily	Reports on storm water management and soil erosion control plans developed	KETRACO and Contractor	Annual reports

MONITORING SCOPE	RELEVANT LEGISLATION		METHODOLOGY	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
	Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA), 2007	Monthly	Reports on fire risk assessment held; compliance with OSHA 2007; trainings held;	KETRACO and Contractor	Daily incident register Annual reports
9. Visual and aesthetic impacts	EMCA Cap 387	Quarterly	Reports on public consultation held; landscaping programme designed and implemented		Annual reports
10. Electrocution incidences		Daily	accidents occurrence and corrective measures taken;	KETRACO and Contractor	Daily incident register Quarterly reports
		Annually	Reports on education and awareness campaigns held Hand held monitoring equipment	KETRACO	Annual reports

MONITORING SCOPE	RELEVANT LEGISLATION		METHODOLOGY	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
12. Increase in social vices	HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act (Cap 14 of 2006)	Monthly	guidance and counselling on HIV/AIDS and other STDs;	KETRACO and	Annual reports
13. Rehabilitation of project site	EMCA, CAP 387	Quarterly		KETRACO and Contractor	Quarterly reports

10 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

An ESMP 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 time frames 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 quite evident from this study that the construction and operation of the proposed project will bring positive effects including food security, improved supply of electricity, creation of employment opportunities both skilled and unskilled (safety officer, welders, masons, drivers etc.), 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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10.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the impact analysis presented in Chapter 6, 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 ESMP
- The proponent to monitor implementation of the ESMP 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 Variation to the proponent

10.2 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 ESMP

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONSULTATION WITH KEY INFORMANTS

THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE PRESIDENCY

Telegrams: "DISTRICTER", Kajiado Telephone: 0203570295 Fax: 0202064416 E-mail: kajiadocc2012@yahoo.com Kajiadocc2012@gmail.com When replying please quote

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND COORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONER KAJIADO COUNTY P.O BOX 1-01100 **KAJIADO**

Ref. KJD/CC/CON/ADM 36/VOL IV (38)

30TH NOVEMBER, 2018

TO DCC ISINYA AND MASHUURU SUBCOUNTY

RE: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS ON THE PROPOSED 40KM 400k V ISINYA- KONZA TRANSMISSION LINE

The above subject matter refers

Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited (KETRACO) Proposes to construct a 40KM 400KV double circuit Transmission line from Isinya to Konza to boost power supply and realiability in Kajiado County and its environs. The proposed transmission transverse 32km within Isinya, Ilpolosat and Ilmunkush Locations.

The purpose of the letter therefore is to request your office to facilitate public baraza for the purpose of the above exercise. They are proposing the barazas as follows:

Ilmunkush location- Tuesday 4th December, 2018
 Ilpolosat location- Wednesday 5th December, 2018

3. Isinya location Thursday 6th December, 2018.

Dono CHERONO RORIAN FOR: COUNTY COMMISSIONER **KAJIADO COUNTY**

Cc: Ketraco



30th November, 2018

County Secretary, Kajiado County P.O Box 11 Kajaido

Dear Sir,

RE: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS ON THE PROPOSED 40KM, 400kV ISINYA-KONZA TRANSMISSION LINE

The above subject refers

Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited (KETRACO) is a 100% Government owned state corporation mandated to plan, design, construct, own, operate and maintain high voltage electricity transmission lines and regional power interconnectors that forms the backbone of the National Transmission Grid, in line with Kenya Vison 2030.).

The company proposes to construct a 40Km 400kV double circuit Transmission Line from Isinya to Konza to boost power supply and reliability in Kajiado County and its environs. The proposed transmission line transverses 32 km within Isinya, Ilpolosat and Ilmunkush Locations in Kajiado County

To ensure that the project is implemented in an environmentally and socially sound manner, KETRACO is conducting an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed project. Stakeholder and public participation in the ESIA process is a requirement of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap 387.

This letter therefore is to inform your office on the proposed project and request for a consultative meeting with the relevant officers to seek their views and opinions on the same.

30 NOV 2018 RECEIVED CO. Mains

We thank you for your continued support

Kind Regards,

Ramat Godana

Senior Environmental Expert



KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited (KETRACO) is a 100% Government owned state corporation that was incorporated o 2nd December 2008 and registered under the Companies Act, Cap 486 pursuant to Sessional Paper No. 4 of 2004 on Energy. Its mandate is to plan, design, construct, own, operate and maintain high voltage electricity transmission lines and regional power interconnectors that forms the backbone of the National Transmission Grid, in line with Kenya Vison 2030. The voltage rating of the transmission lines and its associated substation include 132kV, 220kV, 400kV and 500kV (HVDC).

The company proposes to construct a 40Km 400kV double circuit Transmission Line from Isinya to Konza to boost power supply and reliability in Kajiado County and its environs.

To ensure that the project is implemented in an environmentally and socially sound manner, the Proponent (KETRACO) is conducting an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed project. This will help us obtain information that will be used to identify potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the proposed project and hence propose adequate mitigation measures to be adhered to during project implementation.

Participation of interested and affected parties in the ESIA is a requirement of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap 387. As an identified stakeholder, you are requested to document your views, opinions and concerns regarding the proposed project.

This questionnaire acts as a guide for the respondent to provide relevant information on the proposed project. All the information obtained shall be used entirely for the proposed study and shall be treated confidentially. We appreciate your cooperation and thanks for your willingness to participate in this exercise.

COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
- a) Increased supply of power electricity to the area this become velicate.
- b) Employ neut creation apportion ties; improving huchhoods manes
- a) At national level, contribute to government veronie
- 1) Ineverse of conomic achievies in the tweet anex & nationwide.
- e) social unchasce Both cender (M, F, Yorth) in project implemented
- f) Improved voul infrastructure thus opening up mue dest opport
- o) There could be an element of grining back to the ammunity ie CSI
- g) There could be an element of ground of the communicity
- h)
- 2. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result from the proposed project?

mission b) gen. Ccos erity c) aunc. d) =120 0 e) f) pros s change eg exion rin ast sitets to Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above? 1 au 3. COL X 00 26 a) 1. De 0 unnact Olh b) US , ám c) 0 dife d) be alte e) - the community public sitize f) ght 0 55 pam 4. For vegetation free cleaved - De afforestration plan is ded 4. In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes $[\sqrt{}]$ No[] If YES/NO, why? ~ vll cur nie improves the Do you have any other comments regarding this project? 5. 000 5 A no 5 0 Please provide your contact details for purposes of authentication. 6.

Name:	FRANCISCA K. MWANZIA	Sector/Organisation:	MIN OF ACRIC
	MWANZIA	and the state of the state	ULTURE
Telephone & Address:	6722665466		
	BUX 40-9010 MAEHAKOS	00	
Signature	G-Y-s Stam		ALGOR OF ACPICYAS



KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
- a) Security Where Us of homes & Social places.
- b) areas employment New mortees, 197 Joines;
- of Food Security Open up of processing plants.
- d) Elsebring to pump ander for mighton'
- e) Improved hereful Power required to run
- A medical facilities of theartres of Maque
- 8) Improved infrastructure -
- h) Promote improved a ducation tood prosenting - improved communication
- 2. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result from the proposed project?

reside b) & dust during exca vollidion c) the d) e) f) Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above? 3. leves. easonable Compensation for x a) is during the Cons b) Fr SPP). 10 rees alou c) responsible ity reit d) 12 sols & Hospilals 22 DO 1°C CIV e) Jalens ader f) In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [$\sqrt{$] No[] 4. If YES/NO, why? roy Alter Comp p to devel OP ushies, financial inst mer Do you have any other comments regarding this project? 5. P 20/0/ (J Please provide your contact details for purposes of authentication. 6. Sector/Organisation: DEPAR Name: NENT JOSEPH MURUNGI ACFIAKO 0723926716 Telephone & Address: 20× 40-90100 ACHAKOS

Signature Stamp

Thank you for your participation

W.



KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?

	proposed project.
a)	- create enployment during construction
b)	- make conjotable the people living in lonza
c)	Reduce Black outs
d)	
e)	
f)	
g)	
h)	

2. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result from the proposed project?

line will be b) c) Proples make Un-usabl P d) e) f) 3. Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above? a) - for Ba establish a way leave an Compeso Living PCOPL b) nea exiting Leave c) road d) e) f) 4. In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [/] No[] If YES/NO, why? Do you have any other comments regarding this project? 5. ont road ure it is abteir diplace rei Please provide your contact details for purposes of authentication. 6. Sector/Organisation: Name: CO HOUSING & HOMAS KAVINGA URBAN DVLIMÍ Telephone & Address: 013 337 0 Signature Stamp 15 DEC 2018



KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?

a)	Loss of Land
b)	henger to Konza resuines
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	
g)	
h)	тана страна и страна Политики и страна и с

2. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result from the proposed project?

b)	Loss of grazing land	
c)	Not Interference with wildlive during construction	
d)		
e)		
f)		
3.	Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?	
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
e)		
f)		
4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [ν] No []	0
	If YES/NO, why?	\bigcirc
	18 for the nenegit of the people of thereigh	
5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?	
••••	MA	
••••		
	e pier a ser a ser a ser a	
••••		
6.	Please provide your contact details for purposes of authentication.	
IN	ame: Multim Wingan-ini Sector/Organisation: Kws	\cup
	elephone & ddress:	

Address:	74 Ilasandos		
			Warden KENYA Kajiado Station WILDLIFE
Signature		Stamp	Kajiado Station SERVICE CTD
	Am		0 DEC 2018
			P. O. Box 74-01100 KAJIADO COUNTY

b)					
c)					
d)					
e)					
f)					
3.	Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?				
a)	compensate for loss of use of land				
b)	I I I I				
c)					
d)					
e)					
f)					
18					
4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [1] No []				
	If YES/NO, why?				
5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?				
	None				
••••	10010				
••••					
••••					
6.	Please provide your contact details for purposes of authentication.				
N	me: Patrick Wawern Sector/Organisation: NLC				
T					
	Address: Pir BOX 1996 - 900100 90100 MACHAKOS				
	MATCHAKOS				
0					
Si	gnature Stamp COUNTY COORDINATOR				
	Atational Land Commission				
	MACHAKOS COUNTY				
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KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?

- reation to the local community a) Communi Le ctoratu to the ocal (ess b) envitor and c) , to beng toun! ctand road network d) individuals within the are hes e) f) g) h) In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result 2. from the proposed project?
- a trikelihond a expering compunity to social ills ere. STIS due to irresponsible believe

b)	Los g	aesthetic value/leenty of the land under the conidor of white of the indigenous people (community.			
c)	Frositon	of culture of the indigenous people (community.			
d)					
e)					
f)					
3.	Please give su	uggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?			
a)	Capau	My building of the community			
b)	1				
c)					
d)					
e)					
f)					
,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
4.	In your opini	on, should the project be implemented? Yes $\sqrt{3}$ No []	2		
	If YES/N		(
		negits overide the negative impacts			
		0			
5.	Do vou have	any other comments regarding this project?			
0.	1				
		insolve all relevant fectorists (stakeholders including			
		ent departments during community sensitization			
	eteru	(15).			
6.	Please provide	your contact details for purposes of authentication.			
and the local division of	ame:	Sector/Organisation:	C		
		O - III Fig.			
	elephone &	0735946596			
A	Address:				
Si	gnature	Stamp Sub County Agricultural			
ALC: NO	0	Duy Untilly Definder			
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KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?

Stability Within the region b) c) 1pcf MII CUSO Improve Splon e) Drojpet has cuse Incrase (mp 20+1 11, 41 18 70 10 Cas 1 6 h)

2. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result from the proposed project?

1/actorna a "Monther Lle (fr. P E Martalina

b) Will fistob notiren habitet for hidlife' c) [[pording of vergeterlion may crice bring d) Closet Soil program and other mogerture e) Climerfic Ingracit f) 3. Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above? as To Campensente for the lass of tree the organisation b) Shaved Supporting Faising of Speding and the planting c) PISA LANDE With boy Within the County: 4. In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No [] If YES/NO, why? - YPS - The positive ch input ourigide the negative ingrace for the more 5. Do you have any other comments regarding this project? - In FS 15 Uniling to Work with other State houses to Despacial in assisting to May MHICKER THE MEGCATING IND Scorts. 6. Please provide your contact details for purposes of authentication. JOSEPHI M. MACHARIA Sector/Organisation: KIENVA FOREST SERVICE Name: 0710443993 Telephone & Address: 229 -KATIADO Signature Stamp ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATOR KAR WO COUNTY



KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

Nicolach

1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?

a) b) manot Culd c) d) e) -01 C f) g) h)

In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result 2. from the proposed project? mehhovel households

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CA

	b) .						
	c) .						
	d) .						
	e) .						
	f) .						
	3. 1	Please give su	ggestions to mitigat	e negativ		ied in question 2 above?	1.4.1.1
	a) .	teur	Ka' comp	renso	tin 9	to the affected live	schilds/
	b) .	hill	hosels				
	c) .						
	d) .						
	e) .						
	f) .						
						/	
	4. I	n your opinio	on, should the projec	t be imp	olemented? Yes [V] No[]	C
		If YES/N	D, why?		1		
		t aul	boost the	ge.	real	well being of the	,
	C	mm	1.ty in	gene	ial ina	delition to en lance	
	M	pscalie	1 of the	lu	vestock	value chanis	
			~				
	5. I	Do you have a	ny other comments	regardir	ng this project?		
		as fa	raj Cor	porch	e focia	1 Responsibility is	
	Çon	ce rel	the com	pan	y shrild	in whateration we	nte
Compy	Bley	astne	f J Live	pock	instrate	achieve the p	ics haved
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	The second					P O. Box 130 - 01100, KAJIADO	



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COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the

proposed project? a) 0.1 b) POWRY c) loy nert d) e) f) g) h) In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result 2. from the proposed project? development activitie

"Building a World Class National Grid"

birdlive in record b) and compatibility c) d) e) f) Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above? 3. powerline a ligner Enpape ounexs a) b) proxinety to OUP Q (101.0 c) d) e) power line. for the design f) 4. In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No[] If YES/NO, why? ional intrastructure Yos it is developm Project 9/29 5. Do you have any other comments regarding this project? porticipate PARADRMI a pp/eu ring for aive OUXL Vieu less obs guestions neare deved 6. Please provide your contact details for purposes of authentication. Sector/Organisation: Name: MICHAEL MBITH ()HSA RANCH & GAME Telephone & 0724220244 Address: 0/01/43@hotneil.com Signature Stamp 28192 D.BOX 205 00200



KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE AND ASSOCIATED SUBSTATION

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COMMENTS (please use separate sheets if you wish)

 In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?

power to the economic zones will mprove the 1m reliability in Kapiado Counties Marl Fall Improve Cound Well ben d) will reduce orerebraste (0) Tuell al The wood 0 g) h)

EBS ISO 9001:2008 Certified Organization, No. KUDS/QMS/RF/182 REV. O

In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result from the proposed project? - Loss of resulte land doing the powerhier Norse generation at the sub-detains 43 b) 10) f) Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above? - Adequate compensation on those affected by the Bowerhie as a result of loss of mable last - Moving the persons affected to safe locations a) ¢) d)e) 6) In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes M 4. No 1 If YES/NO, why? - It aids development Do you have any other comments regarding this project? - There is need for proper consultation with local communities to own the project Please provide your contact details for purposes of authentication. ame Jouch K. Sector/Organisation: Ringag dephone & 30163-00100 NAIROBI Kenya civil Arctice Authority Telephone & + 254 20 6827470 Ext 2229

APPENDIX 2: SAMPLE FILLED QUESTIONNAIRES- COMMUNITY MEMBERS



COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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NAME	CHARLES	LOCATION	KEALUTE	A-KALAMI
SUBLOCATION	KONZA	TRADE OF A STATE OF A	072901	9510
ID NO,	9774610	SIGNATURE	WAN	\mathbf{k}^{-}

COMMENTS

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) Economic Benefit #1" Open UD house to Industry he ace
- b) increase reliability of current power Supply is reduced
 - d) pure Outages Te Tracease our land valuations.
- > 1 et Help to the proposed Konza city in its growth
 - By that has itaginated against all our expectations
 - h)

2. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result from the proposed project? the pytons to our Health ->a) Jupect negatively b) due to Uradiat Compensation be beary in lynd he To the thow tour will d) .h0.hza. about to become a blanned citt -> e) what meaning are in place to ensure duck bay then f) 1.a.s.claumers affected ?? g) h) 3. Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above Maps TRACO to keep Confidentia a) Domes 1, Mes to b) (c) Drebare adequater unds for ` d) K. T- 0 bected andowner. e) low bensati f) 4. In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No[] If YES/NO, why? RACO as the Sovernment agency TES, SO LONG tings with the Is above board in 14 Deoble Aduza Vis- G- Vis Compensation, Reeping out Specu o.s. 5. Do you have any other comments regarding this project? christe we the MUSE movernmen not Konze have lere conc tangible benefits Min Jubertations ie too new city pply the old Konza Town KETRACO Musi à necessity engage the people of Konza clonomically in the project. i.e employ local booble of about in the project Thank you for your participation



KAWI COMPLEX. BLOCK B. POPO LANE. OFF RED CROSS ROAD. SOUTH C. P. O. Box 34942 – 00100, NAIROBI Phone: 020 4956000, 0719018000, 0732128000 Web: www.ketraco.co.ke • email: info@ketraco.co.ke

KENYA ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION CO. LTD.

COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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NAME	REGINA KAMUA JOHN	LOCATION	KIMUTWA
SUBLOCATION		TEL NO	0727677049
ID NO.	1559675	SIGNATURE	Reging

COMMENTS

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - Kupunguza Upoteva Wg a) Marti Kong-Ling Gilling Zardi. b) Ungezel Walkar 1. c) 19 d) e) f) g) h)

	2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think
		will result from the proposed project?
		a) Ruhamishwa Kwa Wakaaji
		b) . U. Katayi Ng briti
		c)
		d)
		e)
		f)
		g)
		b)
3.	Ple	ase give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
0.	1 10	a)
		b) Mpanday, La wuti Niyokatwa
		c)
		d)
		e)
		f)
	4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []
	т.	
		North Stime of Mahimu ne Kipitia
		If YES/NO, why? Nolign' Sting ni Malimu na ikipitis itatuinue Kibigshava na kijamui
		122 333
		al second and a second and
	F	De more house our other comments and in a third and in a th
	5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?
		N/A



COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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NAME	RUTH MUTISYA	LOCATION	KIMUTWA
SUBLOCATION		TEL NO	0729771641
ID NO.	2975592	SIGNATURE	B

COMMENTS

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) 15 beter becaus It makes more jobes
 - b) detered depptemedes.
 - c) The Extend
 - d) meny bobles likes Konze City
 - e) 17 hull noke maney jabes
 - f) and CA e !
 - g) h)

	2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think
		will result from the proposed project?
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	2	b)
		c) Sitim hita Leta Wangez, Kula Kull
		d) Dia hita Jampa Wate wawe na
		e) maendelea V kmba
		c) Sitim hita Leta Wangez, kula hijiji d) pia hita Janya Watu Wawe na e) maendelea Ukmba f) kila mad ndu kusahii kujiji
		g) hata pata Sitima
		h)
3.	Ple	ase give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
		a) tract, ham trange water with engine hand and
		b) Sitimal
		c)
		d) Tukiwa na siting tutaweza
		e) trentering a malindo to mengin 5 ana
		f)
	4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []
		If YES/NO, why?
		YESU JES
		11 / 1
	5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?
		$ \rangle > < \langle \rangle$
		NO G Ladre man and

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COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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NAME	RATHERINE	MULULU	LOCATION	KIMUTWA
SUBLOCATION	KONZA	f - bitransaturenter formanismenter formanismenter	TEL NO	0726509483
ID NO.	234553	81	SIGNATURE	H. crini

COMMENTS

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) kupitia kwa Stima ta ketraca tutapata kazi-

 - c) d) - "hospital Zitaleques ng Nifag Multime
 - e) ______ Zingo tumis Siting kupatikang
 - n mashule yet pia itgendelea vizuri
 - g)
 - h)

	2. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think
	will result from the proposed project?
	a) Stima Ikipita kwako kutolipiwa Nagrama.
	b) Kukritwe Kwa Miti
	c) water kutolewa Kwa Makao 100
	a) <u>Jag zigine</u> ing wezg ggukg ng ichome
	g) h)
	n)
3. F	
<i>J.</i> 1	a)
	Sand and the clenation
	c) na kulima kwa Shamba Lake Mg
	d) Pia Plipave magheri magli kume
	e)
	f)
4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [1] No []
	If YES/NO, why? Igta Patikang Konza.
	ingencieleo the tena patentia konza.
	1122/11
	······································
	$(\frac{1}{2} $
5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?
	lazishive haraka notio ituzaidie maperia
	The carette traperta
	for all and a second
	1×21
	·····



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NAME	BEWARD KIMED	LOCATION	KIMULWE
SUBLOCATION	Konso	TELNO	0732974785
ID NO.	676875.	SIGNATURE	Ber (

COMMENTS

- 1. In your opinion, what **Environmental**, **Social and Economic benefits** do you think will arise from the proposed project?

	2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think
		will result from the proposed project?
		a)
		a) tutatae Kupeana matu va mikana b) trutatae tuda tudy
		c)
		d)
		e)
		f)
		g)
		h)
3.	Ple	ase give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
		a) transa Sababar trasatate transa night
		b) male makaka en en en la in mark fillatione
		c) Kineaninga
		d)
		e)
		f)
	4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []
		If YES/NO, why?
		If YES/NO, why?
		Kange Kull Water netrome se
		Kan zr. Kula Lidatu
	5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?
		tunaonba lii muladi cendelee
		Kema linaven etama tura alate

	2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think
		will result from the proposed project?
		a) C. J.J.INIG. O.F. ITte
		b)
		c)
		d)
		e)
		f)
		g)
		h)
3.	Ple	ase give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
		a) b) CHASING WILDUARLIVE (WANYAMA)
		c)
		d)
		e)
		f)
	4	
	4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes $[M]$ No $[]$ If YES/NO why?
		If YES/NO, why?
		The The
		$f = f \times (1, 1)$
		and the second
	5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?
	0.	bo you have any outer comments regarding this project:
		I think to It is good to COPARAJE
		With the comunity FULLY
		// > //</td
		and the second
		and the second

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COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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NAME	PETER WAHYOIKE	LOCATION	
	WAMBUCY		KIMETUALOCATION.
SUBLOCATION	and the second	TEL NO	
	KONZA SUBLOCATION		0715439092
ID NO.		SIGNATURE	~
	0528680		Altulugu

COMMENTS

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) DEVELOMENT OF The drea.
 - b) CLEATION of Jobs e.g. Self employment?. c) I it will moke the original be industrial
 - d)
 - e) f) g) h)

	2.	In your opinic	on, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think
		will result from	m the proposed project?
	22 1	a) The	affected Person might forced to shift with out troper
		b)	mangement.
		c)	0
		d)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		e)	
		f)	
		g)	5. ²²
		h)	
3.	Ple	ase give suggest	ions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
		a) the	glfectel ferson to be even
		b) C1	albectel person to to be given rough lever to arrange hubself.
		c)	
		d)	
		e)	an se
		f)	
		1)	
	Λ	In your opinio	n should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []
	4.		n, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []
		If YES/NO, w	For Areg Develoment-
		••••••	
		•••••	
		••••••	1 1/2 200
		••••••	former source quantum and
	_	~ .	
	5.	Do you have a	ny other comments regarding this project?
		140	
			for the second
		•••••	
			non-management of the second data for the data concerned and an and an extension of a second second of the second s



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NAME		LOCATION	KINGUD
SUBLOCATION	EMMANLEEL MUTILA	TEL NO	KIMUIWA
	KONZA		0703231136
ID NO.	125364999	SIGNATURE	Hannel

COMMENTS

h)

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - Ledy. cliem. a)
 - (realized b)
 - c) lore Ind d)
 - e)
 - f) g)

	2.	In	your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think
		wi	Il result from the proposed project?
		a)	Dieplacement 26 Dayl
		b)	(Pulto2a d t da F
		c)	
		d)	
		e)	
		f)	
		· ·	
		g)	
		h)	
0	ות		
3.	Ple	ase g	ive suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
		a)	Hompfusalion to tee alone thompfly
		0)	Hiller nallive INTEASWEE TO replace Cut down trees
		C)	
		d)	
		e)	
		f)	
	4.	In y	our opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []
		If Y	
		~	S/NO, why? les ' Electricaty is essential in every parg
		.1.	fig therefore its beneficial to us when
		īt	is near our Cominity
			CREATING FO
			for an and a second
	5.	Do τ	ou have any all an and a set and
	0.	<i>D</i> 0 y	ou have any other comments regarding this project?
		•••••	
		•••••	
	•	•••••	



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NAME	David marine	LOCATION	Home Lo a
SUBLOCATION	Though the	TEL NO	0714340631
ID NO.	3360143	SIGNATURE	

- 1. In your opinion, what **Environmental**, **Social and Economic benefits** do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) A/ active the print the mermoneli
 - b) /the place z zhanze

 - g) h)

2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you this	nk
4.4	will result from the proposed project?	

a)	erner per La -
b)	, <u>O</u>
c)	
d)	
e)	

f)

g)

h)

3. Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?

a) hutela naperinda same

- b) Dan shema ole a ner pator membro
- c) mengine mengi
- d) e)
- f)
- 4. In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No [] If YES/NO, why? MISDus a

.....

5. Do you have any other comments regarding this project?



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NAME	SAMMER KAINENI	LOCATION	KINM TWA		
	MTUERANDY		Konta		
SUBLOCATION	Konza	TEL NO	0722636892		
ID NO.	8310656	SIGNATURE	\$ J		

COMMENTS

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) More people will get electricity lighting due D
 - b) additional Kiconatts
 - a Move People daing nove business Crence felt happy
 - d) went and were maney Circulating Improve Security
 - e) of people for those work at night) and drives
 - f) Juterly four abore Concomp low
 - g) Attract Nore Inversors (Trom offerer) greaks

h) DF the Country

2. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result from the proposed project? slocated a) 20MQ RIS the b) mal ag c) hest Some d) e) COM au di this the Schwit f) uta 51 5 g) h) 3. Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above? balance Compesation should be morntered w a) Thilies b) .11 e eteram c) and ratio avre d) dre G(1 e) ach of 6 to.... Veolle f) 4. In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes No[] If YES/NO, why? Tor More properly Camed ou 5. Do you have any other comments regarding this project? Malle el a G

	2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result from the proposed project?
		a) . Make waa
		b) . Italeta maathalala Jew. water water michaw op
		c)
		c) d) Watu wata end a Kuazicha Maisha ang Ine
		e)
		f)
		g)
		h)
-	~ 1	
3.	Ple	ease give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
		a) b)
		c)
		d)
		e)
		Ð
	4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []
		If YES/NO, why?
		Yes.
		Mamba Jatakung harst like kmeter
	-	
	5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?
		Hakuwa ni Vizuri
		Discol a la la la sa la contra de 20 h se
		Mamba yatakawa kaisi uku kwetu
		Stting haltakulug IKI.B. beg. Kama awald

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NAME	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	LOCATION		
	5 1111			
and the second	Jacinta Ngwawa		Kimytwa	
SUBLOCATION	j fakroarenne	TEL NO		
	A second s			
	Konza		0715122514	
ID NO.	and the second sec	SIGNATURE		
	ear /	STORINI ONL	-	
	9851004	the second s	Vigernate.	

COMMENTS

h)

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) Blashara Staende Juy, b) Hited Mg Water 142 panda Shere
 - c) d)
 - e) f) g)

2.	In	your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think	
	wi	Il result from the proposed project?	D
	a)	Kutakunde Na Shida 49 Keenushan Keer Greg Ya	5
	b)	Kuta Kuw en Gurang Ya Kujenga Mbano 320	
	c)	с <u>с</u> <u>с</u>	
	d)		
	e)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	f)		
	g)		
	h)		
	,		
Ple	ease	give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?	
	a)		
	b)		
	c)		
	d)		
	e)		
	c) f)		G
	-)		(
4.	In	your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []	
		(ES/NO, why?	
		yesi	
		A MARINE -	
	••••	11 XX 1.1 ×	
	••••		
		f - filesaan an ar an	
F	 D-		
5.	Dộ	you have any other comments regarding this project?	
	S	Hime utakuwa Ikipotea	
	1		
	l	Rutajengwo vitre munge & 39 Kudumig Sitimo	
	14	ame mashine, colleges ng Factories !	
	• • • •		(
			6
		1 Contraction and a contraction of the contraction	÷
		A STREET CONTRACTOR OF A STREET AND A STREET AND A STREET AND A STREET AS A STREET AND A STREET AND A STREET AS	
		and the second	

3.



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NAME			LOCATION	
	Marting	Mueni		Kimutwee.
SUBLOCATION		ter de construction de la	TEL NO	
	Konza	1 press		0713699119
ID NO.			SIGNATURE	1
	125366	502		DD .

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) Tutapata Stima Kwa Wingi
 - b) Vyana Wetu Watapata Makali
 - c) Biashara 20th pia Zitapanuka COI Stima
 - d) Itakawa Kwa wingi
 - e) f) g)
 - h)

2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative	impacts do you think
	will result from the proposed project?	

- a)
- b) c)
- d)
- e)
- f)
- g)
- h)

3. Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?

- a) Itadhuru watu Kwa Kuama. b) Cod mtu labala hakuwa anataka Kuroka
- c) Liva 190 area! Kutola Kuzqlible ameller Vi Mahali d)
- e)
- f)
- 4. In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No [] If YES/NO, why?

.....

5. Do you have any other comments regarding this project? Hakuwa Vizari Coz ni maendeleo ambayo

Hatufikia Kana wata wa Konza.



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NAME	n 12	LOCATION	1.
	THUL MUTUA Komolo		KIMUTWA
SUBLOCATION	1	TEL NO	270
	KONZA		0720848796
ID NO.	92 111 2	SIGNATURE	Sail Dulle
	92 44 392		- Mor hall

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) b) fr Wall help peoplo 10
 - c) d) Go the ale Kugndela Vinzuri

 - f) Kati Kahn Mulandi
 - g) $V_{G}N_{Z}$ h

- 2. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result from the proposed project?

 - c)
 - d) mana Mil Mubande
 - e) hud me ha ma tha wate direense.
 - f) g) IMe presse Kuringin, afikini
 - h) for al way and in the way man there was the
- 3. Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c) d)
 - e)
 - f)
 - 4. In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No [] If YES/NO, why?
 - 5. Do you have any other comments regarding this project?

Ma Ala



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	1 1 2 2	
NAME	PALEL NOVE!	LOCATION KIMUTWA
SUBLOCATION	in the second	TEL NO
	KONZA A	
ID NO.	\$\$26589	SIGNATURE

COMMENTS

1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?

••••

	2.	In	your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think
		wi	ill result from the proposed project?
		a)	Cut down lades
		b)	
		c)	destroy houses
		d)	These all need complense Fion
		e)	
		f)	
		g)	
		h)	
3.	Ple	ase g	give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
		a)	Complusation
		b)	
		c)	
	а ж	d)	
		e)	
		f)	
	4.	In y	your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [/] No []
	4.	If V	(FS/NO why?
	4.	If V	(FS/NO why?
	4.	If V	ES/NO, why?
	4.	If V	(FS/NO why?
	4.	If V	(FS/NO why?
		If Y	ES/NO, why? Because Electricity & the Only and Sevelo Frider eg Industries,
		If Y	(FS/NO why?
		If Y	ES/NO, why? Because Electricity & the Only and Sevelo Frider eg Industries,
		If Y	ES/NO, why? Because Electricity & the Only and development ef Inclustries, you have any other comments regarding this project?
		If Y	ES/NO, why? Because Electricity & the Only and development ef Inclustries, you have any other comments regarding this project?
		If Y	ES/NO, why? Because Electricity & the Only and development ef Inclustries, you have any other comments regarding this project?
		If Y	ES/NO, why? Because Electricity & the Only and development ef Inclustries, you have any other comments regarding this project?
		If Y	ES/NO, why? Because Electricity & the Only and development ef Inclustries, you have any other comments regarding this project?
		If Y	ES/NO, why? Because Electricity & the Only and development ef Inclustries, you have any other comments regarding this project?
		If Y	ES/NO, why? Because Electricity & the Only and development ef Inclustries, you have any other comments regarding this project?
		If Y	ES/NO, why? Because Electricity & the Only and development ef Inclustries, you have any other comments regarding this project?
		If Y	ES/NO, why? Because Electricity & the Only and development ef Inclustries, you have any other comments regarding this project?

	2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think
		will result from the proposed project?
		a) $M \mathcal{P} \mathcal{I} \mathcal{V} \mathcal{N} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{T} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{I} \mathcal{P}$
		b)
		c)
		d)
		e)
		g)
		h)
•	DI	
3.	Ple	ease give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
		a)
		b)
		c)
		d)
		e)
		f)
	4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []
		If YES/NO, why?
		NDIO
		a deserve a serve a ser
	5.	Do you have one other comments in a third or is the
	5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?
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COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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NAME	1300 CK	MWONTELG	LOCATION	Kimutoa
SUBLOCATION	KON2A	for the second sec	TEL NO	0700 037495
ID NO.	2024355	3	SIGNATURE	

- 1. In your opinion, what **Environmental**, **Social and Economic benefits** do you think will arise from the proposed project?

	2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think	
		will result from the proposed project?	
		a) <u>9.1Na</u> <u>M.a.f.h.a.r.a</u> <u>Heyote</u> <u>L.wa</u> Ma	
		b) Wata Na Wanyana	
		c)	
		d)	
		e)	
		f)	
		h)	
3.	Ple	ease give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?	
		a)	
		b)	
		c)	
		d)	
		e)	
		f)	(
	4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []	
		If YES/NO, why?	
		Yes	
		1/2	
		fallen and an and a second and a	
	5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?	
	0.		
		NO	
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			1
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		and the set of the set	



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NAME	JONATHAN KAMIA	LOCATION	KIMUTWA
SUBLOCATION	KONZA	TEL NO	0722282510
ID NO.	73 84 061	SIGNATURE	TAATawa

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) we really need this power
 - b) This will reduce power backout
 - c) Intrace grow
 - d) good sopting the electricity to kovie any
 - e) From the Copy to ort sclools 3 plase
 - g) En pordozi po the resident in Small bu
 - h) CONNECT SGR to the parter.

2. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think will result from the proposed project? rep Glen a) 0 Con b) c) d) e) f) g) h) 3. Please give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above? a) the becer b) vtb. c) d) e) f) 4. In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [No [] If YES/NO, why? MACALO because avor oon DOKJS 5. Do you have any other comments regarding this project? eell. G 0 Thank you for your participation



COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

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NAME			LOCATION	λ_{i}
SUBLOCATION	prisilla	nuncly	TEL NO	Kimatua
SOBLOCATION	Konza		TEENO	0726929897
ID NO.		.11.52	SIGNATURE	
	1009075	I I and the second		newdy

- 1. In your opinion, what **Environmental**, **Social and Economic benefits** do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) Loop J b) A. Induony c) d) - WIII hrif In Hospitals e) f) g) h)

2	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you	think
	will result from the proposed project?	
	a) b)	
	b)	
	c) alledents incase his power line falls. d)	•••••
	e)	
	f)	
	g)	••
	h)	
3. Pl	 a)	
	c) installation of Porder line should be done proper	M.
	u)	· · ·
	e)	
	a second s	
4.	f) In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [/] No []	
4.		
4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [No [] If YES/NO, why?	·····
4. 5.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [No [] If YES/NO, why?	·····
	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [No [] If YES/NO, why?	·····
	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [No [] If YES/NO, why? 	·····
	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [No [] If YES/NO, why? 	·····
	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [No [] If YES/NO, why? 	·····
	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [No [] If YES/NO, why? 	·····



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NAME	CHARLES MBITHI	LOCATION	KIMUTWA
SUBLOCATION	KONZA	TEL NO	0704299901
ID NO.	0703346	SIGNATURE	Pettre.

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a)Maendeleo....Konza b) c)Boost power sopply minimizing blackouts d) e) f) g) h)

	2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think
		will result from the proposed project?
		a) b)Accidents prom. electrocution.
		c)
		d) Delay of compensation payments.
		e)
		f)
		g)
		h)
3.	Ple	ase give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
		a)
		b) None
		c)
		d)
		e)
		f)
	4	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [1] No []
	4.	
		If YES/NO, why?
		·····
	5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?
		- Development of Industries in the area.
		- Move development in terms of hospitals
		para and a how when a new construction and a second second second second second second second second second sec
		A STATE AND A STA

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2	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think	
	a) the proposed project?	
	b)	
	c) d)	
	e) f)	
	g)	
	h)	
3. PI	se give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?	
	a) thy way be pour	
	b)	
	c)	
	d)	
	f)	Ç
4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []	
	If YES/NO, why?	
	Yes	
	for a second	
5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?	
	NO	
	and the second sec	
	1 R > 2 A A	
		6
		2



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NAME	PETER 3MART	T NZAN	LOCATION	Komutusa
SUBLOCATION	Konza	farmenen in son for an	TEL NO	0716139234
ID NO.	0793323		SIGNATURE	Peter

- 1. In your opinion, what **Environmental**, **Social and Economic benefits** do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - a) Miefe Lyen (Fiston) Syang SITU 1KI Maloig b) c) มหลงจากรับและพร้อบปลา โดยมหลงจะแก่ง และ และปลาย และ เรียบราย กระ การสมอาทศาชราช พระสิทธิภาพที่สาย พระสองพระราช d) e) _____ f) g) h)

	2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think	
		will result from the proposed project?	
		a) the Kulea Kuing ala Affected	
		b) Kumenana na ala maivitue	
		c) Syane Kuloa Bchool ilkadhukume	~
		d) Eite maite Kuvotavota	
		e)	
		f)	
		g)ç.	
		h)	
3.	Ple	ease give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?	
		a) Musisge mumaire nesa	
		b) Syang isavive na nacto some	
		c) Eitre matause	
		d)	
		e)	
		f)	\bigcirc
	4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []	
		If YES/NO, why?	
		Mradi un utuetere maendero tweethos	
		fur Ryenino	
	5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?	
		Instringe mule mindu wa maendelo	
			\cap
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NAME	Helena Mulee	LOCATION	Kimutura
SUBLOCATION	Konza	TELNO	-
ID NO.		SIGNATURE	Mulee

- 1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?
 - blechily will improve Home Consumption to a) MCl. on Shall Employment A b)le LG AG Scale Ja c) d) e) f) g) h)

	2.	In	your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think
		wi	ll result from the proposed project?
		a)	Lond connesation may be with well done
		b)	IF bot promitioned
		c)	displacement of Peonle 2 may logd to
		d)	···· /
		e)	Janny Servelos
		f)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		g)	
		h)	
3.	Ple		give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above?
		a)	The governent & over see. The Construction
		b)	The governent a grave. The Garshull
		c)	
		d)	······
		e)	
		f)	
	4.	Int	
	4.		rour opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [/] No []
		шт	ES/NO, why? Mare parte sont benefit
			14. h. Charles of star b
			11 20 11 -
			and the second
	5.	Do	you have any other comments regarding this project?
		•••••	All is won it done wen
		•••••	122
			for any of the more and the second

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NAME	JOSEPHAT MUNGAI	TIÀ	LOCATION	KIMUTWA
SUBLOCATION		f stransverse	TELNO	0722719998
ID NO.	14475597		SIGNATURE	that!

COMMENTS

1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?

a)	DEVELOPNENT OF INDUSTRIES
b)	JOB CREATION
c)	REDUCED POWER BLACKOUTS
d)	
e)	
f)	
g)	
h)	

	2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think	
		will result from the proposed project?	
		a) MAT BE SISPLACEMENT OF JOME PEOPLE	
		b)	
		c)	
		d)	
		e)	
		f)	
		g)	
		h)	
3.	Ple	ase give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above? a) .COMPENSATION TO THE AFFECTED PRESSONS	
		b)	
		c) d)	
		e)	
		f)	1
			1
	4.	In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No []	
	1.	If YES/NO, why?	
		YES	
		FOR REAJON SHOWN IN 1	
	5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?	
		I WOULD WISH THE COMPANY TO ASSIST THIS	
		PEOPLE OF KONZA BY	
		1. DRILLING BORE HOLES	
			(
		2 IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROADS	1
		and the second	



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NAME	Toyce much	MAFIAL	LOCATION	Kimutua
SUBLOCATION	KONZA	fateriaria ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana a	TEL NO	0715589968
ID NO.	4955427		SIGNATURE	Jay Ct

COMMENTS

h)

1. In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic benefits do you think will arise from the proposed project?

a) Amage to Iver and Goips incore the lue

- b) Illascus aler four and
- d) Less Moduce to reduction of the land where
- e) the Crine Packer over
- f)
- g)

.....

	2.	In your opinion, what Environmental, Social and Economic negative impacts do you think	
		will result from the proposed project?	
		a) Destruction of raine	
		c)	
		d)	
		e)	
		f)	
		g)	
		h)	
3.	Ple	ase give suggestions to mitigate negative impacts identified in question 2 above? a)	
		b)	
		c) Couperation should be done by the grea	
		d) admins tation of the area.	
		e)	
		I)	
		In your opinion, should the project be implemented? Yes [] No [] If VES/NO, why? 	
	5.	Do you have any other comments regarding this project?	
		the second se	
		the set of the contract and the set of the	

APPENDIX 3: PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES

Public Meetings Minutes for meetings held in December, 2018

Ilmanen Location, Kajiado County

Subject:	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING
Date of Meeting:	4 th December, 2018
Location	Ilmanen Location, Kajiado County
Time	11:00am – 2:00pm

1. Purpose of Meeting

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA-KONZA 400KV TRANSMISSION LINE

2. Attendance at Meeting

See attached attendance list

3. Agenda

Community consultation at the project site.

Household administration of questionnaires to the community members.

4. Meeting Notes, Decisions and Key Action Items

Min No.	Discussion
Min	<u>Preliminaries</u>
1/2018	The meeting was called to order by the area chief Mr. Raphael Kisanei. A community
	member volunteered to give a word of prayer,
	Community induction on the project's objective and environmental impacts of the
Min	project.
2/2018	The community members were taken through an induction process by Mr Ramat
	Godana to bring them known to the project, its purpose and the impacts arising with

the project. This involved community acknowledgement of the project and question and answer session.

Min 3/2018: Community issues and Concerns

The table below provides a summary of issues raised by the community and the answers provided by the KETRACO team

NAME Of	Question/Concern Raised	Response from KETRACO
Community		
Member		
Stephen	Where exactly does the line pass?	The surveyor gave a general
Matipei		orientation of the line to the
		community from Isinya Substation
		to Konza
Stephen	How will land compensation be	Land compensation will be carried
Matipei	handled? We have had problems	out as per the company policies and
	with KETRACO on previous projects	laws of the land. Affected land
		owners will be engaged further after
		a RAP is done.
Pr. Jonathan	Has KETRACO done cadastral survey	The cadastral survey will be carried
	for the line?	out later on. ESIA is the first step of
		the project.
Mary Mbelesi	What will be the employment criteria	According to company policies,
	to get opportunities when the line	unskilled labour is sought locally
	starts?	when works begin. Skilled labour
		follows the employment criteria
		according to Kenyan laws.
Daniel Matei	Will the project employ unskilled	According to company policies,
	labour only or consider skilled	unskilled labour is sought locally
	labour? We have learned people	when works begin. Skilled labour
	from this area	

			follows the employment criteria
			according to Kenyan laws.
Paul Pau	rsaut	KETRACO already passed through our	KETRACO had earlier planned for
		land sometimes back and showed us	Machakos-Konza-Isinya-Namanga
		where lines would pass. Is this a	132kV line. This is a different line
		different line?	from Isinya-Konza 400kV
William		Is the line insulated? Fear of EMF that	EMF emissions from transmission
Parsaut		can cause cancer that is a safety	line is negligible given the ground
		hazard in the area	clearance of the line.
Pr. Jona	than	What does compensation entail?	KETRACO compensates for crops,
			houses and land which is guided by
			the RAP that identifies all affected
			persons.
Min	<u>Accep</u>	tability of the project	
4/2018	The c	ommunity members were positive abo	ut the project and emphasised on the
	follov	ving benefits:	
	-Relia	ble power supply in the area	
	-Emp	oyment opportunities in the area	
	-Good	d compensation rates for those who will	be affected by the project
	-Proper mitigation measures to be put in place when the project begins		
Min	Household Administration of questionnaires		
5/2017	The community members were issued with questionnaires to fill in giving their views		
	towards the proposed project's impacts.		
Min	AOB		
5/2017	The n	neeting came to an end at 2:00pm with	h a word of prayer from a community
	meml	ber.	
·			

konza sublocation, Kimutwa Location, Machakos County

Subject:	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING	
Date of Meeting:	5 th December, 2018	
Location	konza sublocation, Kimutwa Location, Machakos County	
Time	10:00am – 1:00pm	
1. Purpose of Meeting		
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA-KONZA 400KV TRANSMISSION		

LINE

2. Attendance at Meeting

See attached attendance list

3. Agenda

Community consultation at the project site.

Household administration of questionnaires to the community members.

4. Meeting Notes, Decisions and Key Action Items

Min No.	Discussion
Min	<u>Preliminaries</u>
1/2018	The meeting was called to order by the area sub chief Mr. Jonathan kamia. A
	community member volunteered to give a word of prayer,
	Community induction on the project's objective and environmental impacts of the
Min	project.
2/2018	The community members were taken through an induction process by Mr Ramat
	Godana to bring them known to the project, its purpose and the impacts arising with
	the project. This involved community acknowledgement of the project and question
	and answer session.

Min 3/2018: Community issues and Concerns

The table below provides a summary of issues raised by the community and the answers provided by the KETRACO team

NAME Of	Question/Concern Raised	Response from KETRACO
Community		
Member		
Charles Nguti	What are the benefits of the project	-Reliable power supply in the area.
	to the community?	-Employment opportunities
		especially unskilled labour during
		the construction of the project
Jackson	What will be the criteria for Job	According to company policies,
Mutua	allocation to youths?	unskilled labour is sought locally
		when works begin. Skilled labour
		follows the employment criteria
		according to Kenyan laws.
Charles	Does KETRACO compensate in case a	KETRACO compensates for crops,
Mbithi	structure is affected by the	houses and land affected by the
	Transmission line?	project which is guided by the RAP
		that identifies all affected persons.
Charles	What is the timeframe for this	The project is expected to start
Mbithi	project?	soonest possible depending on
		issuance of all licences required
		before the start of the project
Min <u>Accep</u>	in <u>Acceptability of the project</u>	
4/2018 The c	.8 The community members were all positive about the project and emphasised on t	
following benefits:		
-Emp	-Employment opportunities in the area	
-Good	d compensation rates for those who will	l be affected by the project
-Prop	-Proper mitigation measures to be put in place when the project begins	

Min	Household Administration of questionnaires
5/2017	The community members were issued with questionnaires to fill in giving their views
	towards the proposed project's impacts.
Min	AOB
5/2017	The meeting came to an end at 1:00pm with a word of prayer from a community
	member.

Ilpolosat Location, Kajiado County

Subject:	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING
Date of Meeting:	6 th December, 2018
Location	Ilpolosat Location, Kajiado County
Time	10:00am – 1:00pm
1. Purpose of Meeting	
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA-KONZA 400KV TRANSMISSION	

LINE

2. Attendance at Meeting

See attached attendance list

3. Agenda

Community consultation at the project site.

Household administration of questionnaires to the community members.

Min No.	Discussion
Min	<u>Preliminaries</u>
1/2018	The meeting was called to order by the area chief Mr. Daniel Sekenoi and Sub chief
	Ezekiel Sanirei . A community member volunteered to give a word of prayer,
	Community induction on the project's objective and environmental impacts of the
Min	<u>project.</u>
2/2018	The community members were taken through an induction process by Mr Ramat
	Godana to bring them known to the project, its purpose and the impacts arising with
	the project. This involved community acknowledgement of the project and question
	and answer session.

Min 3/2018: Community issues and Concerns

The table below provides a summary of issues raised by the community and the answers provided by the KETRACO team

NAME Of	Question/Concern Raised	Response from KETRACO
Community		
Member		
Gideon	What is the furthest distance that the	The proposed TL will have a
Parsaut-	community should stay away from	wayleave corridor of 60m ie 30m
village elder	the line?	from either side of the center line.
		No structures are allowed within the
		wayleave corridor.
Daniel	Does the project entail construction	There is no new substation at Isinya.
Kaposhi	of a new substation at Isinya or the	The line commences from the
	line will commence from the existing	existing substation in Isinya.
	one?	
David Leiyo	KETRACO to consider a CSR apart	This will be reported though the
	from individual compensation from	team is not promising a CSR at this
	the affected PAPs	stage
Dan Kitunga	What are the negative impacts of the	-Environmental impacts like noise
	project to the people near the project	and dust are expected
		-Social impacts like displacement is
		also expected
		-However, the report will come up
		with appropriate measures to
		mitigate these impacts
Dan Kitunga	What does compensation entail?	KETRACO compensates for crops,
		houses and land which is guided by
		the RAP that identifies all affected
		persons.

Dan Kitunga	How many transmission lines are	Currently, there is the completed
	passing through this area?	Mombasa-Nairobi 400kV TL. Then
		there is the proposed Isinya-Konza
		400kV TL as at now.
Lewis Kitila	Where exactly does the line pass?	The surveyor gave a general
		orientation of the line to the
		community from Isinya Substation
		to Konza
Gideon	What happens when a line passes	The line is assessed and route
Parsaut	through a wetland?	alternatives proposed. Wetlands are
		sensitive environmental areas that
		need to be preserved.
Solomon	Will KETRACO engage affected	Public consultation and engagement
Meria	persons before construction of the	is a continuous project from the
	line? Or engagement will be after	design phase of the project to
	completion of the line	completion of the project.
		Therefore, the ESIA is the first point
		of engagement. Affected persons
		will be engaged throughout the
		project cycle.
Solomon	When a project passes through a	Most KETRACO project pass through
Meria	road reserve, who benefits?	private and community lands.
		However, in case a project passes
		through a road reserve, the relevant
		road authorities are consulted on
		the same.
Amos Sopon	What are the health impacts of high	There are no documented health
	voltage lines to human beings, plants	impacts of transmission lines to
	and other animals? And what is the	animals, human beings and plants.

		distance expected that human being	The Transmission lines are safe. It is
		should live from a transmission line	expected that the community
			respects the wayleave corridor
			which is 60m for the line and resist
			from having structures along the
			corridor.
Min	<u>Accep</u>	tability of the project	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4/2018	The c	ommunity members were all positive ab	out the project and emphasised on the
	following benefits:		
	-Employment opportunities in the area		
	-Good compensation rates for those who will be affected by the project		be affected by the project
	-Proper mitigation measures to be put in place when the project begins		ce when the project begins
Min	Hous	ehold Administration of questionnaires	
5/2017	The community members were issued with questionnaires to fill in giving their views		
	towards the proposed project's impacts.		
Min	AOB		
5/2017	The n	neeting came to an end at 1:00pm with	h a word of prayer from a community
	meml	ber.	

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA –KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE AND ASSOCIATED SUBSTATION

Isinya Location, Kajiado County

Subject:	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING
Date of Meeting:	7 th December, 2018
Location	Isinya Location, Kajiado County
Time	10:00am – 2:00pm
1. Purpose of Mee	ting
COMMUNITY CO	NSULTATION FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA-KONZA 400KV TRANSMISSION
LINE	

2. Attendance at Meeting

See attached attendance list

3. Agenda

Community consultation at the project site.

Household administration of questionnaires to the community members.

Min No.	Discussion
Min	<u>Preliminaries</u>
1/2018	The meeting was called to order by the area chief Francis Mpaashe and Sub chief
	Maera Ntuser. A community member volunteered to give a word of prayer,
	Community induction on the project's objective and environmental impacts of the
Min	project.
2/2018	The community members were taken through an induction process by Mr Ramat
	Godana to bring them known to the project, its purpose and the impacts arising with
	the project. This involved community acknowledgement of the project and question
	and answer session.
Min 3/20	18: <u>Community issues and Concerns</u>

The table below provides a summary of issues raised by the community and the answers		
provided by the KETRACO team		
NAME Of	Question/Concern Raised	Response from KETRACO
Community		
Member		
Samuel	KETRACO has not undertaken formal	According to company policies,
Mwenget	employment to members of the	unskilled labour during project
	community from this area from their	construction is sought locally when
	last project	works begin. Skilled labour follows
		the employment criteria according
		to Kenyan laws.
Samuel	There was a court case from the	KETRACO never promised to
Mwenget	previous Mombasa- Nairobi TL that	compensate the money that was
	consumed a lot of Money. KETRACO	used in the court case. The
	should compensate us that money	community through elected leaders
	before start of another project. If not,	should follow up on the same not
	the community will organise for a	involving KETRACO.
	demonstration against a new project	
	in the area	
Stephen	The community have no objection to	Noted
Patiet	the new proposed project. However,	
	KETRACO needs to be faithful in	
	telling exactly when compensation is	
	expected	
Maera Ntuser	Land compensation was properly	KETRACO never promised to
-Assistant	done in the previous project. What	compensate the money that was
Chief	the community was not happy with is	used in the court case.
	legal fees used in court and casuals	In the new project, proper
		monitoring will be done to ensure

		that undertook bush clearing not	that contractors pay casuals as
		being paid	expected.
Francis		What is the main objective of this	KETRACO only deals with
Mpaash	e -	transmission Line? Will locals gain	transmission of high voltage power.
Chief		from having power connected to	Distribution is done by Kenya Power.
		their homes?	The proposed line will evacuate
			power from Isinya to the proposed
			Konza Techno-city.
Min	Acceptability of the project		
4/2018	The community members were not welcoming to the project. They however		
	emphasised that if the project has to continue, more consultations need to be done		
	before start of the project.		
Min	Household Administration of questionnaires		
5/2017	The community members were issued with questionnaires to fill in giving their views		
	towards the proposed project's impacts.		
Min	AOB		
5/2017	The meeting came to an end at 2:00pm with a word of prayer from a community		
	member.		

Public Meetings Minutes for meetings held in November, 2019

konza sublocation, Kimutwa Location, Machakos County

Subject:	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING
Date of Meeting:	5 th November, 2019
Location	konza sublocation, Kimutwa Location, Machakos County
Time	10:00am – 1:00pm
1. Purpose of Mee	ting
COMMUNITY COM	NSULTATION FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA-KONZA 400KV TRANSMISSION
LINE AND ASSOCIATED SUBSTATION	

2. Attendance at Meeting

See attached attendance list

3. Agenda

Community sensitization and consultations on the proposed project

Min No.	Discussion
Min	<u>Preliminaries</u>
1/2019	The meeting was called to order by the area sub chief Mr. Jonathan kamia. A
	community member volunteered to give a word of prayer.
	Community induction on the project's objective and environmental impacts of the
Min	<u>project.</u>
2/2018	The community members were taken through an induction process by Mr Caleb
	Mango to bring them known to the proposed project, its objectives/purpose and the
	impacts (both positive and negative) arising with the project. The community was
	then invited to give their views and opinions on the project.
Min 3/20	18: <u>Community issues and Concerns</u>

The table below provides a summary of issues raised by the community and the answers		
provided by the	provided by the KETRACO team	
NAME Of	Question/Concern Raised	Response from KETRACO
Community		
Member		
Onesmus	Will the project provide employment	- Employment opportunities will be
Gitau	opportunities to the locals especially	available especially for unskilled
	for youths and women?	labour during the construction
		phase of the project
		-According to company policies,
		unskilled labour is sought locally
		when works begin. Skilled labour
		follows the employment criteria
		according to Kenyan laws.
Charles	What happens when the	-Land compensation is done to the
Mbithi	transmission line passes through	affected land owner and must
	areas that owners have no title	produce a legal document that
	deeds? Will they be compensated?	shows land ownership during
		compensation
Teresia Kithia	The community hopes that there will	Employment opportunities will be
	be no biasness in providing	available especially for unskilled
	employment opportunities and	labour during the construction
	especially to the youths	phase of the project
		-According to company policies,
		unskilled labour is sought locally
		when works begin. Skilled labour
		follows the employment criteria
		according to Kenyan laws

au	Will KETRACO employ a Community	-When the project begins, KETRACO
	Liaison Officer to link the community	will employ a Local wayleave officer
	and the company	through the chiefs office to link the
		community and the company
	How many KETRACO lines are passing	- Currently there is the proposed
	through this area?	Isinya-Konza 400KV TL and the SGR
		electrification project. Other lines
		may develop in future based on
		need.
Accep	tability of the project	
The community members were all positive about the project and emphasised on the		
following benefits:		
-Employment opportunities in the area		
-Good compensation rates for those who will be affected by the project		be affected by the project
-Proper mitigation measures to be put in place when the project begins		ce when the project begins
AOB		
7 The meeting came to an end at 1:00pm with a word of prayer from a commu		h a word of prayer from a community
member.		
	Accep The co follow -Empl -Good -Prop <u>AOB</u> The n	Liaison Officer to link the community and the company How many KETRACO lines are passing through this area? Acceptability of the project The community members were all positive ab following benefits: -Employment opportunities in the area -Good compensation rates for those who will -Proper mitigation measures to be put in place AOB The meeting came to an end at 1:00pm with

Ilmanen Location, Kajiado County

Subject:	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING	
Date of Meeting:	6 th November, 2019	
Location	Ilmanen Location, Kajiado County	
Time	11:00am – 2:00pm	
1. Purpose of Mee	ting	
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA-KONZA 400KV TRANSMISSION		
LINE AND ASSOCIATED SUBSTATION		
2. Attendance at Meeting		
See attached attendance list		
3. Agenda		

Community sensitization and consultations on the proposed project

Min No.	Discussion
Min	<u>Preliminaries</u>
1/2018	The meeting was called to order by the area chief Mr. Raphael Kisanei. A community
	member volunteered to give a word of prayer,
	Community induction on the project's objective and environmental impacts of the
Min	<u>project.</u>
2/2018	The community members were taken through an induction process by Mr Caleb
	Mango to bring them known to the proposed project, its objectives/purpose and the
	impacts (both positive and negative) arising with the project. The community was
	then invited to give their views and opinions on the project.

Min 3/2018: Community issues and Concerns

The table below provides a summary of issues raised by the community and the answers provided by the KETRACO team

NAME Of	Question/Concern Raised	Response from KETRACO
Community		
Member		
Benjamin	Where exactly does the line pass?	The surveyor gave a general
Sakoi		orientation of the line to the
		community from Isinya Substation
		to Konza
Benjamin	Kindly elaborate the project benefits	- Boost power supply
Sakoi		-Employment opportunities will be
		available especially for unskilled
		labour during the construction
		phase of the project
Benjamin	What are some of the safety	-KETRACO will ensure proper waste
Sakoi	measures to be taken with regards to	management
	livestock and inhabitants of Ilmamen	-KETRACO will ensure proper EHS
		monitoring for the safety of the
		workers and the community
Benjamin	Will there be any employment	-Employment opportunities will be
Sakoi	opportunities?	available especially for unskilled
		labour during the construction
		phase of the project
		-According to company policies,
		unskilled labour is sought locally
		when works begin. Skilled labour
		follows the employment criteria
		according to Kenyan laws.

Joshua		What will be the benefit of the	This will be reported though the	
Tepespesi		project to the Community? Any	team is not promising a CSR at this	
		planned CSR?	stage.	
Joshua		We have experienced destruction of	-The ESIA will address this issue and	
Tepespe	esi	roads during construction which	provide proper mitigation measures	
		when left after construction, they	for rehabilitation after construction	
		become eroded. What measures	of the project	
		have you put in place to ensure that		
		this doesn't happen again?		
Walter		Will KETRACO employ a community	-KETRACO employs a Wayleave	
Parsaot		Liasin officer from this community	officer from communities affected	
			by the project once the project	
			begins	
Wilson	Nasira	How does KETRACO deal with issues	-The Law is very clear on sexual	
		of sexual offences against underage	offences against underage children.	
		children	If the contractors engage	
			themselves in such acts, they will be	
			charged in accordance to the law.	
Min <u>Accep</u>		tability of the project		
4/2018	The c	ommunity members were positive abo	ut the project and emphasised on the	
	follow	ving benefits:		
	-Relia	ble power supply in the area		
	-Empl	mployment opportunities in the area		
-Good		d compensation rates for those who will be affected by the project		
	-Proper mitigation measures to be put in place when the project begins		ce when the project begins	
Min	AOB			
5/2017	The m	neeting came to an end at 2:00pm with	h a word of prayer from a community	
	memt	per.		

Ilpolosat Location, Kajiado County

Subject:	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING		
Date of Meeting:	8/11/2019		
Location	Ilpolosat Location, Kajiado County		
Time	12.30pm – 3:00pm		
1. Purpose of Mee	ting		
COMMUNITY COM	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA-KONZA 400KV TRANSMISSION		
LINE AND ASSOCIATED SUBSTATION			
2. Attendance at Meeting			

See attached attendance list

3. Agenda

Community sensitization and consultations on the proposed project

Min No.	Discussion
Min	<u>Preliminaries</u>
1/2018	The meeting was called to order by the area chief Mr. Daniel Sekenoi. A community
	member volunteered to give a word of prayer,
	Community induction on the project's objective and environmental impacts of the
Min	<u>project.</u>
2/2018	The community members were taken through an induction process by Mr Caleb
	Mango to bring them known to the proposed project, its objectives/purpose and the
	impacts (both positive and negative) arising with the project. The community was
	then invited to give their views and opinions on the project.

Min 3/2018: Community issues and Concerns

The table below provides a summary of issues raised by the community and the answers provided by the KETRACO team

NAME Of	Question/Concern Raised	Response from KETRACO
Community		
Member		
Mr Mahugu	What happens if the wayleave takes	-Payment will be done according to
Kamau	a big portion of my plot such that the	the percentage affected. So, it will
	remaining section cannot be put into	not be same all through the line
	productive use?	
Paul Jesu	The beacons in his land covers a	-Wayleave for the line is standard
	Wayleave of 120m and not 60m, will	60m (30 meters from each side of
	that change or it will permanently	the centre line).
	remain like that?	
Reuben	-Will water pans and dams be	-KETRACO tries as much as possible
Sakuda	compensated?	to avoid affecting dams and water
	-What age and type of trees will be	pans since they are public resources
	compensated?	-All crops and trees affected,
	-How will crops be compensated?	regardless of the age will be
		compensated after destruction,
		during construction of the project.
Stanley	-Why are land owners being	-KETRACO only compensates for
Parkanta	compensated once yet KETRACO	limited loss of use. Meaning, the
	benefits in the long term by leasing	land owner will still use his land
	fibre optic cable to Safaricom?	within acceptable limits
Nathan Terra	How many meetings does KETRACO	-KETRACO is in constant
	plan to hold in the area because it	consultations with its stakeholders
	seems the agenda for the meetings	to keep them updated and
	are the same?	

			informed. Thus, many meeting are
			expected till the project ends.
Min	<u>Accep</u>	tability of the project	<u> </u>
4/2018	The co	ommunity members were all positive ab	out the project and emphasised on the
	follow	ving benefits:	
	-Employment opportunities in the area		
	-Good compensation rates for those who will be affected by the project		
	-Prop	er mitigation measures to be put in plac	e when the project begins
Min	<u>AOB</u>		
5/2017	The meeting came to an end at 1:00pm with a word of prayer from a community		
	memt	per.	

Isinya Location, Kajiado County

Subject:	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING		
Date of Meeting:	8/11/2019		
Location	Isinya Location, Kajiado County		
Time	10:00am – 2:00pm		
1. Purpose of Mee	1. Purpose of Meeting		
COMMUNITY COM	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA-KONZA 400KV TRANSMISSION		
LINE AND ASSOCIATED SUBSTATION			
2. Attendance at Meeting			

See attached attendance list

3. Agenda

Community sensitization and consultations on the proposed project

Min No.	Discussion
Min	<u>Preliminaries</u>
1/2018	The meeting was called to order by the area chief Nashon Ntusero. A community
	member volunteered to give a word of prayer.
	Community induction on the project's objective and environmental impacts of the
Min	<u>project.</u>
2/2018	The community members were taken through an induction process by Grace Nduta
	and Linet Mbova to bring them known to the proposed project, its
	objectives/purpose and the impacts (both positive and negative) arising with the
	project. The community was then invited to give their views and opinions on the
	project.

Min 3/2018: <i>Community issues and Concerns</i>
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The table below provides a summary of issues raised by the community and the answers provided by the KETRACO team.

NAME Of	Question/Concern Raised	Response from KETRACO
Community		
Member		
Mr. Teti	What are the environmental impacts	-Most impacts associated with the
	of the project? Especially long term	project will be during the
	impacts?	construction phase such as noise
		pollution, air pollution, dust
		emission, health and safety issues.
		-Proper mitigation will be provided
		in the EMP that will be used in the
		implementation of the project
Mr Teti	How will compensation for trees and	-Trees and crop compensation will
	crops be done?	be done using rates provided by KFS
		and ministry of agriculture.
		-Note that trees and crops will be
		compensated after the damage.
Area Chief	Can the project provide 70% of	-KETRACO cannot promise 70%
	employment to the locals?	employment. However, the
		contractor is encouraged to use
		locals for manual jobs during
		construction of the project
Roseline	Can KETRACO repair roads in the area	-CSR issues can be considered later
	as CSR? What other CSR can be done	though it is not 100% ensured that
	in our area?	CSR will happen

Jackson		How can the locals access the ESIA	-The ESIA report will be available in
Ntusero		report for review?	the Environment offices in Kajiado
			County and NEMA website for all
			Kenyans to review and give
			comments on the report
Jackson		Does KETRACO carry out	-Yes. KETRACO does monitoring
Ntusero		environmental monitoring and	during construction to ensure
		Auditing for its projects?	compliance of the contractor to the
			ESIA and audits at the end of the
			project
Jackson		How does KETRACO address the	-Where there are bird migratory
Ntusero		issues of bird strikes?	routes, KETRACO uses bird diverters
			to ensure that no electrocution
			occurs
Min	Accep	tability of the project	
4/2018	The c	ommunity members welcomed the pro	ject. They however emphasised that if
	the pr	roject has to continue, more consultatic	ons need to be done before start of the
	proje	ct.	
Min	<u>AOB</u>		
5/2017	The n	neeting came to an end at 2:00pm with	h a word of prayer from a community
	mem	per.	

APPENDIX 4: PUBLIC MEETINGS ATTENDANCE SHEETS

Ilmamen Location meeting on 4th December, 2018



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ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FOR A PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT

VENUE: KUMMEN Suls- KORA TION DATE # 12. 2018

2018

No. Name	Designation	Telephone	Signature
OI Rinicoura Iccifeerio		1025020120	Prod
02 Julius Asache		0713905153	No.
03 paul parsauti		0724202578	Benef
ou Steven matiper		1256121220	No Contraction of the contractio
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07 Janus Lanee		0720883518	
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DIG WILLIAM PARSATU		6713943939	1 march
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No.	Name	Designation	Telephone	Signature
018	IACOS PORMAD		070525399	Held.
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025	Terito Mulleal		0798354547	pura-s.
026	Messes Muilcer		0720461874	farm
220	Daniel Per		0726993033	Jer l
028	Philiph	8	N714654793	A
620			0712582573	et.
030	JOSHUP KUSERENI		0705602973	Run '
031	Thromas Highe Nicele		0714 846381	H.
032	ナルビ		0702 880 220	far o
033	THEN SELIAN		128781849C1	A MA
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SB	Shordreek Muricel		こちってかってもつ	Sur di
036	kupalce martee		4288282X70	Pres
037	Juliva Mate		978586879	AN .
038	9	~	0718 157 196	I
039	Simon letrist		0724213375	2
040	Jewinia H Wlearing		078022780	A.
140	Joe pensoer		0726792404	J.
240	pashile kunteri		0727777461	· AMARIA

No.	Name	C	Designation	Telephone	Signature
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050	Plua	olentemp		0703768693	Julue
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Ilmamen Location meeting on 6th November, 2019

Ilmamen Location

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MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Projec	Project: Sinya - konza 400KV TL	T		
Assign	Assignment: ESIA		Date: 6/11/2019	S 11 2019
No.	Name	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
	Pour Matte	Contraction of the	the second se	Sealer Street
5.	SAM ON TIMA HONE	36403933	0710107321	Bu-
3.	TAMES LEGINKS	13611819	0705 698400	the .
4.	Danig Nolia	13611881	0723 075611	Æ
5.	Jaseph melitar	26581990	0722471596) f
6.	Domas 11/1 ludie			
7.		29,410126	0724 21 33 75	÷.
%	[H	0721332975	0721333946 0721332975	Dece
9.	injecter parsasti	6867L0L2	0713493353 Que	Com C
10.	Jackson Referi	2723 9278	0716618636	R

Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited

AFETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

		MEETI	MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET	SHEET	
Project:		1- Konza 40	Sinya-konza 400kv TL		
Assign	nt:	SIA	SIA Date: 6 /11/2019	Date: 🍯	510-2/11/
No.	Name		ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1.	Samuel De	281 Ban	216618232	0714238168	Rel
5.	tollleast hor	7012.5	2022 1796	ANT-STS RA	- And
3.	NEVER	Miglin 12	11226781		
4.	twill soul &	aken	11680915 -		
5.	TI RIKISON				
.9	Total Time	ikon C:	5287596	NHOO 787602 ACLO	NHOS
7.	Rahim	Lewerica	enerities 433365 820. 0758968683	0758368683	· · ·
×.	Iamed	Codio.	26 036170 0714968 1908	0714681908	HH.
9.	Juirs.	Kilo Dire	r	(- A
10.	Price	1	35693182 07061851134	0706185113	funt

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MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

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Assignment: ESM ESM Date: 6/11/2019 6797762162 Oluca, - Ale PA Jueg. Signature · Q Project: Isinya-konza 400KV TL 02 00 2455 20-0769702291 074171700 0743955434 0129602410 0795621134 6829560620 us estatto 071919588 Telephone 22885598 36427042 3738 7914 25290963 34019069 29635007 garacu 34019559 30291736 23929861 ID. No. JULIUS LETORE PARKIBE SAMAINUN JESIAN PESIPES Francis Sypert Simon Mecserna ALPENCE AUSiONITO NELSON TUNKET Hmos: Pensul BAUSON SALTAGA JIPSON Serifa Name No. 10. 7. 9. S. 6. ŝ 4 c' ŝ

Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited "Building a World Class National Grid" LKETRACO

MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

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Assignment: Date: 6111 | 2019 2 Signature 0758872967(3 1 18 298 24 1 Con Project: 4. Isinyar konag 400kV TL 144085CF0 00-124282 070293402 +15282+1+0 > INCLESSOLD 0711 430 157 Telephone 20637243 12536611 2949529495 27 39 5605 2663184 30 34 46 35 ID. No. o Le Incishu. Ro Tent Ke LEPEN Nashra Silita presipes1 PAIL 12 SANILAS Benard Lethagis BIMIPHTON JEREMIAH the shure JOSHUA T WIIam Jackson Name No. 10. 7. 6 6. °. i s. 4. 5.

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MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Projec	Project: ISINYA - KONZA TL	ZA TL			
Assign	Assignment: JLM MMEN LEATON	Date Gu NON. 2019	Date:	WON. 2019	
No.	Name	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature	1.1
1.	MOSPS TOMER	29 63 26 87	01255 SO 4003	S	1 8
2.	Contract Kaltan		072171 H3 45	Control of the second s	
3.					

No.	Name	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1.	M05P5 TOMBE	29 63 26 87 0758 SO 4003	0758 SO 4003	Ś
2.	Emiliai Keban	27 32 54 36	072171 H3 45	COLO I
3.		14 60 7327	074650533	Ser.
4.	SALIWIU JUNIA	TAG27021	0722-912891 Em	Con.
5.				
.9				
7.				
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MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Konza Location meeting held on 5th December, 2018



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ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FOR A PROPOSED 40KM ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE

LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT

VENUE: LON7A LOCATION

DATE. 05/12/2018

No.	Name	Besignation \mathcal{ID} Number Telephone	Telephone	Signature
1	JONATHAN M. KAMIA	7384061	0722282270	Andread.
3	ISAACK NWONGELG	20243553	oteo ostads	thed
3	Bozi ISaack	9364646	0725681344	The .
L.	PAUL MULTUR	92 244 3242		alues-
Ś	Paul NZUI	8826589	0717569576	An-
V	Ruth MUHISYA	2975592	1401779270	A C
) [4	JONES NDER	1532526	Backs 592	Ð
00	PETER WANYOIKE WANBUCH	0898280	0715439092	alunge
6	David main	3360193	0414340631	A A
2	Commanuel 3 Inlue	12636459	0707233136	Lehner of
1	REGINIA JOHN	1559675	9407507070	Regund
12.	Jacinta Ngwava	985100 W	9156215120	Jeenta
13	Jackinne Ntheny a	10129702	014 114 684	Whenyer
5		1253 6602	0713 699 119	a l
5	prisitle dunde	1009075	6724929697	
16	Catherine M. Kyule	034,55381	0726509483	Merin

No.	Name Charles Mbit	Designation ID Number	Telephone 🔿	Signature
18	PAURICE POPO	0703346	0704299901	Qutur
61	PAIRICK Papo	007/01	0799702819	PATAJER.
30	Renard Kinger	8243969	こまたりそうとともで	X
SI	XA	8310656	0722636892	i k
gg	Agnes N interheuse	9 550438	0725301109	Agires
83	Father K. Mambua	1893531	2711438472	Esthen
34	Peter smart NZAU	0793323	0716139234	RETUR
35	Monica Wambuc	, D	41262239416	
26	Helen 9 Mulse		21439041.5	Mylee
37	Christme Kglumbi	22811298	0729201540	Josphine
28	1	2624005-	0724078962	Betz
29	Mary Lindold	12951366	07739572	NA WA
30	1-	14475597	0722719998	a freed -
9	HARRIST TUNNDE-	0916269	07234153616	dan-
R	FRANCISLISA	5278963	0718324739	(the
))		
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		201 X	2	
		: •	No.	

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Konza Location meeting held on 5th November, 2019

Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited

Konza Location

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MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Project: PROPOSED ISINYA- KONZA TL

Assignment: ESIR Date: 05.11, 2019

A Charles Jul's BB-B-Signature 0724940403 224. of of bosis's 1200, 0739032363 000 Z 0720125707 OTR 360266 JUCHT 317270 53902745 11 22022 1010 0742134066 0713160149 0715355576 Telephone 29412206 27338179 4810122 36559152 ONESMUS WARDA MATHERA 32730722 22753869 わっているてて 3534650 176 55 4B ID. No. LAULEL MUTET WANDLO NICOUCMUC MUCEMBI SVANDA Janiet IN Amigua AUGUSTING MUCHNDO PATRICK NULLUR SCHIDANIH KIANIRUA ALEX MUTUA MULEI 7 csepH DF1EP Name No. 10. 9. 2. 6 ÷. i e. 4 s

KETRACO Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited "Building a World Closs Notional Grid"

konza Location

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MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Project PROPOSED ISINYA - KONZA TL.

Assignment: ESJA Date: 05 411-2019

Since 1				
No.	Name	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1.	Japheth Kicko	33203203	0405335690	Top .
5	michael mueti	3316 2070	01057729W	(AA)
3.	A/ex mused we	37943232	6727681729	A factor
4.	Gabrill Muending	<u>२७ २ ८ २ ७ २</u>	0713215680	B
5.	Mreshall womby i	St 25 7355	4222594570	inert
.9	KIT'S MANA	21217944	0708318888	2-
7.	Joseph Naioxc	336055 61	0701698326	1
×.	Latterio Kine	32532427	0799039925	H.
9.	MMAR NDERTU	24218244	0702825906	Al-
10.	Perter Mintua	33 0673 19	07240129331	A

konza location

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MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Assignment: ESIA Date: 5/11/2019 Project: Kinya - Konza 400kv Th

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No.	Name	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1.	Charlet muserzia	33838155	0716728967	Geo
2.	Bonitale Mustaki	33647391	0758504284	And I
Э.		549H5376	6716223519	6
4.	Davius Matheles	22015819	0700 417 765	Portue.
5.	Hem Kiglo	35 othe ale	SOL P24 Para	the straight of the straight o
.9	Y		0745238211	·
7.	me M		0727539451	2AX
8.	200/	33739813	0704220694	Charles
9.	3	234.85844	0792287367	Ĵ
10.	Ocean RIN 2010	30038415	0718382339	Citte

Konza Location

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Project. Proposed kingya- Konag. 400.KN. Th.

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No.	Name	7	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
	Tadden Syn	Evinn bu a	22056360	CJ27 16H022	South.
2.	JAC MIA	MUTNDI	227313\$2	0712205281	
з.	Jeachline	Multure 1	34946666	0413561939	
4.	-	Jululu J	0793171		A
5.	EL 13 abeth	Beulsen	F3 दी/SL CI	2201210010	Þ
.9	Temman	muende	502112CC	2 9904840clo	(+)
7.	Reniddata	2	15,000 25		- Ar
×.	Juliane	Munahun			- A
9.	Monica	Muchin	284366 BO	0799451104	
10.	Ter by then	Ndeisi	29 75530		A.

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MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Project. PROPOSED ISINYA - KONZA TL

Assignment: ESIA STUDY Date 5.11, 2019

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No.	Name		ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1.	Irchin c	NZILANI	6419696× 4960	otositoske	Principal Contraction
2.	Mary	. Kingola	12957 366	respersel0	prost -
3.	Jacuta M. Ngutava	NGUDENG	985100 H	CTISIZASH	Vernig.
4.	m rather	M. MUSSIFICA	12536470	079967423	the
5.	Clark strave	me Mumbua	3365187	0718382342	C . W .
.9	IllSitrau		29 27 3831	549 844 640	R
7.		N wambed	9550433	0725301102	Aynes
×.	Juliet	mbula	33,385100	6798992169	Charles of the contract of the
9.	PD Ke IND	GIRSHAO	24454010	0726806869	, Å
10.	Charles	Meithi	070 3346	\$700099401	Altro

konza Location.

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إعماع	Signature	Dul 770	(Mark)	- China	- Hen	(ahi .	Marine Music	Azieka			
Date: 5/11/2019	Telephone Sign	UTas resat la	0725200413 BC	0790705394 -	0700347161 L	072996 qar	0713215855 A	0702911074 2	-		
		9, 1AU 1236477	28497652	31373499	200330 63	14636014 072896 GAR	256 55 93	2985572	-		
Project:	Name	DNESNUS K. FITHU	0(41		14 Muzembi Nelamonizi	CHARLES MUTHIN	TABBIEL MWCNDWA	BRTER NZIGKA			
Project: Assignn	No.	1.	5.	3.	4.	5.			8.	9.	10.

Konza Location

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Assignment: ESIA Ball Project: Isinger - konag 400kV TL

No.	Name			ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
I-	Toseph	N douar	NZiska	232222.62	0723377024	the file
2.	1)Anier	เทเคียง	Milioku	3132.56166	です4635と子山に	de la
3.	Jerebe	W. a. Itug		SEFERIZON	Jaco Pressor	A COL
4.	STEPHEN M	1 MARIA	7-7	7404613	0704220694	the second
5.	ANDREW MUTHA		DETER	1818091.2	6112960912	Att
6.	Toplar	الانصلاف		110 (02 (05 55	071101CH	E.
7.)
8.		t				
9.		1	, ;			
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Konaa Location

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MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Project: Kinyer - Konza 400 KV TL Assignment: ESIA Date: 5/11/2019

)				
No.	Name	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
	FRGDDICIL NZUI MATHEIRA	25635427	0718238173	Canel
2.	Park NEW MUTNER	820023	0717569576	A C
з.	PATRICI NJUKI MASAKU 22652576	22 65 22 FC	AN SS9 Stotato	Ą
4.	DAND MUSSER	264825 1a	6727 671889	Es.
5.	JUDE NUCHDO MUANCE	582848282	6728-328737	BI-Le
.9				
7.				
<u>%</u>				
9.				
10.				

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Konza Location

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Project:	et: Asinya- konza 400kV TL		(*	
Assign	Assignment:EUA		Date: (22/11/2017	406/11/5
No.	Name	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1.	Paul Of Hau	32276773	0227324795	- Contraction
5.	Remamen mutua	34453257	07134243HI	J.
Э.	Altred Nutture N2cl/	95975399	0711458 159	, ¥
4.	s	28212375	0726309166	N
5.	Kaline Kingere	トルンシュ	1061119270	th,
6.		32 19131 30	07 2 6 42 293	200
7.	Z	3260193	6717 340g31	R
×.	-	6710638904		¥
9.	PPAR. Kyrugo	0793323		Q
10.	Etizaber (Lawi	3361726		£

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MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

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Konza Lachion

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Project:		lsinga-konaa 400kv TL	OKV TL		
Assign	Assignment:ESIA.		Date:	Date:	61081115
No.	Name		ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1.	Toyes	Munenze		07 25 26 2.54S	A
2.	2 O Brzina	Sohn	1550675	6402202220	Regurs
Э.	Nduhalu	mukeka	297559 B		iters.
4.	Anna	Kindon whe kind of 93886	0793886	ases bot 2220	
5.	ELizabeth	D OSIS	たとIIILb	07215593999	A.A.
.9	JACKLINE MRISNGELI	MRIONGELI	23574408	0799 K1 787	Je.
7.	M SINAL	MAWEU	5360131	0724834530	Dere
<u>%</u>	Jesephen	Wayue	12138171	0727164072 Juger	avery
9.	Philowene	Philomera murethe	4201218	0716164832	pune
10.	Eshur	Merhan	7562152	7502152 0702722243 Estuer	Estuer

Ilpolosat Location meeting held on 6th December, 2018



ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FOR A PROPOSED 40KM **ISINYA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE**

LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT

VENUE: THOPLOSAT

DATE. 6.12.2018

A Ourband . 000/2 Annunik t, me ら manot the shi TAN NDe war CLA Signature 進まし SAN A 0734 997089 224257 DELO 07384380177 N 1825 PT 193581 4181422260 C 023741295 072325787838 0708368958 0704-72678 722589432 0721 274 850 0723 160806 OP27 472 169 0722 69490 0722 977509 1799612489 Telephone Asst. chief 02wan eady Buenpentruck Em aubantuer I polesel-18 22 22 24 19 887 et upper i sun Emamp erusu Designation ID 20453919 CLEPPLOS 629 Village Leader FULLIELE DLE - Ku LE Lonllan Cenchant Dewan 12411 Cluet NHOOK, SANIALI Peria Sellewer SALTARA kesu J. K. TILA REUBEN SARWOR menner PARTIRU PARKANTA JULIUS PREKANTA Noon 11 DUNCAN MITUNRO Kichand Rongolue James Macto arach D grue | 13 JOSEPH KIRANTO por cil トマロシるう EZek,al Reuben JAMES DAVID LEW IS ic Dannel Gideen Churt Name 5 0 3 0 3 S 7 Q 7 5 3 0 No.

N0.	Name	Besignation ID NUMBER	Telephone 🔿	Signature
t	E1114 SOPON	24981853	042210018	(Jele)
<u>8</u>	NOI	25291445	0722211438	and
6	Agnes NKinyayis	23 85 43 62	0716513849	t.
30	Daniel	C= 61173 SI	0786556388	(L.)
10	fres 1	2256339	C)722131318/0784676773	Mun al
QA	William O	24275579	0713291433	, Change
53	Stephen mente	13610681	071051453	The second
10	24 TIMOTHY - N. SUIPER	32305593	0701-270 855	10 O
25	25 Amos MUSUNALS	12951693	0723779699	- U.
36	ELEVIZ PARCHUTI	261172 33	2788228270	An &
Le	LAILAGNUC SARUNI	32855620	225162235	St LU
26	Sanches Kakor	332773225	0703557035	A
30	LEMATIAN	33 2993 42	0799647702	at t
30		24659629	0726 125663	AC A
31	_	21695621	292909592	AC.
R	Auch Presser	116736	0724 2025 78	Havel
33	Jesephat Paitan	2769 11586008	19402812401	Rentar -
क्ते		24017968	mr 4 60 67 87	and the set
35	BICKSON PAD	26230130	0725052615	
R	36 Benjamin Meys	28756078	- 18c2124140	A A
31	WATTEN XIRAN	304120126	0715449600	the the
36	38 DICKSTEDY MAPI	26117014	CH22-104-132	and I
39	David Me	12952233	0720177582	intra i
	D			C

Signature	Red	fe	No.									
Telephone 🕜	0704 6024 70	0705091353	0726079577									
Besignation ID NUMBER	29535450	35 81 242 8	6373267									
Name	FMMANUEL S. SANIRFI	JACKSON Jeshug Gumare	Jareph Kingtio									
No.	40	41	42									

No.	Name	С	Designation ID NUMDER	Telephone	Signature
-	AN1G	HARASHI	CLONALYAWA	at 1 48Co St	And
3	Clevés.	"theirs"	9022395	OTIG OR GS' 25	Wallow
3	DAVIES	MDISAT 1	01 FL 591-C	27 2525×1 rd	Harry Run
4	DAVIS	POSTA71A76	9111690		(
5	mOONS	SALLATA	5365578	0722313660	fee
6.	(102L	TERS B	23118369	072043 14485	FILL . C
C		Sinkinsu	33334969	0728965233	A A
-02	Nagy	CONLOIPEN	22255433	0721716560	1 the
5	Mound	KDIM	1264APril	26 1206 120	A
2	Daniel	Killerria	1135-599+	もうろうてん	Augh
11	SNINGAN)	MAHONNEN	2610175	一たてオターなっての	Nako
					. 1

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I Antes Sibsés 9 0723.95 co17 Antes 3 Helen Torce 013.335.61 2^{-1} , 4 3usan Lesvina. 0103.191941 $Efb.$. 5 7-5 septi Shicop 0103.191941 2^{-1} 6 0103.191941 2^{-1} 2^{-1} 7 0103.191941 2^{-1} 2^{-1} 8 700400 0103.191941 2^{-1} 9 7014 0103.191941 2^{-1} 9 7014 0103.191941 2^{-1} 9 7014 7014 2^{-1} 10 10 10 2^{-1} 10 10 10 2^{-1} 11 10 10 2^{-1} 12 10 10 2^{-1} 10 10 10 1^{-1} 2^{-1} 10 10 10 10 1^{-1} 10 10 10 10 1^{-1} 10 10 10 10 1^{-1} 10 <th>No.</th> <th>Name</th> <th>Designation 1D NUMBER</th> <th>Telephone</th> <th>Signature</th>	No.	Name	Designation 1D NUMBER	Telephone	Signature
Jorce Murille 0712 3735.67 Hellen Toro 0703 191941 Suscul Leon 0703 191941 Juscul Leon 072259775 072259775 Juscul Leon 0722597775 0722597775 Juscul Leon 0700	-		5365639	0122955077	Hone.
HELEN Toto 0703 191941 Gussau Lesuma. 072259776 Toseph Sakupp 072259776 Toseph Sakupp<	К	Q			int.
Quesari L. ESUMIAI. 0722597776 "Jassepii Saltupo 0722597776 Image: Saltupo 0722597776 <	р				HT.B
32754774 37278400	F				2 d
	S	H		0722597776	TR
					-

Ilpolosat Location meeting held on 8th November, 2019



MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Project: ISINHA - KANZA 493KN TRANSMISSION LINE Assignment: ESIA STUDI PUBLIC CONSULTATION Date: 8/11/2019

No.	Name	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1.	Moold = Stalkingth	5365878	0722315660	R
	REUBE KAROPO	13265886	072248018	EF-D D
3.	GEORGE MUSUNKU	7117642	0721363647	About
4.	Stephen Esta	13610631	0710-574538	EAD
5.	Stanley parlimen	24969543	0726824451	And
6.	DATHAN TERIA	30410126	0715449600	Thurner .
7.	Agnes NKuryAy10	23864362	0716513849	Aten. 7
8.	ELizabeth Doosie	2152305	0722623354	æ
9.	NORL DODRIG	25861026	0724867571	Wer
10.	DAVID PLAHUGU	07217246	50721 724/6	



MEETING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Project: PROSED LANHA-KONZA HOOKY TRANSMINIAN LINE Assignment: ETIA IVOH PUBLIC CONSULTATION Date: 8/11/2019

No.	Name	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1.	Jonathan Sakuda	27872311	0715490845	Juin Ofle
2.	TAMES SAKUDA	23219012	072156288	Ansal
3.	HOAH DOORE	215 15868	0714675734	1200
4.	Sapare Anios	2\$566339	07221318	Alla
5.	JOSEPH SARUBA	1168100	0722557776	
6.	Julius Parkanta	22419887	2723160806	-
7.	attat Daniel Merik	5373428	0722228637	RI-
8.	Ezerial Sanivei	26654874	0204 726782	Alette
9.	Paul Kesu		0734-997089	
10.	BENSON SALUDA	11126598		Front

Isinya Location meeting held on 7th December, 2018



ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FOR A PROPOSED 40KM **ISINVA-KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE**

LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT

VENUE. & NILIRAGIARY | ISINTA LOCATION

DATE. 7/ 12/ 2018

No.	Name	Designation 1D	Telephone	Signature
	Stephen Patiet	01048873479748319 0108881347	070881347	march
CE	Rev. DAVID N. MATTUMO	LSL94978	0732873796	"
3.		6117323		
4	4. Devi Nahashara	AT. CHEF	0721696686	NC
5	CANNUST MANUKLET	009/289	0722821794	- HA
6.	SAMODES KULEU			
7.	FRANKS 7. MARCHE	23/1152	CJ25, 725546	CATER. The
8	Stephen L. Levinia	0190936	071089216-8	Scaring in
S.	4	2923 8362	OT19776861	- A FERRY
0H	Toseph	23461372	120122550	minister
11	Joel Kiria	24659658	0712373233	trant
12.	Moses Muyangen	0088763	0744 883132	Dette
13	13 Horance Biley	accyus 25	0706162090	A P

Isinya Location meeting held on 8th November, 2019

Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited

Psinya Location

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Projec	Project:			
Assign	Assignment: ESIA Date: 8/11/2019		Date	8/11/2014
No.	Name	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1.	Historice Killey	26600225 0726162090 165	0726162090	Sil
2.	Ariah	ize baselli o	071594318S	A
3.	Dowelling Partitatio	SATURATION	nos 262 toto	R
4.	Jeseline Tokorn	228NT 65	07:138596	T
5.	Resolve Signanter Rianto	30175428	0715898562	Real
.9	Inaglatine Sinka	389550 90	0701766074	111.00
7.	Herley hieru	30640716	0792569547	Set.
8.	j		0710372626	surv-
9.	Ž	3496 4265	tasy124306488	to the second se
10.	Mary parsemen	20851713	0720832704	C. AM

Isinga Location

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Projet	Project:	Date: 8/11/2.019	Date	8/11/2019
No.	Name	ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1	NAHASHON NTWERD	11384376	0721696686	AL .
5	JEREMINH ATET	6791646	0721978497 Muit	Muind.
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1.	Stephen mored	0791856	181七五七-10七〇	Aler -	
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4.	Shaladh Janei	29961258	0724 090 586	Ars.	
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7.	SIMEL TOWARTCO	32356018	07/17457220	16rue	
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9.	Benjamin S. Suwani	9208909	6722243/92	te	
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Project: Isiny a - Konza, 400KV TL Assignment: 400KV TL ESIA

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N0.	Name		ID. No.	Telephone	Signature
1.	Solomon	M Saoina	26230076	0712332595	News.
2.	KELLY	MOINKET	23077062	6715227907	Kind a
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5.	Mars	Mupugei	0085763 8-11485 313a	R714883122	When -
6.	Rashael	iotocal	376 89461	0703104016	Chrim
7.	Ezekiel	Matuncia.	31507916	079295525	A.
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9.	ENLU	KEKAYAYA	0170770	0725675243 Emb	2 Enter-
10.	Joseph	Ole Tombo	0088593	0731361737	aprol 1

APPENDIX 5: EXPERT PRACTICING LICENSE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA –KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE AND ASSOCIATED SUBSTATION

FORM 7



(1.15(2))

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY(NEMA) THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/AUDIT (EIA/EA) PRACTICING LICENSE

License No ; NEMA/EIA/ERPL/10641 Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EI/14177

M/S Richard Ramat Godana (individual or firm) of address

P.O. Box 34942-00100, Nairobi.

is licensed to practice in the

capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) Lead Expert registration number 1747

in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387.

Issued Date: 5/7/2019

Expiry Date: 12/31/2019

Signature

Seally **Director General** The National Environment Management Authority



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ISINYA –KONZA 400KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE AND ASSOCIATED SUBSTATION

