PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-LODGE BY RAKAM INVESTMENT LTD IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY (LR MARA/OLCHORO OIRUWA/174), LEMEK WARD, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY, NAROK COUNTY



EIA REPORT

Submitted to: NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY P.O. BOX 67839-00200 NAIROBI, POPO ROAD OFF MOMBASA ROAD, NAIROBI, KENYA

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September 2020

SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTATION

I LINCOLN KIVUTI KARINGI on behalf of the EIA Team of Experts and HABITAT PLANNERS (<u>CONSULTANT</u>) submit the following Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for the PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-LODGE IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY (LR MARA/OLCHORO OIRUWA/174), LEMEK WARD, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY, NAROK COUNTY

I hereby confirm that to my knowledge, all information contained in this report is an accurate and truthful representation of all findings as relating to the proposed project as per project information provided by the proponent and contractor to the EIA consultants.

Signed in NAIROBI on this Thirtieth (30th) Day of September 2020.

Signature and stamp:

L

Designation: LEAD CONSULTANT AND TEAM LEADER (NEMA Reg. No. 0323)

SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTATION

, on behalf of **RAKAM INVESTMENT LTD**

(**PROPONENT**) submit this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for the **PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-LODGE IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY (LR MARA/OLCHORO OIRUWA/174), LEMEK WARD, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY, NAROK COUNTY.** To my knowledge, all information contained in this report is an accurate and truthful representation of all findings as relating to the proposed project and as per the project description provided to the EIA consultant.

Signed in NAIROBI on this Thirtieth (30th) Day of September 2020.

Signature and stamp

Designation: MANAGING DIRECTOR

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2. Tiffany Mwake (B.Ed), University of Nairobi	Office Assistant	Office support servicesDocument preparation

ACRONYMS

BAU	Business-as-Usual
BoD	Board of Directors
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CEC	County Environment Committee
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGN	County Government of Narok
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DOHSS	Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services
EA	Environmental Audit
EAC	East African Community
ECS	Enonkishu Cooperative Society
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EK	Ecotourism Kenya
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESCo	Enonkishu Stakeholder's Company
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoK	Government of Kenya
KeBs	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
КТВ	Kenya Tourism Board
KTF	Kenya Tourism Federation
KWCA	Kenya Wildlife Conservancy Association
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWT	Kenya Wildlife Trust
LN	Legal Notice
MEA	Multilateral environmental agreement
MMWCA	Masai Mara Wildlife Conservation Association
MTC	Mara Training Centre
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCA	National Construction Authority
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NECC	National Environmental Complaints Committee
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NET	National Environmental Tribunal
NNRN	Narok Natural Resources Network
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
PCQM	Point-Centred-Quarter-Method
PIKE	Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants
PM	Particulate Matter
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

PSR	Project Study Report
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessments
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TEF	Touristic Ecological Footprint
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRA	Tourism Regulatory Authority
USAID	United States Aid for International Development
USGS	United States Geological Surveys
WCMA	Wildlife Conservation and Management Act
WHO	World Health Organization
WIBA	Work Injuries Benefits Act
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Habitat Planners team is very grateful to the Rakam Investment Ltd for their great support during the ecolodge EIA process. Special thanks to Mr. Antony Kabage for providing full disclosure about the project and all the necessary support in a very professional way. Many thanks to Mr. Justus Gichuhi (Beglin Woods) for providing the required documents and drawings.

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The EIA process benefited a great deal from interactions with numerous key informants which is highly appreciated. These included Antony Nampaso (Lemek Conservancy), Doris Nabaala (Olchoro Oiruwa Conservancy), Dan Mulwa (Mara North Conservancy), Daniel Sopia (Mara Conservancy Association), Dickson Kaelo (Kenya Wildlife Conservancy Association), Mike Kaelo (Kenya Wildlife Trust, Mara Predator Conservation Program), Mrs Jennifer Olti (Administrative Assistant Sub-County Office, Lemek), Mr. Kilele (KWS Deputy Senior Warden, Narok), Sarum Saruni (Administrator, Department of Tourism & Wildlife, Narok), Fanuel Arasa Musango (NEMA County Director of Environment, Narok), Kevin Gichangi (World WWF, Mara Landscape Program, Narok) and Abraham Nkurrna (Narok Natural Resources Network, Narok).

We are grateful to all the local people and local leaders who offered their precious time to share their views on the proposed ecolodge project including Mr. Nambala (Local Chief), Mzee Kaelo (Senior Elder) and Revered Francis Ole Kaaria (Aitong), among others. Special thanks to our EIA field assistants (Lydia Kaelo, Milkah Nampaso, Kevin Koriata, Peter Dapash, Bolton Onyango & Karia Dalton) for the excellent support they offered during the EIA public consultations during the filling in of the EIA questionnaires according to the NEMA COVID-19 Guidelines for public consultations. We thank these group of amazing local youth for their wonderful contribution. Finally, the excellent office and field support provided by Lynne Koske and Tiffany Mwake (Habitat Planners) is greatly appreciated.

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1. Background

The Kenya wildlife heritage is a key asset for the tourism sector which accounts for about 10% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), making it the third largest GDP contributor after agriculture and manufacturing. Consequently, tourism is one of the economic pillars of Kenya's Vision 2030. Wildlife tourism generates upto Ksh 75.2 billion (about US \$1 billion) per year. The sector accounts for about 9% of total formal employment in the country with upto 300,000 jobs. In 2010 alone, the tourism sector earned KES 97.9 billion (US\$ 9.79 billion). In 2018, Kenya's earnings jumped by almost a third in 2018 from the previous year to 157.4 billion shillings (\$1.55 billion) before the COVID-19 interruption.

One of the key goals of Kenya Vision 2030 is to ensure that the wildlife heritage is protected in order to increase tourism revenue to about Ksh 180 billion through product diversification and bed capacity expansion. However, the plan of increasing bed capacity may not be easily attainable by relying on the traditional circuits in the Coast Region, Amboseli National Park and the Maasai Mara National Reserve. There is need for introduction of alternative tourism products outside the traditional destinations by focusing more on community wildlife conservancies whose number is on the increase and which are also the last frontier for wildlife conservation in Kenya. Tourism investment has been identified as a key incentive for sustaining wildlife conservation outside the state protected areas.

Conservancy-based tourism enterprises have become a key element of community based natural resources management (CBNRM) and can bring a wide range of benefits to the local people in Kenya including:- (a) a devolution strategy in line with the 2010 National Constitution of Kenya, (b) an empowerment mechanism, as communities participate in tourism decision-making processes and operations, (c) enhancement of community development through income generation and wealth creation, (d) strengthened management skills and capacity development.

The 2016 State of Wildlife Conservancies Report showed that the country had 160 conservancies including 110 operational, 42 emerging and 8 proposed. Of this 76 are on community land, 26 are formed by grouping together several pieces of private lands and 58 are on private land (KWCA, 2016). In total, conservancies have about one and fourteen (114) camps/lodges with a total of two thousand three hundred and ninety-seven (2,397) beds spread throughout the country.

A total of 16 community conservancies have been established in the greater Masai Mara region as a vehicle for integrating wildlife conservation, tourism development and livestock production through the coordination of the Masai Mara Wildlife Conservation Association (MMWCA). The Masai Mara conservancies include the Enonkishu Conservancy in Narok South Sub-county.

2. The proposed ecolodge in Enonkishu Conservancy

Rakam Investment Ltd is a limited company registered under the 2015 Companies Act of the Republic of Kenya. The company has been engaged in hospitality investment in Kenya since its inception. The mission of Rakam Investment Ltd is to engage with entrepreneurs, other corporate investors and all Kenyans around the country and the diaspora to enable profitable and value enhancing hospitality investments in Kenya and the East African region.

The company is planning to expand its business by venturing into the high-end tourism through a top notch ecolodge to be established within a private property (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) with an area of about 60 acres within the Enonkishu Conservancy in Lemek Ward, Mara North Sub-County, approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve. The proposed lodge will comprise 50 beds inclusive of 46 tented suites (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff guarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system. The general area for the proposed site is a low population density wilderness area to the extreme north of Enonkishu Conservancy which currently has no other functional tourism facility with the nearest facilities concentrated along the Mara River to the western edge of the conservancy. Enonkishu Conservancy is surrounded by human settlement on the northern, eastern, and across the Mara River on the western sides. It is bordered by Oloochoro Oiruwa Conservancy to the south. The ecolodge will be accessed through flights to Ngerende Airstrip which is closest to the proposed site which are available through Safarilink, Airkenya (two daily flights), and Mombasa Air Safari. The ecolodge will also be accessible by road from the Masai Mara through the Narok-Aitong Road, Narok-Mulot Road or Narok-Sekenani-Talek-Aitong-Road).

The ecolodge belongs to the Category 3 of the NEMA classification (3-13b) for "activities in natural conservation areas, including development activities in areas where endangered species of flora and fauna are likely to be affected" hence the need for a comprehensive EIA report. This EIA was carried out at the planning stages of the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge project in order to ensure that significant impacts on the environment are taken into consideration during the design, construction, operation and decommissioning. Habitat Planners was contracted by the Proponent to conduct the EIA study and submit a report on behalf of the Proponent.

3. EIA Terms of Reference (ToR)

The Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge project is subjectable to the submission of an EIA project report as part of the activities in Schedule 2 of the EMCA 1999 and revision 2015 (Cap 387) and Regulation 10 of the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, Legal Notice No. 101. The aim of the EIA study was to:

- a) Undertake a comprehensive environmental baseline assessment of the proposed ecolodge construction site.
- b) Characterization and benchmarking of existing environmental status of a study area surrounding the project site.
- c) Undertake a comprehensive analysis of project alternative options.

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- d) Identify and assess potential environmental and socials impacts of the project.
- e) Identify all potential significant adverse environmental and social impacts, of the project and recommend measures for mitigation.
- f) Preparation of an environmental monitoring and management plan to minimize the adverse impacts due to the project and formulation of a post – operational monitoring scheme.
- g) Developing a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- h) Compile an Environmental Impact Assessment report with a comprehensive EMP reports compliant to the relevant authorities, and detailing findings and recommendations.
- i) Submit the report to NEMA and provide an acknowledgement letter.
- j) Follow-up on the review of the EIA report upto the issuance of NEMA approval and EIA license.

4. EIA approach and methodology

The EIA approach and methodology were undertaken in accordance with the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Cap 387 (No. 8 of 199) (s 58 (1), Amendment 2015, Legal Notice No. 101 of 2003, Gazette Notice Dated 16 June, 2016), Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 LN 101 (Revision 2018) and Supplementary LN 31 & 32 of 2019. The EIA cycle comprised the following chain of activities:

- a) Project screening
- b) EIA scoping
- c) Baseline data collection
- d) Analysis of project alternative options
- e) Impact prediction
- f) Stakeholder engagement and consultation
- g) Formulation of mitigation measures
- h) Environment Management Plan
- i) Preparation of project report

5. Baseline situation

Enonkishu Conservancy is located on the northern tip of Greater Mara Ecosystem in the Narok South Sub-County. It is located approximately 65km from the Masai Mara National Reserve making it the most distant and also smallest conservancy from the reserve. The conservancy was formerly part of the Lemek Group Ranch which was subdivided in the 1990s and land title-deeds issued to individual landowners. The project site is characterized by a dense *Tarchonanthus-Euclea-Rhus* bushland with none of the sighted plant species appearing in the IUCN red list species in Kenya. All the species sighted are classified as 'least concern' category. The baseline wildlife survey conducted in the site indicated the presence of buffalo, elephant, impala, zebra and warthog and diverse rangeland birdlife. The project area is characterized by another of other tourism facilities which are mostly along the Mara River and not in the vicinity of the proposed project site.

6. Key Environmental Issues and Potential Impacts

a) Positive impacts

- Realization of Vision 2030 goal of increasing the annual tourism revenue to about Ksh 180 billion which will enable the tourism economic pillar to serve as an enabler towards the national goal of ensuring a 10% annual economic growth.
- Realization of the Narok CIDP (2018-2022) goals of making the county, especially the Masai Mara to become global premier tourist' destination and promoting diversification of the current tourism product.
- Supporting the implementation of the goals of Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025) whose key mission of the management plan is to attract development and conservation partnerships and enterprises which will contribute to the protection of the environment and its community.
- Supporting the implementation of the Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022) through the Community Outreach and Partnership Programme (COPP) whose main purpose is to ensure that communities living around the MMNR feel a positive sense of ownership for the Reserve and strongly support conservation efforts in the Greater Mara Ecosystem including (Objective 2 which aims at improving local community benefits from the MMNR and Objective 4 which at promoting and supporting conservation-compatible land use and development in neighbouring areas).
- Direct and indirect employment opportunities for local communities.
- Gains in the local and national economy.
- Expanded market for the local community goods.
- Increased conservancy revenue for local communities.

b) Potential negative impacts and recommended mitigation strategies Possible Impacts Recommended mitigation measures

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Livestock grazing and wildlife habitat land take	Short-term - The ecolodge model will be adopted to ensure that limited woody vegetation is cleared during lodge construction Long term - The proponent will negotiate a biodiversity offset agreement with local landowners through Enonkishu Conservancy Management to mobilize more land into the Enonkishu Conservancy
Negative visual impact	The ecolodge will blend in with the natural environment at Kileleon Hill through the use of green-beige colored tent roofs with Masai décor on the guest suite walls
Night-time lights	Night-time light intrusion will be minimized by:- use of non-reflective, dark-coloured surfaces for all installations; installation of shielded and downward-directed light fixtures located close to the ground to reduce sky glow; using lights with low or filtered blue, violet and ultraviolet wavelengths, and; setting an appropriate compulsory switch off time for lights at night

High groundwater	Rain water harvesting will be undertaken at the staff quarters and any
abstraction	other suitable surfaces to supplement the borehole water supply
Solid waste	Use of durable and eco-labeled products (hand towels, bed-linen, mattresses, furniture, fridges, vacuum cleaners, light bulbs etc.) with a long lifespan

7. Proposed environmental management plan (EMP)

An elaborate EMP is provided in this report for purposes of the proposed pack house project, and covers the entire project life cycle including the planning stage, construction, operation and decommissioning. It also includes a comprehensive environmental monitoring plan.

8. Conclusion and recommendation

The EIA, based on the disclosed project details and the baseline site assessment LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174 and in Enonkishu Conservancy considered three possible options, namely; a) **Proposed Option-A**₁-Construction of a 50 bed ecolodge inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system); b) **No project Option - A**₀ (Base Alternative Option) - Not establishing the proposed project and proceeding with Business-as-Usual (BAU) and c) **Other Option - A**₂ - Construction of a 30 bed ecolodge at Enonkishu Conservancy inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters, biodigester wastewater treatment system and constructed wetland).

The findings showed that both **Options A₁** and **A₂** are more preferable than **Option A_o** because they will support the realization of Vision 2030 and Narok CIDP (2018-2022) goals of enhancing the tourism economic pillar to serve as an enabler towards the national goal of ensuring a 10% annual economic growth and the county goal of making Narok, especially the Masai Mara, to become global premier tourist' destination, and diversification of the current tourism product in the county. **Options A₁** and **A₂** will create additional employment for the local people in the project area and increase the tourism revenue for Enonkishu Conservancy Members and expand the market for local community products (meat, milk, fruits, vegetables, honey, curios, etc.). However, the proposed project if implemented through **Option A₁** is likely to have a substantial environmental footprint especially in terms of wildlife habitat landtake and resource utilization (especially groundwater resources). Consequently, EIA findings, especially after considering the outcomes of the analysis of alternative options, impact characterization and the feasible mitigation measures identified **Option A₂** as the most preferred option.

The project implementation through **Option** A_2 is well aligned with the Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025) whose key mission of the management plan is to attract development and conservation partnerships and enterprises which will contribute to the protection of the environment and its community. It is also in line with

the Community Outreach and Partnership Programme (COPP) of the Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022 whose main purpose is to ensure that communities living around the MMNR feel a positive sense of ownership for the Reserve and strongly support conservation efforts in the Greater Mara Ecosystem including (Objective 2 which aims at improving local community benefits from the MMNR and Objective 4 which at promoting and supporting conservation-compatible land use and development in neighbouring areas). In addition, the project will significantly support the realization of a number of Sustainable Development Goals including SDG 1 (Poverty minimization) and SDG 8 (Promoting productive employment and economic growth).

The EIA findings including stakeholder consultations, showed that the proposed project, if the design is slightly adjusted to downscale the ecolodge size by reducing the number of tented suites, is feasible based on the current state of environment at the proposed site as well as the situation in the wider region (Enonkishu Conservancy) and Greater Mara Ecosystem). The project is feasible and desirable within the perspective of the environmental and social economic evaluation undertaken in this EIA. Therefore, the project through **Option A**₂ is desirable, necessary, and should be implemented as soon as possible both for sub-county, county and national benefit. The overall benefits of the proposed development are far higher than the potential cost of the marginal negative environmental changes which are likely to occur after the prescribed mitigation measures are as provided in this EIA report are undertaken as recommended. If this is done, there would not be any major adverse impacts on environment including wildlife heritage and cultural heritage. The proposed project through **Option** A_2 is desirable because it will improve the socio-economic status for the people in the project area, Narok County and Kenya as a whole. The stakeholder engagement and consultation process established that the local people were unanimously in support of the proposed project.

In view of the findings of the EIA, the proposed project is considered as environmentally sound. Further, the project proponent is willing to guarantee that the potential adverse impacts whose means of mitigation have been disclosed in this report and most of them have already been incorporated in the project design will be effectively implemented. On the basis of these findings, it is recommended that the proposal to establish a high-end top notch ecolodge within the Enonkishu Conservancy be approved based on the willingness by the proponent to implement the proposed project in strict adherence to the Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan. Further, NEMA should issue the proponent with an EIA license as required by Kenya's environmental laws.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1: Background

The Kenya wildlife heritage is a key asset for the tourism sector which accounts for about 10% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), making it the third largest GDP contributor after agriculture and manufacturing. Consequently, tourism is one of the economic pillars of Kenya's Vision 2030. Wildlife tourism generates upto Ksh 75.2 billion (about US \$1 billion) per year. The sector accounts for about 9% of total formal employment in the country with upto 300,000 jobs. In 2010 alone, the tourism sector earned KES 97.9 billion (US\$ 9.79 billion). In 2018, Kenya's earnings jumped by almost a third in 2018 from the previous year to 157.4 billion shillings (\$1.55 billion) before the COVID-19 interruption.

One of the key goals of Kenya Vision 2030 is to ensure that the wildlife heritage is protected in order to increase tourism revenue to about Ksh 180 billion through product diversification and bed capacity expansion. However, the plan of increasing bed capacity may not be easily attainable by relying on the traditional circuits in the Coast Region, Amboseli National Park and the Maasai Mara National Reserve. There is need for introduction of alternative tourism products outside the traditional destinations by focusing more on community wildlife conservancies whose number is on the increase and which are also the last frontier for wildlife conservation in Kenya. Tourism investment has been identified as a key incentive for sustaining wildlife conservation outside the state protected areas.

Conservancy-based tourism enterprises have become a key element of community based natural resources management (CBNRM) and can bring a wide range of benefits to the local people in Kenya including:- (a) a devolution strategy in line with the 2010 National Constitution of Kenya, (b) an empowerment mechanism, as communities participate in tourism decision-making processes and operations, (c) enhancement of community development through income generation and wealth creation, (d) strengthened management skills and capacity development.

In recent years, numerous community conservancies have recently been introduced in Kenya especially in the arid and semi-arid areas (ASALs) which are home to over 9.9 million people, (approximately 34% of the country's population), with up to 60% of the nation's livestock, 75% of its wildlife population and account for more than 80% of the country's eco-tourism interests. The conservancy model equally offers an excellent opportunity to enhance tourism development and wealth creation in several ways: (a) diversification of Kenya's tourism destination in addition to the traditional attractions in the Coast Region, Amboseli National Park and the Masai Mara Game Reserve, (b) diversification of the national tourism product, (c) provision of an opportunity for rethinking and repackaging Kenya's tourism product

The 2016 State of Wildlife Conservancies Report showed that the country had 160 conservancies including 110 operational, 42 emerging and 8 proposed. Of this 76 are on community land, 26 are formed by grouping together several pieces of private lands and

58 are on private land (KWCA, 2016). In total, conservancies have about one and fourteen (114) camps/lodges with a total of two thousand three hundred and ninety-seven (2,397) beds spread throughout the Country.

According to KWCA, wildlife tourism and sale of local products are the main avenues for generating benefits in conservancies. However, many conservancies either lack tourism potential or capital investment to effectively invest enterprises that generate benefits to the many landowners.

A total of 16 community conservancies have been established in the greater Masai Mara region as a vehicle for integrating wildlife conservation, tourism development and livestock production through the coordination of the Masai Mara Wildlife Conservation Association (MMWCA) as shown in **Figure 1-1** and **Table 1-1**. The Masai Mara conservancies include the Enonkishu Conservancy in Narok South Sub-county. **Figure 1- 2** shows the number of tourist facilities and total number of beds in other conservancies within the Masai Mara region.



Figure 1-1: Map of conservancies in the greater Mara region (KWCA, 2016)

No	Conservancy	Year Established	Size (Ha)	No.Households	No.Rangers
1	Mara North Conservancy	2008	28,010	8,040	42
2	Mara Naboisho Conservancy	2010	21,472	6,070	36
3	Lemek Conservancy	2009	7,084	5,730	19
4	Motorogi conservancy	2008	14,794	3,058	12
5	Olare Orok conservancy	2006	8,269	2,190	24
6	Olchorro Oiroua Conservancy	1992	6,903	900	17
7	Olarro Conservancy	2011	2,600	2,154	34
8	Ol kinyei conservancy	2004	7,285	3,574	14
9	Enonkishu Conservancy	2011	2,480	780	10
10	Oloisukut Conservation	2010	9,308	645	16
11	Mara Siana Conservamcy	2016	3,583	10,271	16
12	Olderkesi Community Wildlife Conservancy	2016	24,282	48,000	18
13	Pardamat Conservation Area	2016	25,992	14,000	21
14	Nashulai Maasai Conservancy	2016	3,448	690	13
15	Isaaten	2009	2,600		8
16	Olerai Mara Conservancy		2,023		
TOT	ALS	div.	170,131	106,102	300

Table 1-1: Wildlife conservancies in the Greater Mara region



Figure 1-2: Existing tourism facilities in the Mara conservancies

According to the KWCA, the establishment of conservancies, usually leads to high benefit expectations by the stakeholders, especially the local communities who are the key land owners and when these benefits are not realized or do not lead to improved livelihoods, other competing land uses that are not compatible with wildlife conservation are likely to take precedence. It is therefore necessary for both local and foreign investors to support the existing conservancies through the establishment of sustainable tour facilities which can integrate and co-exist harmoniously with the livestock and wildlife conservation sectors. Rakam Investment Ltd, in line with the Kenya's government strategy for national development and also in response to the demand for sustainable tourism investment in the wildlife conservancies, is planning introducing a high-end top notch ecolodge in Enonkishu conservancy within the greater Masai Mara region.

1.2: Rakam Investment Ltd

Rakam Investment Ltd is a limited company registered under the 2015 Companies Act of the Republic of Kenya. The company is engaged in investment focusing on hospitality investment in Kenya since its inception. The mission of Rakam Investment is to with entrepreneurs, corporates, investors and Kenyans in the diaspora to enable profitable and value enhancing hospitality investments in the East African region.

The company is planning to expand its business by venturing into the high-end tourism through a top notch ecolodge to be established within a private property (**LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174**) within the Enonkishu Conservancy in Lemek Ward, Mara North Sub-County, approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve. The proposed lodge will comprise 50 beds inclusive of 46 tented suites (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system.

The general area for the proposed site is a low population density wilderness area to the extreme north of Enonkishu Conservancy which currently has no other functional tourism facility with the nearest facilities concentrated along the Mara River to the western edge of the conservancy. Enonkishu Conservancy is surrounded by human settlement on the northern, eastern, and across the Mara River on the western sides. It is bordered by Oloochoro Oiruwa Conservancy to the south. The ecolodge will be accessed through flights to Ngerende Airstrip which is closest to the proposed site which are available through Safarilink, Airkenya (two daily flights), and Mombasa Air Safari. The ecolodge will also be accessible by road from the Masai Mara through the Narok-Aitong Road, Narok-Mulot Road or Narok-Sekenani-Talek-Aitong-Road).

1.3: The proposed ecolodge in Enonkishu Conservancy

The proposed Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge will be located at the northern edge of the Enonkishu Conservancy (**Figure1-3**). **Figure 1-4** shows that the proposed ecolodge site is located in the north eastern part of the of Enonkishu Conservancy with no existing tourism facilities. **Figure 1-5** shows that the ecolodge will be established within **Block 9** of the conservancy which is a rotational grazing zone according to the conservancy management plan (Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan 2020-2025). **Figure 1-6** provides an artistic impression of the proposed ecolodge.



Figure 1-2: Location of Enonkishu Conservancy



Figure I-4: Propose ecolodge site



Figure 1-5: Landuse zones in Enonkishu Conservancy



Figure I-6: A synoptic impression of the proposed ecolodge

The proposed project is subjectable to an EIA in order to ensure that significant impacts on the environment are taken into consideration during the design, construction, operation and decommissioning. Habitat Planners was contracted by the Proponent to conduct the EIA study and submit a report on behalf of the Proponent.

1.4: Habitat Planners

Habitat Planners & Environmental Consultants which is registered by NEMA as a licensed firm (NEMA Licence No. 0465) in Kenya and authorized to undertake EIA, Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) and Environmental Audits (EAs) in Kenya was contracted to undertake the above consultancy assignment in accordance with the Terms of Reference. The firm is licensed to offer a wide range of consultancy services in the areas listed below and the related fields depending on client needs including the following:- **a) Spatial Planning (Urban and Regional Planning (**Developments land use planning & Preparation of urban and regional plans); **b) Environment Assessments and Audits (**Strategic environmental assessment – SEA, Environmental impact assessment – EIA, Environmental audits); **c) Capacity Building (**Capacity needs assessment – Systemic, institutional and personnel levels, Professional trainings); **d) Baseline surveys** (Environment, Natural resources & Socio-economics).

1.5: Environmental Impact Assessment

Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2014 on the National Environment Policy in Kenya requires all development interventions around the country to integrate environmental conservation and socio-economic considerations in the development process. This is supported by Section 68 of the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Cap 387 (No. 8 of 1999) (s58(1), Amendment 2015, Gazette Notice Dated 16 June, 2016) and Regulation 31 of Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations Legal Notice No. 101 of 2003 requires the project proponent (Rakam Investment Ltd) to prepare and submit EIA report for the proposed project. The approval will enable the proponent to secure an EIA license as a key requirement for subsequent approvals such as the NCA project construction certificate. The proposed ecolodge project belong to **Category 3/13c** according to the NEMA classification of projects (Schedule II). Such projects require submission of a **Comprehensive EIA Study**.

1.6: EIA Terms of Reference (ToR)

The Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge project is subjectable to the submission of an EIA project report as part of the activities in Schedule 2 of the EMCA 1999 and revision 2015 (CaP 387) and Regulation 10 of the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, Legal Notice No. 101. The aim of the EIA study was to:

- a) Undertake a comprehensive environmental baseline assessment of the proposed ecolodge construction site.
- b) Characterization and benchmarking of existing environmental status of a study area surrounding the project site.
- c) Undertake a comprehensive analysis of project alternative options.
- d) Identify and assess potential environmental and socials impacts of the project.
- e) Identify all potential significant adverse environmental and social impacts, of the project and recommend measures for mitigation.

- f) Preparation of an environmental monitoring and management plan to minimize the adverse impacts due to the project and formulation of a post operational monitoring scheme.
- g) Developing a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- h) Compile an Environmental Impact Assessment report with a comprehensive EMP reports compliant to the relevant authorities, and detailing findings and recommendations.
- i) Submit the report to NEMA and provide an acknowledgement letter.
- j) Follow-up on the review of the EIA report upto the issuance of EIA license.

1.7: Purpose of the EIA Report

This study is part of the EIA implementation framework in Kenya and is expected to assist NEMA in decision making concerning the project as shown in **Figure 1-7**



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The key purpose of the EIA is to ensure that the key environmental and social issues associated with the project are identified early enough so that the necessary mitigation measures are noted and integrated in the final project design. The EIA report is part of the EIA implementation framework in Kenya and is expected to assist NEMA in the issuances of an operational EIA license for the project in accordance with usual practice.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1: Introduction

The eco-lodge concept falls within the principles of ecotourism which operate in tourism business where a fair share of the benefits is expected to remain in the hands of the hosting local community while ensuring low environmental impact and providing a more rewarding nature-based experience for the visitors. The model is strongly linked to the conservation and understanding of the natural environment where tourism is practiced.

2.2: Eco-lodge design and siting

The proposed ecolodge site is located in Narok County within a 60 acre privately owned land parcel located within the Enonkishu Conservancy (1°05′31″S 35°16′01″E) which lies on the northern boundary of the Masai Mara National Reserve. The site is located about 280km from Nairobi via Mai Mahiu-Narok-Bomet road and approximately 97km Narok town (**Figure 2-1**).



Figure 2-1: Location of project site

The site is approximately 65km away from the Maasai Mara National Reserve, with the Talek Gate as the closest entrance to the game reserve. Air access to the site is through Ngerende Airstrip, which is the nearest airfield to the site at 9km (25mins). The air strip needs an upgrade, but can accommodate aircrafts with a passenger capacity of less than 52 seats.

The site is mostly flat with a gentle west-east surface incline. It is characterized by a spectacular cover of evergreen bush with a height of about 3-5m which offers excellent pristine conditions and good sense of privacy (**Plate 2-1**). The western portion of the

site is adjacent to the spectacular Kileleon Hills with an upward slope of about 200m towards the adjacent plot. The hill offers excellent hiking opportunity. The southern view at the top of Kileleon Hills provides a stunning view of the Masai Mara National Reserve.



Plate 2-1: Project site facing the Kileleon Hills

At the center of the site there is a circular water pan, which can be converted to a salt lick to attract wildlife, especially buffalo, elephants, impala and warthog (**Plate 2-2**). Access to the site is through a dirt road that connects to C14 which connects Aitong town to the south of Enonkishu Conservancy to Mulot along the Narok-Bomet Highway.



Plate 2-2: Site waterpan

2.3: Ecolodge installations/facilities

The proposed ecolodge is expected to contain high-end top-notch facilities for both local and international guest. It will comprise 50 beds inclusive of 46 tented suites (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system. comprise 50 beds inclusive of 46 tented suites (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system. t will comprise of 50 rooms, a restaurant and bar, two meeting rooms, and a small fitness and spa facility. **Figure 2-2** provides an artistic impression of the ecolodge while **Figure 2-3** shows the site plan.



Figure 2-2: Artistic impression of proposed ecolodge

2.3.1: Main gate

An aesthetic high gate mounted on poles will be installed at the main entrance to the north of the ecolodge (**Figure 2-3**). The gate will be manned by the hotel security personnel on a 24 hour basis.

2.3.2 Parking

Adequate parking spaces for the hotel staff, guests and suppliers will be provided after the main gate and next to the staff houses (**Figure 2-3**). All vehicles will be parked within the hotel compound



Figure 2-3: Ecolodge site plan

2.3.3 Public areas

These will include reception, offices, dining, bar, conference rooms, washrooms, shop, administrative offices, swimming pool, pool bar, mini spa and a gym.

a) Reception

The state-of-the-art reception area will be located directly after the main gate. It will function like a guest relations area without reception counters and the older style cashiers offices. Guests will simply sit at a round table and deal with the guest relations personnel in the lounge who will check them in guest washrooms and a small shop are located in the reception area.

b) Administrative offices

These will be located adjacent to the reception area. They include the manager's office, accounts, procurement, HR and other management offices.

c) Dining

The dining facilities will accommodate between 60 and 80 covers in a combination of indoor and outdoor dining with spectacular use of open fires, jikos and external lighting. The layout of the dining is such that all dining tables are immediately located beside a window plate. There will be equal opportunity for guests to eat either indoors or outdoors throughout the year. The dining area will served be by a buffet, off the dining area. This will allow for a more interesting and efficiently designed buffet area with granite tops, refrigerated section and wide storage. Guests will access the dining area from an open corridor located off the main reception area. The buffet area will connect directly with the kitchen. The dining area will include a live cooking area for breakfast and barbecued meals.

d) Bars

The main bar and lounge will be located beside the dining area. The main bar will be an interesting and cozy club-type facility with a fireplace and traditional bar counter. This will open onto a main terrace and immediately in front of the bar which will lead to the gift shop entrance which will stock local crafts as well as guest essentials. The bar on the opposite side will enjoy spectacular views and access to the swimming pool terrace and swimming pool.

e) Conference Rooms

The conference facilities will be located in a separate building and delegates will have a separate entrance to the facility. The main conference facilities will host approximately 80 guests with secondary conference facilities for groups of 20 conference delegates. The conference rooms will open onto an indoor breakout area serving all conferences. This breakout area will be serviced directly from the main kitchen. In this way conference delegates will enjoy lunches for the entire conference population in the facility and there will be an option for the delegates to either dine in the conference building on occasion for banquets and dances or alternatively dine in the main dining area. The conference facilities will be developed to include internet, media and audiovisual facilities so that top

of the line conference accommodation can be offered to guests. This element on the project is expected to be a major revenue earning facility and will be given major priority in the scheme. The conference facilities will open onto covered terraces outside each conference so that there can be breakout areas adjacent to each conference area as well as the main breakout area within the courtyard. Immediately adjacent to the conference area there will be space on the grass for pitching large tents. This will allow an events area to be created which can deal with large groups for occasional weddings and celebrations catering up to 50 to 100 outside guests. The conference facilities will enjoy their own car parking area and separate entrance.

f) Gym

The main gym and treatment rooms will be arranged to look over a circular yoga terrace with a separate small pool with an infinity edge overlooking the landscape. A massage room will open onto private outdoor terraces with provision for outdoor massage.

g) Toilets

Guests' toilets will be strategically positioned within the facility to serve the guests. They will be placed next to the reception, bar, dinning, conference rooms and swimming pool area.

2.3.4 Rooms

The lodge will contain a total of 50 double standard bedroom units with two double beds per suite. **Figure 2-4** provides the standard internal view of the ecolodge guest rooms/suites. These will be sufficiently large to allow generous sofas and coffee.



Large bathrooms will feature a view facing bathtubs and double internal and external showers shall be included. Toilets will be enclosed separate from bathrooms. The bedroom suites will be well-laid out to afford maximum privacy.

2.3.5 Staff Housing

It is intended that the client will develop staff housing both for his own small scale farm workers and hotel staff. This again is part of the sustainability exercise as it results in staff travelling minimum movements and minimize wildlife disturbance.

2.3.6 Landscaping

Great consideration will be given to the landscape design and the landscape architect will be engaged in order to ensure proper blending in of the lodge environment into the existing landscape. The landscaping will be designed to ensure the lodge has an oasis type ambience.

2.4: Construction materials

Construction materials will be traditional with an emphasis on locally available materials. The decor will feature interesting and unique use of locally made artifacts, crafts of carpentry, weaving and sculpture will be featured as a central part of the area and furniture design. Other items in the sustainability area will be the intelligent use of locally available materials in particular the loose stones on site which can be gathered by the contractor used in the construction. The ecolodge roofing will make use of suitably treated grass and locally available softwoods such as pine or cypress.

In achieving a high sustainability rating, the ecolodge design will include long lasting materials which will also be inspired by the integration of the Masai décor and also the need for energy conservation. The design team will ensure that all the building consumes as little energy as possible, generate as much energy as possible for its own use and has minimum impact on the environment possible. Given the ideal temperature in Kenya the ideal climate of the site there is no need to artificially ventilate. Similarly, there will be no need to insulate or heat any of the ecolodge facilities which will provide an eco-friendly and interesting design.

2.5: Proposed operations

The ecolodge is designed to exploit the peace, serenity and tranquility within its immediate prescripts including local nature walks, hill climbing and interaction with local culture. This will be a major attraction for guests who are aiming for a peaceful rest or small scale conferencing in a quiet area away from busy urban venues. The ecolodge will also offer local game drives within the Enonkishu Conservancy and other neigbouring conservancies as well as the world famous Masai Mara National Reserve.

2.6: Ecolodge access

The ecolodge will be accessed through the designated access road to the north of the property as provided in the area survey plan. The access road has been factored in the designs and will be opened and graded as the official access road. In addition to this, the

ecolodge could also make use of the existing ungazetted tracks within Enonkishu Conservancy which traverse individual land parcels especially for the game drives.

2.7: Wildlife management

The ecolodge will be located within Enonkishu Conservancy which has a well-designed conservancy management plan and related protocols wildlife related including rules and regulations. The ecolodge management will integrate into the wildlife management strategies operated by the conservancy management.

2.8: Energy supply

The ecolodge will rely almost entire on solar power for its energy needs including borehole water abstraction and distribution. This will involve the installation of a 1200 kWDC solar power plant consisting of mono-crystalline PV rooftop solar panel technology and lithium batteries. The panels will be mounted above the staff quarters building in order to minimize the level of ground surface disturbance. The solar system will consist of Jinko 470Wp PV modules and Sungrow 100 KW inverters. The system is expected that system will have a lifecycle of about 25 years a CO₂ avoidance level of about 2,000 tonnes.

The heating of water for showers and use in the kitchen will rely totally on solar water heating. Water for the kitchens will be provided by pre-heated solar water and boosted by a solar powered heater for times when there is no sunshine. At the same time, it will be possible for the ecolodge to provide a small photovoltaic panel in the bedrooms which will supply several hours of fluorescent light and enough power to work a computer and charge. This would consist of a small panel located in each bedroom which will charge up during the daytime and release power at night time. Energy for all cooking needs will rely on LPG.

2.9: Water supply

Water supply will be provided from a borehole and runoff water harvesting waterpans to be built on site. The rainwater from the roofs will be directed into the waterpans so as to recharge them. Runoff water from the gardens and car parking areas will also be directed into the pans so that all the rainwater from the scheme will be captured and economically sent into dams. A pumping system operated by solar pumps will then take water from the pans to the buildings and to irrigation via high-level tanks. The high-level tanks will be concealed in the trees and will feed the lodge by gravity. This will eliminate the technical requirements for high pressure fittings because the pressure to the sanitary fittings in the bedrooms and elsewhere will be by gravity and the overhead tanks will provide sufficient pressure for these.

2.10: Solid waste management

Solid waste will be generated within the lodge from it various operations. The anticipated waste includes food waste, organic matter, paper, plastic and glass bottles, cans, compound trimmings and other solid wastes. It is expected that the lodge will have a stringent environmental policy will include the 4R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) solid waste management strategy. Waste bins should be strategically placed within the lodge and in all the rooms. Source separations of the various waste components should be embraced.

The organic waste will be composted within the compound and used for flower gardening and ecolodge mini organic irrigation farm. The remaining waste component that cannot be reused or recycled should be safely stored and shipped out of the lodge into a county government waste disposal site.

2.11: Effluent treatment

Waste water from the bedroom bathrooms will be taken to a bio-digester treatment plant and the treated water will be recycled through the irrigation channels and pathways and streams throughout the project. There is sufficient land to be irrigated and the wastewater will not be required for flushing toilets although it could be if necessary. The wastewater from the kitchen will be broken down into grease laden water and regular water. The grease laden water will go through grease interceptor traps before it goes into the bio-digester and the regular water will go into the bio-digester normally for recycling purposes. This will mean that all the water in the scheme is used and captured and sent to several forms of recycling.

2.12: Workforce

The ecolodge will employ 30-40 people in various sections including security, kitchen house-keeping, swimming pool, spa and gym, ICT, drivers, and management. Lodge staff will be recruited by the operator but with direct contract with hotel owner, that is, they will be Rakam Ltd employees. Employment priority will be given to the local community who qualify.

2.13: Ecolodge Management

The management of the ecolodge will be integrated into the existing management framework at Rakam Investment Ltd which includes a Board of Directors and a Managing Director. The downstream management will be undertaken by relevant managers and supervisors. The ecolodge will be directly managed by a Lodge Manager who will be based on site.

2.14: Estimated budget and construction duration

The total estimated cost for the project is approximately Kenya Shillings 457,950,000 with the construction works expected to about 15-24 months after the issuance of a NEMA EIA license.

2.15: Project justification

The proposed Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge project is justified because it will make a significant contribution in a number of ways including the following:-

- a) **Kenya Vision 2030** goals It will support the goals of increasing tourism revenue to about Ksh 180 billion through product diversification and bed capacity expansion which will enable the tourism economic pillar to serve as an enabler towards the national goal of ensuring a 10% annual economic growth.
- b) **Global Agenda 2030** The project will significantly support the realization of a number of Sustainable Development Goals including SDG 1 (Poverty minimization) and SDG 8 (Promoting productive employment and economic growth).

- c) **Narok CIDP (2018-2022)** The project will support the CIDP goals of making the county, especially the Masai Mara to become global premier tourist' destination and promoting diversification of the current tourism product.
- d) **Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022)** The project will support the plan through the Community Outreach and Partnership Programme (COPP) whose main purpose is to ensure that communities living around the MMNR feel a positive sense of ownership for the Reserve and strongly support conservation efforts in the Greater Mara Ecosystem including (Objective 2 which aims at improving local community benefits from the MMNR and Objective 4 which at promoting and supporting conservation-compatible land use and development in neighbouring areas).
- e) **Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025)** The project will support the implementation of the plan whose key mission of the management plan is to attract development and conservation partnerships and enterprises which will contribute to the protection of the environment and its community.

2.17: Analysis of Project Alternative Options

The main purpose of comparing environmental impacts of the project alternatives is to provide the decision makers with the complete environmental and socio-economic background information to be able to make an informed decision on what project alternative to proceed with. The analysis is based on the general activities associated with the tourism system as shown in **Figure 2-1**. **Table 2-1** shows the alternative project options which were considered in the EIA.



Figure 2-1: Key operations in a tourism system

Table 2- 1: Summary of project alternative options		
Alternatives	Characteristics	
A ₀ – No project option or base alternative	Not establishing the proposed project and proceeding with Business-as-Usual (BAU)	
A ₁ - Proposed option	A 50 bed ecolodge inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system	
A ₂ – Other option (Preferred option)	A 30 bed ecolodge at Enonkishu Conservancy inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters, biodigester wastewater treatment system and constructed wetland	

Table 5 provides a summary of the environmental and social analysis for the three alternatives in the project.

Table 2-2: Description of project alternative options				
Project alternative	Positive impacts	Negative impacts	Preference ranking (based on negative impacts)	
Not establishing the proposed project and proceeding with Business- as-Usual (BAU)	 Pristine conditions in the Kileleon foot slopes Provision of habitats for a wide range of wildlife species (buffaloes, impalas, etc.) Freelance grazing for local communities and conservancy livestock Provision of game-drive attractions for existing tourist facilities and home-owners 	 Continued exploitation of private landowner resources by local communities and conservancy members 	3	
A₁ - Proposed option – Construction of a 50 bed ecolodge at Enonkishu Conservancy inclusive of	 High revenue generation High number of employees 	 Wildlife habitat loss through land take – bush clearance, 	2	

- . . . 1.14 1.1

46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop and staff quarters	 New market for local products – curios, foodstuffs, livestock Local capacity building – cooks, rangers, tour guides, chamber staff, life guards, drivers etc. Enhanced wildlife protection Project oriented CSR – e.g. bore hole water supply, school bursaries etc. 	 trampling, security fencing Wildlife disturbance through tourist movements High level of human- induced artificial lights High groundwater abstraction High vehicular traffic Increased noise levels – aircrafts, vehicles, kitchen, music etc. Lowered air quality – vehicular dust, vehicle emissions Solid waste Effluent waste Other environmental hazards – e.g. fires. Invasive species etc. Business competition for existing tour investors High touristic ecological footprint (TEF) 	
A ₂ – Alternative option (Preferred option) - Construction of a 30 bed ecolodge at Enonkishu Conservancy inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool,	 Reduced wildlife habitat loss Reduced wildlife disturbance through tourist movements Reduced artificial lights Enhanced wildlife protection Reduced groundwater abstraction Reduced vehicular traffic Increased noise levels – aircrafts, vehicles, kitchen, music etc. 	 Reduced revenue generation Reduced number of employees 	1

spa, gift shop and staff quarters	 Reduced air quality impact – vehicular dust, vehicle emissions, kitchen emissions Reduced solid waste generation Reduced effluent waste generation Reduced risk of other environmental hazards – e.g. fires. Invasive species etc. Lower touristic esclosical footment
	ecological footprint (TEF)
3. EIA APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

This section explains the approach and methods used in undertaking the EIA. The approach and methodology was undertaken in accordance with the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Cap 387 (No. 8 of 1999) (s 58 (1), Amendment 2015, Legal Notice No. 101 of 2003, Gazette Notice Dated 16 June, 2016), Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 LN 101 (Revision 2018) and Supplementary LN 31 & 32 of 2019.

The EIA cycle followed during the study for proposed project is described below as various phases:

- a) Screening
- b) Scoping
- c) Baseline data collection
- d) Analysis of project alternative options
- e) Impact prediction
- f) Stakeholder engagement and consultation
- g) Identification of mitigation measures
- h) Preparation of an Environment Management Plan
- i) Preparation of project report

3.1: Baseline environmental assessment of the proposed ecolodge site

A baseline field mission was undertaken in the project area (proposed ecological construction site at LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174 and the entire Enonkishu Conservancy and neighbourhood) in Lemek Ward between 26th June and 30th June 2020. The aim of this was for the consultant to conduct detailed physical inspection of the proposed site and on-site analysis of a wide range of environmental attributes with regard to the biophysical environment and social environment. The key biophysical considerations included landscape analysis, vegetation assessment, wildlife survey, baseline air quality and noise situation, and climate change scenario analysis. The socialeconomic considerations included analysis of demographic characteristics in the neighbourhood, land tenure, landuse zoning, neighbourhood landuse analysis, and EIA stakeholder mapping. The field visits and physical site inspections of the environmental status of site was undertaken in order to determine the anticipated impacts during ecolodge construction works and subsequent operations after the commissioning. The baseline environmental assessment was undertaken by the consultant with the assistance of the Enonkishu Conservancy Management, especially the General Manager, BoD representatives and conservancy rangers. The approach and methodologies adopted for the various thematic assessments of the proposed road EIA are highlighted below.

3.1.1: Topography

A rapid assessment of the topography and landscapes was undertaken during site inspection using visual observation.

3.1.2: Soil assessment

The soil assessment was based on visual appraisal and existing county records especially the Narok CIDP 2018-2023.

3.1.3: Hydrology and drainage

The hydrology and drainage of the project/study area was initially evaluated using topographic maps for the area. The focus was mainly based on the distribution of springs, streams, rivers, and wetlands within the proposed ecolodge site. This was coupled with an intensive analysis of existing literature. Thereafter, intensive ground truthing were undertaken during the site visit.

3.1.4: Baseline water quality

The water quality baselines were recorded in only two sampling sites. The first sampling site was the water pan within the proposed ecolodge site below the Kileleon Hills and the second at the swamp below the project site along the Aitong-Mulot road. (**Plate 3-1**).



Plate 3-1: Water sampling sites

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The samples were analyzed for the parameters highlighted in **Table 3-1**. This was done at the Water Quality Laboratory in the School of Engineering at University of Nairobi which is NEMA accredited. The results were evaluated against the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and WHO standards for domestic water use as prescribed in the First Schedule of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Water quality) Regulations, 2006 (LN 36) and WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality 46h Edition of 2017, respectively. Full chemical analysis was undertaken with an exception of the biological assessment which was not considered relevant for the EIA. The methods used are highlighted in **Table 3-1**.

Parameter	Analytical method
1. pH	Desktop pH analyzer
2. Apparent colour	Colour comparator method using standard colour disks
3. True colour	Colour comparator method using standard colour disks
4. Conductivity	Desktop EC analyzer
5. Turbidity	Desktop turbidimeter
6. Calcium hardness	EDTA titrimetric method
7. Total hardness	EDTA titrimetric method
8. Carbonate hardness	EDTA titrimetric method
9. Alkalinity	Titrimetric method using AV/50 H ₂ SO ₄
10. Iron	Calorimetrically using the thiocyanate extraction method
11. Fluoride	Desktop Fluoride analyzer with Spach's solution
12. Sulphates	Gravimetric method using dried residual
13. Dissolved oxygen	Winkler-Azidemodification method
14. Nitrates	Calorimetrically using sulphuric acid/Brucin method
15. Nitrites	Calorimetrically using sulphuric acid/Brucin method
16. Chlorides	Titrimetrically using silver nitrate
17. Dissolved solids	Evaporation method using weight in residual
18. Suspended solids	Filtration method using weight of filtrate
19. Total solids	Evaporation method using weight in residual

Table 3.1: Water quality analytical methods

3.1.5 – Baseline noise

A baseline noise survey was undertaken at points A, B, C and D along the baseline vegetation assessment PCQM transects (**Figure 3-1**) for a duration of 10 minutes in each instance. The equipment used in the noise measurements was a portable Benetech Digital Sound Level Meter Model No. GM 1357 with capability of recording A-weighted equivalent sound level (LAeq,T), statistical indicators (e.g. LAF90,T, LAF10,T), maxima/minima (i.e. LAFmin,T, LAFmax,T) and 1/3-octave band data (**Plate 3-2**). The noise measurements were interpreted using the Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise & Excessive vibration Pollution) Regulations, 2009 and Noise Risk Reduction Rules, 2007 under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007.

Plate 3-2: The Benetech Digital Sound Level Meter Model No. GM 1357



3.1.6 – Baseline air quality

A baseline air quality (particulate matter) survey was undertaken at points A, B, C and D along the baseline vegetation assessment PCQM transects (**Figure 3-1**). The baseline particulate (dust level) measurements were undertaken using a portable Langder high sensitivity $PM_{2.5}$ dust analyzer (**Plate 3-2**). PM is produced from burning of fossil fuels, industrial emissions and the creation of dust from a wide range of activities such as vehicle movement. PM is classified according to particle size: $PM_{2.5}$ refers to fine particulate matter (particles with a diameter of 2.5µm or less). PM_{10} refers to coarse particulate matter (particles with a diameter of 10µm or less).



Plate 3-1: The Langder high sensitivity PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀ dust analyser

3.1.7: Biodiversity survey

The general vegetation characteristics in Enonkishu Conservancy was extracted from the conservancy management plan (Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan, 2020-2025). The management plan contains detailed information on the key vegetation zones in the conservancy. Rapid biodiversity survey in the project site (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) was conducted at the site on 18th August 2020 using the Point Centred Quarter Method (PCQM). Two PCQM transects (Transects A-B and C-D) were inspected including one from the waterpan to the proposed staff quarters site and another from the proposed site for the southern tented suites to the proposed ecolodge main entrance (**Figure 3-1**).



Figure 3-1: Location of PCQM transects at the project site

A total of twelve (12) PCQM random observation points were inspected. The observation points were selected according to changes in vegetation structure along the PCQM transect. At each point 4 samples of the nearest woody species from the observation point were identified. At the same time all the dominant herbaceous spaces within 2 metre radius around the observation point were recorded (**Plate 3-1**). Specimen of all the unidentifiable plant species were collected for subsequent identification at the University of Nairobi Herbarium in the School of Biological Sciences (Chiromo Campus).



Plate 3-1: Site vegetation assessment using the PCQM method

Baseline wildlife assessment at the proposed site was undertaken using the sight and sound method. This was complemented using the fecal analysis method.

3.1.8: Baseline wildlife survey

The wildlife survey was undertaken between 7.30am and 9.30am on 30th August using the roadside species identification and count method using Olympus 30-160x70 high magnification mega zoom binoculars. This was undertaken along the Aitong to Mulot road which cuts through the Enonkishu Conservancy (**Figure 3-2**). The survey was undertaken between points A and B as shown in **Figure 3-2** with a total of 16 random wildlife observation points. The points were determined according to the sighting of wildlife herds during the transect drive. The consultants stopped at each of the points, identified and also counted all the sighted wildlife species using the binoculars (**Plate 3-3**).

3.1.9: Climate change scenario analysis

This analysis was undertaken according to the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS). The NCCRS shows clear evidence of temperature rise is common throughout the country and rainfall has become more irregular, unpredictable and torrential. The NCCRS (2009) predicts that the more torrential rainfalls accompanied by floods which could affect a wide range of infrastructure including ecolodges.



Figure 3-2: Location of the wildlife survey transect



Plate 3-3: Baseline wildlife survey in Enonkishu Conservancy

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3.1.10: Social environment

3.1.10.1- Analysis of demographic characteristics

This was done through the use of secondary data especially the review of the Narok CIDP (2018-2022).

3.1.10.2- Land tenure and landuse mapping

Land tenure, landuse and neighbourhood stakeholder analysis was undertaken through key informant consultations with the Enonkishu Conservancy management personnel as well as detailed physical inspection of the site and neighbourhood. Mapping of the current landuse was undertaken through the analysis of the current google map and Landsat imageries of the area using the ArcGIS software.

3.2: Stakeholder Engagement Approach

The need for public involvement in project development is enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. This requirement is also provided for in the EMCA, 1999, the Environmental (Impact and Audit) Regulations, 2003, and is one of the guiding principles of the National Environment Policy, 2013. Sections 87 and 115 of the County Governments Act, 2012 also provides for public participation in county planning premised on timely access to clear and unambiguous information on any matter under consideration in the planning process. Chapter Four of the Kenyan Constitution on the Bill of Rights makes international law a key component of the laws of Kenya and guarantees protection of minorities and marginalized groups. Under Articles 33, 34, 35 and 36, freedom of expression, the media, and access to information and association are also guaranteed.

Objectives of stakeholder engagement and consultation were to:

- Comply with EIA Regulations;
- Comply with the public participation obligation in the National Constitution;
- Obtain wider support from stakeholders for the proposed project;
- Improve communications between Rakam Investment Ltd and relevant stakeholders including the Enonkishu Conservancy Management, local administration and county government;
- Gather useful data and ideas about the proposed project;
- Enhance Rakam Investment Ltd corporate reputation; and
- Provide for more sustainable decision-making.

The methodology and approach used in the stakeholder engagement is highlighted below.

3.2.1-Stakeholder mapping and analysis

The scope of engagement and consultations involved the stakeholders affected by, involved in and interested in, and in respect of the EIA for the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge. **Table 3.1** provides a summary of the key clusters of stakeholders involved in the ecolodge EIA.

Cluster	List of stakeholders	Specific targets		
National Government	Local Administration	Area Chief		
(Statutory bodies)	Government Officers	KWS, NEMA		
County Government	Sub-County Administration,	Sub-County Administrator, Lemek		
	County Administration	Department of Tourism and Wildlife, Narok		
Project Affected People - PAPs	Enonkishu Conservancy Management	Conservancy Board of Directors, ESCo & ESC		
	Neighbouring Conservancies	Oloocho Orrua Conservancy, Lemek, Mara North		
	Existing Tourism Investors	Naretoi, Kileleon Guest House, House in the Wild		
	Local communities	Local land owners, Local elders, Opinion leaders		
Relevant conservation agencies	WWF	WWF, Mara Landscape Office, Narok		
	Kenya Community Conservancy Association	CEO		
	MasaiMaraConservancyAssociationMaraConservancyAssociation	Chairman		
	Mara Predator Conservation Program	Representative		
	Narok Natural Resources Network	Representative		

Table 3- I: List of stakeholders for the Rakam Investment ecolodge EIA

3.2.2-Stakeholder engagement objectives

The main objectives of the stakeholder consultation process were:

- a) To inform stakeholders about the proposed Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge project;
- b) To share with stakeholders, the impacts (positive and/or negative) that they should expect from the proposed project during construction and operation;
- c) To collect stakeholders' views, comments, concerns and local knowledge regarding the proposed project; and
- d) To seek consensus and stakeholder consent on the project

3.2.3-Project information disclosure

Disclosure on the proposed project entailed an elaboration of the proposed project features. Appropriately sized ecolodge drawings (A_1) were also used to display the proposed project design and key constructions. In addition to an explanation of the project features, potential environmental and social impacts of the ecolodge project were discussed, and the stakeholders given opportunity to react, giving their views, reservations, and proposals, and finally whether the ecolodge project is acceptable.

3.2.4-Stakeholder engagement strategy

The overall approach for the stakeholder engagement was based on the 2020 NEMA guidelines on EIA, EA and SEA consultations during the period of the Corona Virus (COVID-19) pandemic including the social distancing regulations. The methods used in line with this included key informant consultations and comprehensive EIA questionnaire as highlighted below:-

a) Key informant interviews (KIs): This involved key informant consultation of the targeted officials in Table 3.1. Consultations were either held virtually or physically (face-to-face) in the official's places of work where that was possible. These interviews were conducted using the structured questions in the standard EIA questionnaire.

b) Comprehensive EIA Questionnaire

To ensure a formal record of community views, concerns and/or recommendations regarding the proposed project, a structured standard EIA questionnaire was administered to all the various clusters of stakeholders in order to capture their individual views with regard to the following attributes regarding the Rakam Investment ecolodge project: -

- a) Expectations from the proposed project;
- b) The benefits expected from the proposed project;
- c) Environmental concerns for the proposed project;
- d) Recommendations for addressing environmental concerns;
- e) Overall recommendation on whether the project should be implemented or not.

3.2.4.1: Consultations with local area chief

This was undertaken on 16th July 2020. The consultants visited the Local Area Chief (Chief Nabala) at his home as the first call of duty after arriving in Enonkishu area (**Plate 3-4**). After explaining the team's mission in the area, the chief approved the mission and gave guidance on how to conduct the community consultations. The chief also agreed to fill the EIA stakeholder consultation questionnaire.



Plate 3-4: Consultations with Area Chief on 16th July 2020

3.2.4.1: Office Consultations with Enonkishu Conservancy Management

This involved a roundtable meeting which was undertaken on 16th July 2020 at the Mara Training Centre (MTC) between 10am and 12 noon. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the proposed project and EIA considerations against the existing environmental situation in the wider Enonkishu Conservancy. The meeting involved members of the Enonkishu Stakeholder's Company (ESCo), Enonkishu Cooperative Society (ECS) private home owners from the Naretoi private estate. It was attended by Rebecca Karimi (Enonkishu Conservancy Manager), Tarquin Hugo Wood (Conservancy Managing Director)¹, Saiyalel Nampaso (ECS Representative, Ninion Lowis and Howard Saunders (Homeowner, Naretoi Private Holiday Homes) and the EIA consultants. The protocol for the meeting involved an overview of the conservancy by the Conservancy Management, followed by a disclosure of the proposed ecolodge project and EIA process by the consultants after which a comprehensive open discussion was undertaken (**Plate 3-5**).



Plate 3-5: Office Consultations with the Conservancy Management on 17th July 2020

3.2.4.2: Site Consultations with Enonkishu Conservancy Management

The consultations were undertaken on 18th July 2020 at the proposed ecolodge site at 10am to 11 am. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the proposed project and EIA considerations against the existing environmental situation at the proposed site (LR No.

¹ In January 2020, Beglin Woods Architects, who are working for Rakam Investment Ltd had met and held discussions about the proposed project with Tarquin Wood

CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174). It was attended by Rebecca Karimi (Enonkishu Conservancy Manager), Taquin Hugo Wood (Conservancy Managing Director), Conservancy rangers and the EIA consultants (**Plate 3-6**).



Plate 3-6: Site Consultations with the Enonkishu Conservancy Management on 18th July 2020

3.2.4.3: Training of EIA Consultation Assistants

The training was undertaken on 17th July 2020 at the Mara Training Centre (MTC) between 10am and 12noon and 1pm (**Plate 3-7**). The aim was disclosure of the proposed ecolodge project and EIA process by the consultants. Thereafter, the EIA consultation assistants were taken through the EIA questionnaire and the approach to be used in its completion by the local communities.

3.2.4.4: EIA Stakeholder Questionnaire Pilot

The pilot was undertaken on 17th July 2020 at 2-5pm. The aim was to ensure that the field assistants would complete the questionnaire accurately according to the 2020 NEMA guidelines on EIA, EA and SEA consultations during the period of the Corona Virus (COVID-19) pandemic including the social distancing regulations (**Plate 3-8**).

Plate 3-7: Training of EIA Consultation Assistants on 17th July 2020



Plate 3-8: Mara Ecolodge EIA Stakeholder Consultation Questionnaire Piloting for Field Assistants on 17th July 2020





3.2.4.5: EIA Key Informant Consultations

These involved office meetings conducted in Lemek and Narok with the various key informants highlighted in **Table 3-1**. The consultation protocol involved detailed disclosure of the proposed ecolodge project using site plans and relevant drawings which was followed by solicitation of views from the key informants.

3.3: Impact analysis and characterization

Figure 3-3 shows the standard criteria used in the impact analysis and characterization.

1. Impact magnitude weighting

Events range from those where the effect extends across an area:

- 1 Near to the source (in the range of tens to hundreds of metres);
- 2 At intermediate distance from the source (in the range of hundreds to thousands of metres);
- 3 At far distance from the source (in the range thousands of metres and above).

2. Frequency weighting

- Events range from those occurring:
- 1 Once or twice; to
- 2 Repeatedly but intermittently; to
- 3 Frequently and persistently.

3. Duration weighting

Events range from those where effects occur over:

- 1 Instantaneous/short term (i.e. hours to days); to
- 2 Medium term (between a week and 3 months); to
- 3 Long term (more than 3 months to permanent).

4. Duration weighting

Concentration of an emission or discharge with respect to standards of acceptability that include applicable legislation and international guidance, its toxicity or potential for bioaccumulation, and its likely persistence in the environment. And degree/permanence of disturbance or physical impact (e.g. disturbance to species, loss of habitat or damage to cultural heritage). Ranges from:

- 1 A low intensity event; to
- 2 A moderate intensity event; to
- 3 A high intensity event.

5. Overall score

Overall, event magnitude will be scored from low (1) to high (12) by adding the individual parameter scores

6. Risk categorization

Risk category	Score (Overall Rankings)
Low	1 - 4
Medium	5 - 8
Fligh	9 - 12

Figure 3-3: Impact analysis and characterization criteria for the EIA

4. BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

4.1: Narok County

Narok County (0°50´1°50´S; 35°28′ 3625´E) is one of the 47 counties of the Republic of Kenya established in the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The county, which has an area of 17,944 km², is located on the South Rift Valley on the north of Tanzania, it borders six counties with Narok to the North, Bomet, Nyamira and Kisii to the North West, Kajiado to the East and Migori to the West (**Figure 4-1**). The county. The county is divided into six administrative sub- counties, namely Narok North, Narok South, Narok East, Narok West, Kilgoris and Emurua Dikirr.



Figure 4-1: Location of Narok County

The County had a population of 1,204,197 according to the 2020 projections, with Narok South where the proposed project is located having a total of 250,151 people (**Table 4-1**). Narok Sub-County (0°50", 2°05"S; 35°58", 36°00"E) has an area of 4,959km² and consists of 6 County Wards, namely, Maji Moto (2139km²), Melelo (214km²), Sogoo (84km²), Sagamian (401km²), Ololunga (445km²) and Loita (1676km²) with Ololunga town as the Sub-County headquarters. The proposed project is located within the Ololunga ward.

Constituency	2009 (Census)			2018 (Projections)		2020(Projections)		2022 (Projections)	
	Area(KM ²)	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Kilgoris	2,538	180,417	71	239,738	94	255321	101	271838	107
Emurua Dikirr	321	94,115	294	125,060	390	133189	415	141805	442
Narok North	2,446	175,588	72	233,321	95	248487	102	264562	108
Narok East	2,217	82,956	37	110,232	50	117397	53	124991	56
Narok South	4,959	176,764	36	234,884	47	250151	50	266334	54
Narok West	5,453	141,080	26	187,467	34	199652	37	212568	39
Aggregate	17,933	850,920	47	1,130,703	63	1,204,197	67	1,282,097	71

Table 4-1: Population statistics in Narok County

Narok County is well endowed with rich biodiversity and is one of the wealthiest counties in terms of wildlife. The county is the home of the world famous Maasai Mara Game Reserve which offers one of the world's most important habitat areas for a great variety of wild animals. The Masai Mara ecosystem plays host to one of the most spectacular wildlife sceneries: the great wildebeest migration and is associated with over 54 species of wildlife mammals, 300 species of birds and over 123 species of plants and several species of insects, fish, amphibious and reptiles. The county has a wide range of ecosystems including forests, rangelands, rivers and wetlands.

Narok County has rich soil that is suitable for agriculture with wheat and barley as the key crops in the humid areas. The dry areas are mostly used for livestock keeping through both large scale and small scale husbandry. The county livestock is dominated by cows, sheep and goats both for meat and milk production. The tourism sector is quite vibrant in the county due to the annual wildebeest migration in the Maasai Mara National Reserve which attracts many local and international visitors from June to October. Apart from the wildebeest, the other key attractions are lions, leopards, cheetah; hippos, wildebeest, elephant, zebra, impala, topi, giraffe, Thomson's gazelle. Consequently, a number of wildlife conservancies have been established to tap into the tourism market including the Enonkishu Conservancy within which the proposed project is located (**Figure 4-2**). Enonkishu Conservancy is the smallest conservancy and the most distant from the Mara national Reserve.



Figure 4-2: Wildlife conservancies in the project area

4.1.1: Enonkishu Conservancy

4.1.1.1: Location and History

Enonkishu Conservancy (1°01´,1° 06S; 35°12´,35°19´E) is located on the northern tip of Mara Ecosystem in the Narok South Sub-County (**Figure 4-2**). It forms part of the larger Greater Mara Ecosystem which covers a total area of 6000 km². The conservancy is located on the northern boundary of the Greater Mara Ecosystem, with farmland bordering the northern edge. To the south, Enonkishu borders Olchorro Oirouwa Conservancy and on the eastern side Kileleoni Hill designates the conservancy's boundary. The western boundary of the conservancy is designated by the Mara River. The conservancy was previously part of the larger Lemek community land managed as group ranch from the early 1970s until mid-1990s. Following a government directive that all communal lands be subdivided, land subdivision process commenced in 1992 in Lemek group ranch and was completed by 1999 when land title-deeds were issued to individual landowners.

4.1.1.2: Climate

Enonkishu Conservancy area particularly receives 1000-1200 mm of rain annually which is the highest rainfall in the area.

4.1.1.3: Geology and soils

Geologically, the area is characterized by phonolite rocks associated with tertiary volcanic activity. The activity has resulted to the presence in the area of flat topped rocky hills (inselbergs) such as Kileleon Hills, which is of volcanic origin. The soils in the conservancy are diverse in both texture and structure. Low-lying areas are characterized by alluvial deposits especially in valley bottoms. Some parts have sandy soils and a significant percentage of clay. Some parts of the conservancy have dark grey to brown soils that are fairly shallow with low nutrient content but good drainage.

4.1.1.4: Hydrology and drainage

Enonkishu Conservancy area is well drained. The existing forests and swamps are source of permanent and seasonal streams within the area. Mara River flows through Enonkishu Conservancy; it forms the western boundary of the conservancy. Several springs are found within conservancy, this include: Koita Oit, Morijoi, Nampaso, Njapit and Ntutu springs. Additionally, there is a borehole and swamps at different locations in the conservancy.

4.1.1.5: Biodiversity

Vegetation in the conservancy is dominated by bushland and grassland with scattered woodland patches in the Kileleoni Hills (**Figure 4-3**). The landscape is characterized by *Tarchonanthus-Euclea* bushland in the eastern hillslopes along the Kileleon Hills, *Commiphora* thicket in the middle part along the Aitong-Mulot road, Open *Acacia* grassland in the low-lying areas towards the Mara River, *Euclea divinorum* bushland especially around Naretoi and gallery woodland along the Mara River. Some sections of the conservancy are also characterized by patched of Eucalyptus trees (**Plate 4-1**).



Figure 4-3: Vegetation zones in Enonkishu Conservancy



Plate 4-1: Vegetation in Enonkishu Conservancy

The mixed vegetation in Enonkishu Conservancy provides habitats to a wide diversity of wildlife species including herbivores (elephant, hippopotamus, eland, giraffe, Thomson's gazelle Grant's gazelle, wildebeest, common zebra among others), rare mammal (Black and white colobus monkey and klispringer), carnivores (lions, leopard, spotted hyena and black backed jackal among others) and rare carnivore (wild dogs). The conservancy also hosts unique avian species inhabiting the dense montane forest such as Verreaux's eagle, Bateleur, and more common charismatic species like the Masai ostrich, grey crowned crane, ground hornbill, Kori bastard, secretary bird, weaver birds, starlings, vultures. The analysis of wildlife distribution and migratory routes did not identify any wildlife corridors within the Enonkishu Conservancy as shown in **Figure 4.4**.



Figure 4.4: Wildlife distribution and migratory routes in the project area

4.1.1.6: Landuse

Enonkishu area comprises the area traditionally occupied by pastoralist Maasai community. The main livestock kept here are traditional herds, especially cattle, sheep and goats using free range grazing. The main type of cattle kept by the Maasai pastoralists is zebu with a carrying capacity of 3.5 acres per cow. Livestock keeping is the lifeline of pastoral Maasai community. Livestock keeping meets the cultural and financial needs of the pastoralists (**Plate 4-2**). Apart from problems of marketing and heavy reliance on traditional livestock keeping practices, livestock numbers are on the increase putting pressure on the available pasture and water resources. In addition, pastoralism has been threatened by increasing recurrence of drought leading to loss of livestock, thus threatening the livelihood of the local communities. The twin effects of rising livestock numbers and increasing recurrence of drought exacerbates land degradation as clearance of pasture exposes the land to soil erosion because of heavy rainstorms that often occur in the area, albeit, for a short time. In addition, increasing livestock numbers increases pressure on pasture and water resources.



Plate 4-2: Livestock herds in Enonkishu Conservancy

At the time of conducting the EIA for the Rakam Investment Ltd, the conservancy was characterized by a number of tourism facilities on the western side along the Mara River. Naretoi is a 1000 acre private wildlife estate adjacent to Enonkishu Conservancy that has subdivided into 32 x 5 acre plots. It is operated by the Enonkishu managing Director. The property contains private homes that are sometimes rented out commercially, but also accommodate friends and family of the owners. The property, which is surrounded by an

electric perimeter fence, employs a manager, 7 rangers, and a maintenance team. At the time of conducting the EIA for the Rakam Investment Ltd, Naretoi had over 20 homes, a third of which was owned by Kenyans and the rest by foreign home owners. At the time of conducting the EIA, Naretoi was offering buyers the unique opportunity to purchase 5 acre parcels in order to build their home in the property (**Figure 4-5**).



Figure 4-5: Holiday homes in Naretoi

Naretoi has a significant environmental footprint in terms of the land take of critical wildlife habitat. The footprint is associated with the space already occupied by the holiday homes and compounds as well as other support infrastructure (roads and airstrip). I addition, the property has large areas of degraded land as result of previous agricultural activities. The degraded areas are currently recovering through secondary ecological succession but full recovery will take time. **Table 4-2** provides a summary of the estimated levels of current environmental footprint in terms of land take and habitat modification alone, based on ArcGIS analysis undertaken during the EIA study.

Spatial footprint attribute	Affected area	Affected
	(ha)	area (acres)
	1.499999999109	3.7065807
Holiday homes	11.892523	29.387053
Access roads	8.340715	20.610312
Airstrip runway	5.41663	13.3848
Degraded agricultural areas	224.039649	553.615435
Total footprint area	251.189516	620.7041807
	(56.9%)	56.9%)
Total property area	441.478	1090.92

Table 4-2: Summary of the spatial environmental footprint in Naretoi

The Naretoi property footprint is also contributed by the fence enclosure which creates residence for wildlife and restricts their movement in three directions leaving only one axis of the property open for wildlife movement.

The Naretoi holiday investments are concentrated along the Mara river frontage thus limiting wildlife access to the river although this is cushioned by the presence of a water pan centrally located in the property. The Naretoi property footprint including the holiday homes and the House in the Wild extends into Enonkishu conservancy depending on the occupancy levels. Assuming that each holiday home has an average of 4 beds, the 22 holiday homes could sometimes host upto 88 guests. Assuming 60% (9) occupancy in the House in the Wild which has 16 beds, that could translate to almost 98 beds which is almost the full occupancy of the Fairmont Mara Safari Lodge.

In addition to Naretoi, the project area also includes the House in the 20-bed Wild Boutique Lodge and the Mara Training Centre (MTC) which hosts foreign student groups. The MTC also hosts the main office for Enonkishu Conservancy. The latter targets budget safari for family and corporate groups. Other tourist facilities in the area include Lalami house (7) beds and Kileleoni guest house that has 8 beds. Both have very low footprint as they do not have any other infrastructure other than accommodation rooms. They are also located on private land outside Enonkishu Conservancy but serves visitors to the conservancy as well. There is no tourism facility on the eastern side of the conservancy (Kileleon Hills) at the time of conducting the EIA for the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge. The only other facility in the area was known as the Nubian Camp which has since closed down. The proposed site of the ecolodge is in the same axis with the other Maasai homesteads where the impact on wildlife habitat is quite low.

4.1.1.7: Conservancy Management

The Enonkishu Conservancy management Plan (2020-2025) which was ungazetted at the time of conducting the project EIA indicated that the conservancy is managed by Enonkishu Stakeholder's Company (ESCo) which was incorporated in February 2018. Four different enterprises are represented on ESCo's board of directors: three tourism partners and Enonkishu Cooperative Society (ECS). There are two directors on the board representing tourism operators and two directors who represent the ECS. An independent chairman also sits on the board which comprises 5 voting members. A team of seven rangers (a sergeant, two corporals and four rangers) are employed by ESCo to secure the conservancy from illegal activities and monitor the wellbeing of the ecosystem, including vegetation and wildlife resources. ESCo also employs 11 herders, night askaris, and a maintenance team to oversee herd health and infrastructure maintenance. ESCo collects revenue from three tourist facilities within the conservancy, providing regular income to cover operating costs and access fees to the ECS. Revenue in the form of conservancy fees is paid to ESCo and distributed to the cooperative of conservancy members every four months, coinciding with the school fee schedule. To curb poaching incidents the conservancy participates in joint operations with KWS, Mara Elephant Project, Ol Chorro, Lemek and Mara North Conservancies. It is expected that Rakam Investment Ltd after establishing the proposed ecolodge in the conservancy will be integrated into the existing management framework and abide with the relevant conservancy management norms.

4.2: Site baseline environmental status

The project site is located at the north eastern edge of Enonkishu Conservancy as shown in **Figure 4-6. Figure 4-7** shows the site survey plan while **Plate 4-3** shows the state of the project site.



Figure 4- 6: Project site



Figure 4-7: Survey map of project site



Plate 4- 3: Project site

4.2.1: Topography

The site elevation ranges from about 1840m to 1900m with a southern-to-northern downslope. The site is characterized by gradually inclining terrain immediately below the Kileleon Hills (**Plate 4-4**).



Plate 4-4: Site terrain

4.2.2: Soils

The site has brown loamy to sandy soils with average over burden is 1.5m which is comprised of brownish large grained and relatively loose particles and silty sands. These are underlain by coarse grained, moderately weathered basalts, exhibiting large spaced sub horizontal fractures with a rough undulating surface (**Plate 4-5**). The soils are relatively well-covered with limited signs of erosion.



Plate 4-5: Project area soils

4.2.3: Hydrology

The site does not contain any springs or streams but the eastern edge has a small surface runoff waterpan which serves as a drinking point for both wildlife and livestock (**Plate 4-6**). The general nature of the landscape indicates the likely presence of substantial groundwater reserves associated with the hydrological recharge in the Kileleon Hills.



Plate 4-6: project site waterpan

4.2.4 – Vegetation

The pre-project baseline vegetation survey conducted on the site on 18th August 2020 indicated that it was characterized by a dense *Tarchonanthus-Euclea-Rhus* bushland which can support a well-concealed tented ecolodge. The woody cover is dominated by *Tarconanthus camporatus, Euclea divinorum* and *Rhus natalensis* species which have an average canopy height of 4 metres (**Plate 4-7**). Dwarf *Olea europaea L.* (Olive tree) was recorded in a few places.

The findings of the rapid baseline vegetation assessment from 12 observation points along the two PCQM transects explained in **Section 3.1.7** are presented in **Table 4-3**. Two PCQM transects were inspected including one from the waterpan to the proposed staff quarters site and another from the proposed site for the southern tented suites to the proposed ecolodge main entrance (**Figure 3-1**).



Plate 4-7: Site vegetation cover

Transect	Site	GPS	Cover type	Dominant woody species	Dominant herbaceous species
Transect A-B	1	S01 ^o 05'33.0"	Open Thicket	Tarchonanthus Camporatus (D)	Eragrostis sp (G)
(Waterpan-		E035 ⁰ 16′0.5″		Euclea divinorum	Sporobolus pyramidalis (G)
Staff Quarters)					Dichanthium papilisum (G)
– See Fig 3-1	2	C01005/24 0//	Onen	Rhua natalanaia (D)	Eragrostis tenuifolia (G)
	2	501°05 34.0	Open	RNUS NATAIENSIS (D)	Eragrostis sp (G) Sporobolus pyramidalis (H)
		L033 10 0.8	natch	Fuclea divinorum	Cynodon dactylon (G)
			pateri		Connyza schimperi (H)
					Ocimum gratissimum (H)
					Gutenbergia cordifolia (Ĥ)
					Eragrostis tenuifolia (G)
	3	S01 ⁰ 05'35.0"	Dense thicket	Tarchonanthus Camporatus (D)	Sporobolus pyramidalis (G)
		E035 ⁰ 16'0.9"		Euclea divinorum	Dichanthium papilisum (G)
				Rhus natalensis	Aristida mutabilis (G)
					Psiadia punctulata(H)
					Ageralum conzyolaes (H, Invasive)
					Themeda triandra (G)
					Herpachne schimperi (G)
	4	S01 ⁰ 05'35.0"	Dense thicket	Tarchonanthus Camporatus (D)	Sporobolus pyramidalis (G)
		E035 ⁰ 16'0.9"		Olea europaea L.	Eragrostis tenuifolia (G)
					Herpachne schimperi (G)
					Chloris gayana (G)
					Cynodon dactylon (G)
					Ocimum gratissimum (H)
					ADUTIION SP. (H) Sida tornuiicarna (H)
Transect C-D	1	\$01 ⁰ 05′37 1″	Onen thicket	Rhus natalensis (D)	Themeda triandra (G)
(Southern	-	E035 ⁰ 15'56.3"	open include	Tarchonanthus Camporatus	Sporobolus pyramidalis (G)
tented suites-				Euclea divinorum	Eragrostis tenuifolia (G)
Main Entrance					Psiadia punctulate (Ĥ)
Quarters) – See					Sida ternuiicarpa (H)
Fig 3-1	2	S01 ⁰ 05'35.2"	Open thicket	Euclea divinorum (D)	Themeda triandra (G)
		E035 ⁰ 15'57.3"		Rhus natalensis	Eragrostis sp (G)
				Tarchonanthus Camporatus	Sporobolus pyramidalis (G)
					Gutenbergia corditolia (H) Ocimum graticsimum (H)
					Psiadia nunctulate (H)
					Solunum incanum (H)
					Pluchea ovalis (H)
	3	S01 ⁰ 05'33.7"	Dense thicket	Euclea divinorum (D)	Themeda triandra (G)
		E035 ⁰ 15'58.1"		Rhus natalensis (D)	Sporobolus pyramidalis (G)
					Gutenbergia cordifolia (H)
					Eragrostis tenuifolia (G)
					Sida ternuiicarpa (H)
	4	C01005/22 0//	On an thislast	Tauchananthus Commentus (D)	Lipia savanica (H)
	4	501°05'32.9"	Open thicket	Tarchonanthus Camporatus (D)	Cynodon dactylon (G) Sporobolus pyramidalis (G)
		L000.10.08'S			Gutenbergia cordifolia (H)
					Sida ternuiicarna (H)
					Cyperus sp (G)
	5	S01 ⁰ 05′31.8	Open	Euclea divinorum (D)	Cynodon dactylon (G)
		E035 ⁰ 16'19.0"	grassland	Rhus natalensis	Eragrostis sp (G)
			patch		Sporobolus pyramidalis (G)
					Gutenbergia cordifolia (H)
					Sida ternulicarpa
					Cyperus SP (II) Sphaarapthus comphranaidas (L)
	1		l		Spiraeranunus gomphrenolues (H)

Table 4-3: Site baseline vegetation characteristics

6	S01 ⁰ 05'30.5 E035 ⁰ 16'32.0"	Open grassland patch	Rhus natalensis (D)	Themeda triandra (G) Eragrostis sp (G) Sporobolus pyramidalis (G) Herpachne schimperi (G) Sida ternuiicarpa (H) Eragrostis tenuifolia (G) Lipia savanica (H)
7	S01 ⁰ 05'29.7 E035 ⁰ 16'5.0''	Open grassland patch	Euclea divinorum (D) Rhus natalensis (D)	<i>Cynodon dactylon (G)</i> <i>Sporobolus pyramidalis (G)</i> <i>Dichanthium papilisum (H)</i> <i>Psiadia paninculata (H)</i> <i>Ageratum conzyoides (H, Invasive)</i> <i>Fuerstia Africana (H)</i>
8	S01 ⁰ 05'28.1 E035 ⁰ 16'5.9"	Sparse thicket	Euclea divinorum (D) Tarchonanthus Camporatus (D)	Lipia savanica (H) Themeda triandra (G) Gutenbergia cordifolia (H) Aristida mutabilis G) Psiadia punctulate (H) Ageratum conzyoides (H, Invasive) Hypoestis verticillaris (H)

D = Dominant species, G = Grass; H = Herb

None of the above species is part of the IUCN red list species in Kenya. All the species sighted on site are classified as 'least concern' according to the IUCN red list species for Kenya.

4.2.5: Wildlife

4.2.5.1: Proposed site

No wildlife species were directly sighted during the pre-project baseline wildlife survey conducted on the site between 12-2pm on 18th August 2020. However, there was sound, track and fecal evidence of buffalo, impala, elephant and diverse birdlife including common bulbul and laughing dove. The site was also found to be infested by biting and tsetse flies.

4.2.5.1: Enonkishu Conservancy

A detailed wildlife survey was undertaken across the conservancy on 26th August 2020 between 7-9am along the Aitong-Mulot Road starting at the Kileleon Guest House Junction (south) upto the conservancy boundary at the Korieta fence (north) as explained in **Section 3.18**. A total of 566 animals were recorded. **Figure 4-8**, **Table 4-4** and **Plate 4-8** provide the results. The high wildlife population density sites are highlighted in red. The results showed that the proposed site for the Rakam Investment ecolodge is not close to the high wildlife population density sites.

1°4'0"S

1°6'0"S







Site	GPS	West – Facing Naretoi	East– Facing Kileleon Hills	Estimated total Count
1	S01 ⁰ 05′57.1″	11 Impala (M*) 2 Impala (E+)	1 Zebra 8 Impala (M)	43
	2033-14 20.2	4 Hartebeest 10 Zebra 1 Thomson's gazelle	6 Thomson's gazelle	
2	S01 ⁰ 05'48.6" E035 ⁰ 14'34.2"	Nil	7 Thomson's gazelle 14 Impala (M) 17 Wildebeest	38
3	S01 ⁰ 05'31.2" E035 ⁰ 14'46.6"	49 Zebra 12 Wildebeest 5 Warthog 34 Thomson's gazelle 6 Impala (M) 2 Eland	Nil	108

4	S01 ⁰ 05′26.0″ E035 ⁰ 14′50.6″	 48 Thomson's gazelle 8 Impala (M) 23 Wildebeest 2 Warthog 3 Giraffes 7 Hartebeest 18 Zebra 	Nil	109
5	S01 ⁰ 05′23.1″ E035 ⁰ 14′53.3″	40 Thomson's gazelle 5 Impala (M)	8 Thomson's gazelle	53
6	S01 ⁰ 05'8.7" E035 ⁰ 15'4.5"	1 Thomson's gazelle 7 Impala (M) 4 Zebra	Nil	12
7	S01 ⁰ 05′2.4″ E035 ⁰ 15′6.8″	7 Thomson's gazelle 5 Impala (M)	Nil	12
8	S01 ⁰ 04'67.8" E035 ⁰ 15'7.1"	5 Warthog	Nil	5
9	S01 ⁰ 04′54.9″ E035 ⁰ 15′7.9″	20 Impala (F) 2 Impala (M) 1 Thomson's gazelle	7 Impala (M)	30
10	S01 ⁰ 04'41.3" E035 ⁰ 15'14.1"	27 Impala (F) 1 Warthog	21 Thomson's gazelle (F) 1 Thomson's gazelle (M)	50
11	S01 ⁰ 04'32.8" E035 ⁰ 15'18.1"	1 Thomson's gazelle (M) 4 Warthog 43 Impala (M)	Nil	48
12	S01 ⁰ 04'24.1" E035 ⁰ 15'24.0"	5 Bat-eared Fox 2 Buffalo	5 Warthog 21 Impala (F) 4 Impala (M)	37
13	S01 ⁰ 04'18.1" E035 ⁰ 15'34.9"	1 Warthog	3 Warthog	4
14	S01 ⁰ 04′0.4″ E035 ⁰ 15′39.6″	Nil	3 Warthog 12 Impala (F) 1 Impala (M)	16
15	S01 ^o 03'47.0" E035 ^o 15'43.0"	Nil	1 Warthog	1
16	S01 ⁰ 03'39.1" E035 ⁰ 15'40.9"	Nil	Nil	Nil

M=Male, F=Female

Plate 4-8: Some sighted wildlife



4.2.6: Baseline noise

Table 4.5 shows the baseline noise levels recorded at the proposed ecolodge site as recorded around midday on 19th August 2020. The average noise level was 37.2 dBA which was within the Maximum Permissible Davtime Noise Level of 40 dBA for a Silent Zone. The peak measurement was attributed to the birdlife (**Site 1**) and a mix of birdlife and ringing neck bells attached to grazing livestock (Site 3).

Table 4- 5: Baseline hoise levels at the proposed site														
		Baseli	Baseline Noise (dBA)											
						Read	lings					Min	Max	Ave
Location	GPS readings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1.Site water pan	S01 ⁰ 05′33.0″ E035 ⁰ 16′0.5″	41.0	37.9	34.5	44.2	34.3	41.1	42.2	36.6	37.0	44.5	34.3	44.5	39.3
2.Proposed Staff quarters location	S01 ⁰ 05′37.1″ E035 ⁰ 15′56.3′	40.6	35.6	34.8	37.2	35.2	34.0	32.6	35.2	32.7	34.5	32.6	40.6	35.2
3.Proposed main entrance location	S01 ⁰ 05′28.1 E035 ⁰ 16′5.9″	37.1	38.3	35.7	36.8	35.4	41.9	35.8	35.4	40.0	36.0	35.4	40.0	37.2

Table 1. E. Pasalina naise lavale at the area and site

4.2.7: Baseline particulate matter

Table 4-6 shows the baseline dust levels at the proposed site which was very low.

Location	GPS readings	Particulate matter (PM _{2.5} µg/m ³)
NEMA Limit (Conserva	tion Areas)	75
Site waterpan	S01 ⁰ 05′33.0″ E035 ⁰ 16′0.5″	17
Proposed Staff quarters location	S01 ⁰ 05′37.1″ E035 ⁰ 15′56.3′	14
Proposed main entrance location	S01 ⁰ 05′28.1 E035 ⁰ 16′5.9″	14

Table 4- 6: Particulate matter levels

4.2.8: Baseline water quality

Table 4.7 shows the baseline water quality at the water pan within the project site and the swamp below the project site along Aitong-Mulot road. The results indicated that the quality of water in the two locations was already in poor state probably due to the heavy use by livestock and wildlife. The baseline water quality thresholds for colour, conductivity, turbidity, iron, fluoride, chlorides, suspended solids, TDS and conductivity were above the NEMA/KeBs threshold for domestic and livestock consumption. The water was generally unfit for human consumption.

Parameter	WHO Standards (International)	KEBS & NEMA Standards	Water pan	Swamp
pH	6.5-9.5	6.5-8.5	6.12	7.01
True Colour (oH)	Nil	Nil	80*	20*
Conductivity (µS/cm)	800	1000	286	1525*
Turbidity (F.T.U.)	5	5	431*	20.9*
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃ mg/l)	500	500	60	275
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃ mg/l)	500	500	90	375
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃ mg/l)	500	-	22	176
Iron (mg/l)	0.3	0.3	1.2*	0.4*
Fluoride (mg/l)	1.5	1.5	2.2*	2.8*
Sulphates (mg/l)	250	400	200	10
Dissolved Oxygen (ppm)	8	8	6.6	6.8
Nitrates (mg/l)	10	10	3.0	0.5
Chlorides (mg/l)	250	250	40	588*
Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1200	1200	620	2410
Suspended Solids (mg/l)	Nil	30	400*	220*
Total Solids (mg/l)	1200	1200	1020*	2630*

Table 4.7: Water quality baselines for samples taken on 19th August 2020

* Above recommended minimum threshold

4.2.5: Land use

The private property where the proposed ecolodge will be constructed is not under any active use. However, it is one of the areas used by existing tour facilities in for game drive in Enonkishu Conservancy although the owner has not been receiving any payments. The property is also used for freelance grazing by the local communities.

4.3: Climate change scenario analysis

According to the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) in Kenya, the evidence of climate change in the country is unmistakable (GoK, 2010). Evidence of temperature rise is common throughout the country and rainfall has become more irregular, unpredictable and torrential. **Figure 4-9** shows the projected temperature and rainfall change levels for country including the Narok County.


a) Near-time temperature and rainfall scenario





Figure 4- 9: Projected climate change in Kenya

The NCCRS (2009) predicts that the more torrential rainfalls accompanied by floods could destroy roads, railways, bridges and other similar transport and telecommunication infrastructure. The near-time scenario of upto 2025 predicts a 1.1°C rise in temperature and a 50-100mm decrease in rainfall (USAID/USGS, 2010). It's important for the County to adopt and implement sustainable environmental conservation and management practices. Similarly, the construction of new infrastructure including factories should make appropriate considerations for climate change-proof designs in relation to the expected climate change scenarios in their project location areas.

5. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Kenya can face various environmental challenges as a result of past, present and proposed development interventions. Amongst these challenges are land degradation, loss of biodiversity and environmental pollution (air, soil and water). The social challenges include conflicts between development investors and the local communities on a wide range of issues include natural resource access and sharing. The Government of Kenya has put in place a wide range of policy and legal frameworks to deal with these challenges. The policies and legal frameworks governing environmental protection and conservation in Kenya are derived from relevant obligations in the national constitution and international conventions. Other instruments include regulations, guidelines and standards all of which are implemented and enforced by different institutions and lead agencies. The aim of all this effort is to alleviate, prevent or minimize the risk of environmental degradation in the country. The proposed ecolodge project by Rakam Investment Ltd is expected to support this effort.

EIA is a legal requirement in Kenya for all development projects. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act 1999 (Amendment 2015), Cap 387 is the legislation that governs EIA studies. The ecolodge project by Rakam Investment Ltd falls under the Second Schedule that lists the type of projects that are required to undergo EIA studies in accordance with section 58 (1-4) of the Act. Projects under the Second Schedule comprise those considered to pose potential negative environmental impacts. EIA has been prepared to fully comply with environmental legislations for projects with impacts and as per various NEMA Regulations. This EIA report has been prepared to fully comply with environmental for negative impacts and as per various NEMA regulations. One of the objectives of the EIA is to ensure that all the proposed projects do not violate national, regional and global obligations for environmental sustainability as prescribed in policies, legal frameworks, strategies and action. The key environmental benchmark instruments used in the policy, legal and institutional framework for the ecolodge project by Rakam Investment Ltd EIA are highlighted below.

5.1: National, county and international requirements

The EIA for the proposed Rakam Investment ecolodge project was undertaken in accordance with the environmental regulatory frameworks highlighted below.

5.1.1: National environmental policies

Box 5- 1: List of policies

- 1. The Constitution of Kenya
- 2. Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2014 on the National Environment Policy
- 3. Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy
- 4. National Wildlife Conservation and Management Policy, April 2017 Draft)
- 5. National Tourism Policy (2007)
- 6. National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya (Draft 2017)
- 7. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2016 on National Climate Change Framework Policy
- 8. National Policy for Disaster Management, 2009
- 9. National Policy on Occupational Safety and Health, 2012
- 10. National Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2007) (GoK, 2007)

5.1.2: Legal frameworks & subsidiary regulations

Box 5- 2: List of policies

- 1. Environmental Management and Coordination Act EMCA 2015 (legal Notice No 5 of 2015), Legal Notice No 150 of 2016
 - Relevant EMCA Regulations
 - Environmental Management and Coordination (Impact assessment and audit) Regulations, 2003 (Revision 2018)
 - Environmental Management and Coordination (Water quality) Regulations, 2006 (Legal Notice 121)
 - ✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Air quality) Regulations, 2014
 - ✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and excessive vibration pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009 – LN 61
 - ✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste management) Regulations, 2006
- 2. Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act Cap 376, 2013
 - Wildlife Conservation and Management (Conservancy and Sanctuary) regulations, 2015
- 3. Tourism Act, No. 28, 2011
- 4. Water Act, No. 43 of 2016
- 5. Public Health Act, Cap 242, 1986
- 6. Employment Act, No. 11 of 2007
- 7. Occupational Safety and Health Act 2007
- 8. Safety and Health Committee Rules (LN 31)
- 9. Work Injuries Benefits Act (WIBA), No. 13 of 2007
- 10. National Construction Authority Act, 2012, Cap 49A
- 11. County Government By laws

5.1.3: National Strategic Plans

- Box 5- 3: List of national strategies and action plans
- 1. Kenya Vision 2030
- 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), 2000
- 3. National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), 2010
- 4. National Wildlife Strategy, 2010
- 5. National Conservation and Management Strategy for Cheetah and Wild Dogs in Kenya
- 6. National Conservation and Management Strategy for Elephants in Kenya (2012-2021)
- 7. National Conservation and Management Strategy for Lions and Spotted Hyenas
- 8. National Tourism Master Plan (GoK, 1995)
- 9. Narok County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)
- 10. Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022
- 11. Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025)

5.1.4: Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Box 5- 4: List of national strategies and action plans

- 1. Convention on Biological Diversity CBD, 1992
- 2. Convention on Migratory Species CMS, 1975
- 3. East African Community (EAC) Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources, 1999, Amendment
- 2006 (EAC, 1999)

The role of the above instruments in the proposed project are highlighted below as follow:

- a) **Table 5-1**: National environmental policies
- b) **Table 5-2**: Legal frameworks, relevant regulations
- c) **Table 5-3**: Relevant permits and licenses
- d) Table 5-4: National strategic plans
- e) Table 5-5: MEAs

Policy		Relevant environmental obligations	Linkages with the Rakam Investment Ecolodge Project
1.	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010	Article 42 – Supporting public involvement in ensuring the rights to a clean and healthy environment.	 Stakeholder engagement was undertaken during the pre-project implementation stage of the project) The project will contribute to social and economic development at national level and also in Narok County
2.	Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2014 on the National Environment Policy	 s5.11.4(2)-Early warning and awareness on disasters s5.11.4(4)- Disaster risk reduction Other policy goals Undertaking EIA for all private and public projects Increase public awareness on environment 	The proponent will ensure that the project will comply with the National Environment Policy
3.	Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy	s3.14(iv)-Securing wildlife dispersal and migratory corridors	The proponent will ensure that the project will support wildlife conservation efforts in Enonkishu Conservancy in order to sustain the migratory species in the greater Mara Ecosystem
4.	Wildlife Conservation and Management Policy, April 2017 Draft)	s.3.2.2-Wildlife conservation in protected areas	The proponent will ensure that the project will support wildlife conservation efforts in Enonkishu Conservancy in order to sustain the migratory species in the greater Mara Ecosystem
5.	National Tourism Policy (2007)	s3 - Ensuring adequate safety and security in all tourism areas	The proponent will ensure that the project will comply with the National Tourism Policy
6.	National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya	s3.4.2 - Promoting rainwater harvesting s.5.4.4.2- Eradicating invasive species	The proponent will ensure that the project does not introduce nuisance invasive species within its entire business chain and also ensure rainwater harvesting in the ecolodge
7.	Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2016 on National Climate Change Framework Policy	s.4.2.7(2)-Mainstreaming low carbon growth options	The ecolodge project will aim at the application of low carbon growth options in all its installations

Table 5-1: National policies

 National Policy for Disaster Management, 2009 	s.3.1- Early warning and disaster management s.3.2.2(viii)-Public sensitization, awareness creation on disasters s3.2.3.1 Disaster prevention, s3.2.3.2 Disaster mitigation, s3.2.3.3 Disaster preparedness, s3.2.3.4 Disaster response s3.2.3.5 Disaster recovery	The proponent will ensure that the project will comply with the National Policy for Disaster Management, especially with regard to fire hazards
9. National Policy on Occupational Safety and Health, 2012	Requires the formulation and implementation workplace code of practice in order to ensure health, safety and security s3.7(b)-Creating awareness on safety and health	The proponent will ensure that the project will comply with the National Policy on Occupational Safety and Health
10. National Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2007)	4.3: Sanitation and the environmentProtection of the environment from pollution and its negative effect on human health	The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project especially during the operational phase will maintain high standards of sanitation and environmental hygiene

Legal Framework	Relevant environmental obligations	Compliance obligations for the Rakam Investment Ecolodge Project
1. Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) No. 8 of 1999 (GoK, 1999b), Revision 2015 (CaP 387)	 Some relevant obligations a) Carrying out EIA for all proposed projects with a potential for adverse impacts b) Carrying out environmental audit and monitoring of all activities that are likely to have significant effect on the environment c) Ensuring compliance with all other relevant EMCA (1999) Regulations including the following: - ✓ Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003 (Legal Notice No. 101 of 2003) ✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Water quality) Regulations, 2006 (Legal Notice 121) ✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Air quality) Regulations, 2014 ✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and excessive vibration pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009 – LN 61 ✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste management) Regulations, 2006 	 The proponent will undertake the obligatory environmental monitoring audits throughout the life cycle of the project and also ensure:- Use of safe water in the lodge No pollution of water pans and swamps in the conservancy Maintain the NEMA prescribed air quality thresholds Engagement of licensed solid waste handlers Regular renewal of NEMA effluent discharge licenses
2. Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act Cap 376, 2013	Ensuring compliance the Wildlife Conservation and Management (Conservancy and Sanctuary) regulations, 2015	The proponent will ensure compliance with relevant obligations in the Enonkishu Management Plan
3. Tourism Act, No. 28, 2011	s98: Spells out the licensing requirements for undertaking tourism activities in Kenyas87: Has provisions for the establishment of the Tourism Tribunal for addressing questions relating to refusal to grant a licence by the Tourism Regulatory Authority or unreasonable delay in the making of that grant	The proponent will ensure compliance with relevant obligations in the Act
4. Water Act, No. 43 of 2016	Part IV: Addresses the issues of water supply including the need for conservation and proper use of water resources	The project will ensure maximum rainwater harvesting in the ecolodge
5. Public Health Act, Cap 242 (GoK, 1986)	Article 129: Supporting the protection of public water supplies	The Proponent will ensure adequate measures for water pollution prevention and control

Table 5- 2: Legal frameworks and relevant regulations

6. Employment Act, 2007	The Employment Act declare and define the fundamental rights of employees, to provide basic conditions of employment of employees, to regulate employment of children and to provide for matters connected with the foregoing. The Act declares that: - <i>Priority will be given to the local community in terms of employment opportunities.</i>	The provisions of the Act shall apply especially with regard to the employment of local people in the project area
7. Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007	 This Act applies to all workplaces where any person is at work, whether temporarily or permanently. The provisions of the Act are to ensure that workplaces maintain a safe working environment. Among the requirements are the adequate and sufficient ventilation, lighting and good housekeeping. Other requirements include: Provision of wholesome drinking water Provision of suitable personal protective equipment and clothing The requirement that workstations suit and fit the worker Provision of adequate fire-fighting equipment and precautions against fire Workplaces should ensure machinery safety, chemical safety and electrical safety 	Failure to comply with the OSHA, 2007 attracts penalties of up to KES 300,000 or 3 months jail term or both or penalties of KES 1,000,000 or 12 months jail term or both for cases where death occurs and is in consequence of the employer
	 a) Safety and Health Committee Rules (LN 31) The Rules require the creation and management of OHS Committees. The Rules require that the project proponent must have in place an OHS Committee if there are a minimum of 20 persons employed in a work place. The Rules also require that the proponent complies with the following measures: Adequately stocked First Aid Kits in various sections of the service Station An appropriate number of certified first aid staff trained by recognized institution such as the St. John's Ambulance or Kenya Red Cross Society A register for recording all incidents and accidents An S&H Committee of five members from management and five from the workers. All members of the S&H Committee to undergo a DOHSS approved 40-hour induction course An S&H management representative 	The provisions of the Rules shall apply

	 The S& H Committee must meet at least quarterly, take minutes, circulate key action items on bulletin boards and send a copy of minutes to the DOHSS head office in Narok Appropriate record-keeping including maintenance of all current certificates 	
8. Work Injuries Benefits Act (WIBA), No. 13 of 2007	 s28. Compensation for temporary total or partial disablement s30. Compensation for permanent disablement s38. Compensation in respect of scheduled and unscheduled diseases s45. First Aid - Employer shall provide first aid to employees in case of any accident s46. Transportation of injured worker to a hospital 	The provisions of the Act shall apply for the ecolodge project
9. National Construction Authority Act, 2012, CaP 49A	Registration of civil works as specified in Section 5 and the 3rd Schedule of the Act	The provisions of the Act shall apply for the construction of any new structures at the ecolodge project
10. County Environmental By- Laws	Every County has its own Environmental By-Laws	The Proponent shall observe all the relevant County Environmental By- Laws

5.2: Licenses and Permits

Several of the legislations above require issuance of licenses or permits whenever the conditions of the legislation are met as highlighted in the table below.

Table	5-	3:	Permits	and	licenses
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Legislation	Required licenses and permits
Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, 1999), Revision 2015 (Cap 387)	EIA licenses Effluent discharge
Physical Planning Act, 2019	Approval of structural drawings
National Construction Authority Act, 2012, CaP 449A	NCA construction registration certificate
Water Act, No. 43 of 2016	WRA licenses for borehole drilling
Occupational Health and Safety Act of 2007	Workplace health and safety standards Inspects and registers workplace
County By-Laws	Relevant licenses and permits

Strategy & Action Plan		Action Plan	Relevant environmental obligations	Compliance obligations for the Rakam Investment Ltd Ecolodge
1.	Vision 2008)	2030 (GoK,	 a) The strategy aims at increasing tourism revenue to about Ksh 180 billion through product diversification and bed capacity expansion. This will enable the tourism economic pillar to serve as an enabler towards the national goal of ensuring a 10% annual economic growth b) All development interventions are expected to support the following national environmental flagship activities: - Water harvesting and storage Controlling of the spread of invasive species Disaster preparedness and early warning s4.6-Vision for the environment aims at ensuring clean and healthy environment 	The ecolodge project will support the realization of Vision 2030 goals
2.	National Strategy Plan (NBS	Biodiversity and Action SAP)	s4.3.2 - Ensuring sustainable biodiversity conservation around the country including protection of high biological diversity sites outside the protected areas	The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the NBSAP goals and targets
3.	National Strategy,	Wildlife 2010	Goal 1 for the NWS 2030 is to maintain and improve habitat and ecosystem integrity	The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the NWS goals and targets
4.	National and Strategy and Wild	Conservation Management for Cheetah Dogs in Kenya	Target 1.2 - Aims at ensuring that local people to derive sustainable economic benefits from the presence of cheetahs and wild dogs, and their prey	The ecolodge project will promote cheetahs and wild dogs' tourism in Enonkishu Conservancy for increased revenue generation and benefit sharing
5.	National and Strategy in Kenya	Conservation Management for Elephants (2012-2021)	 Target 1.1 Supporting the reduction of the Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (PIKE) per annum to less than 1% s3.3.2 - Supporting efforts for increasing national elephant distribution by at least 30% by 2020 Supporting the efforts for increasing elephant numbers by at least 2% per annum in areas where suitable habitat for recovery exists 	The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the goals and targets for the Strategy
6.	National and	Conservation Management	Objective 2: Aims at enhancing awareness and promote human coexistence with the two species	The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the goals and targets for the Strategy

Table 5- 4: National strategic plans

Strategy for Lions and Spotted Hyenas		
7. National Tourism Master Plan	s3.1 - Improving safety and security of tourists and wildlife	The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project will support the implementation of the Masterplan through involvement in the activities of the Enonkishu Conservancy
8. National Climate Change Response Strategy (2009)	 The Proponent is expected to support the following national strategic actions a)Water resources Supporting national water recycling efforts b)Physical Infrastructure Ensuring that the ecolodge infrastructure is climate-proof over its lifespan 	The proponent will ensure that ecolodge project will support the realization of NCCRS 2009
9. Narok County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)	 The goals of the Tourism and Wildlife sector include Making the county, especially the Masai Mara to become global premier tourist' destination Diversification of the current tourism product 	The ecolodge project will contribute towards one of the performance indicators for the CIDP goals and targets
10. Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022	 The Management Plan includes a Community Outreach and Partnership Programme (COPP) whose main purpose is to ensure that communities living around the MMNR feel a positive sense of ownership for the Reserve and strongly support conservation efforts in the Greater Mara Ecosystem Objective 2: Aims at improving local community benefits from the MMNR Objective 4: Aims at promoting and supporting conservation- compatible land use and development in neighbouring areas 	The ecolodge project is well aligned with Objectives 2 and 4 of the COPP in the MMNR management Plan
11. Enonkishu Conservancy Management (2020-2025)	The key mission of the management plan is to attract partnerships and enterprise to contribute to the protection of the environment and its community	The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project is integrated into the implementation of the conservancy management plan

MEA	Relevant environmental obligations	Compliance obligations for the Rakam Investment Ltd Ecolodge
1. Convention on Biological Diversity	Article 1 – Aims at ensuring conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of biodiversity Article 8h – Aims at prevention of alien species Article 10 – Aims at cultivating partnerships between government, local communities and the private sector in the sustainable use of bioresources Article 14 - Aims at minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity with EIAs	The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the realization of the CBD goals and objectives
2. Convention on Migratory Species	Article 5.5e – Aims at prevention of alien species	The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the realization of the CMS goals and objectives
3. East African Community (EAC) Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources, 1999, Amendment 2006	Article 12(1) on the Management of Wildlife Resources advocates for the sustainable management of wildlife outside the protected areas	The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the realization of the EAC Protocol goals and objectives

Table 5- 5: MEAs

5.3: Institutional Framework

The relevant institutions associated with the construction and operation of Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge project inclusive of the and environment sector are highlighted below.

5.3.1: Tourism and Wildlife Sector

A wide spectrum of stakeholders each has a different role are relevant for the proposed ecolodge project. The following represents the major stakeholders.

5.3.1.1: Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife

This is the principal government organ responsible for tourism policy and standards and wildlife conservation and protection policy. One of its key mandate is protection of wildlife heritage in Kenya. The vision of the ministry is a vibrant and innovative tourism industry supported by sustainable wildlife resources.

5.3.1.2: State Department of Tourism

The State Department of Tourism is mandated with provision of strategic policy direction and leadership in tourism development and management in the country.

5.3.1.3: Tourism Regulatory Authority

TRA is a corporate body mandated to regulate the tourism sector in Kenya. This entails developing regulations, standards and guidelines that are necessary to ensure an all-round quality service delivery in the tourism sector.

5.3.1.4: Kenya Tourism Board

The key mandates of the KTB is market Kenya at Local, National, Regional and international levels as a premier tourist destination in Kenya including the Masai Mara.

5.3.1.5: Ecotourism Kenya

EK is a leader in the fields of voluntary tourism certification, and community asset building through tourism projects. It is involved in sustainable tourism planning, and campaigns, community mobilization and sensitization, product identification and development and environmental/social audits. EK is one of seven private-sector associations that make up the Kenya Tourism Federation (KTF).

5.3.1.6: State Department of Wildlife

The State Department of Tourism is responsible for the protection of wildlife heritage, wildlife conservation including the management of wildlife dispersal areas in collaboration with relevant partners including tourism investors and private sector.

5.3.1.7: Kenya Wildlife Service

KWS is the organ which conserves and manages Kenya's wildlife for the Kenyan people and the world in collaboration with stakeholders. It is responsible for the conservation and protection of wildlife both within the state protected areas and also in non-state protected areas including private land, communal land and in wildlife conservancies like

those in the Greater Mara Ecosystem. The mandate of KWS includes the enforcement of the WCMA, 2013 and related regulations. The Masai Mara regional office for KWS is based in Narok but the agency has a security outpost a few kilometres to the north of the proposed ecolodge site.

5.3.2: County Government of Narok

The CGN has the local jurisdiction over the Greater Masai Mara region where the proposed ecolodge by Rakam Investment Ltd will be established. The relevant county offices for the proposed project are highlighted below.

5.3.2.1: Department of Tourism and Wildlife

This is the department which deals with the licensing of tour facilities in the CGN.

5.3.3: Environment Sector

There are about 21 institutions, which deal with environmental issues in Kenya. However, the key institution which is relevant with regard to the ecolodge project by Rakam Investment Ltd is the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) which is responsible for the enforcement of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, 1999 and Review 2015 Cap 387) and subsidiary regulations and standards as highlighted in Table 5.2(1) and Section 5.2 above. Figure 5-2 shows the institutional framework for the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, 1999 and Review 2015 Cap 387) which is the umbrella framework within which all the environmental issues concerning the ecolodge project by Rakam Investment Ltd will be implemented.

a. National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)

The object and purpose for which NEMA was established is to exercise general supervision and co-ordinate over all matters relating to the environment and to be the principal instrument of the government in the implementation of all policies relating to the environment. Director General appointed by the president heads NEMA. The Authority shall:

- Co-ordinate the various environmental management activities being undertaken by the lead agencies and promote the integration of environmental considerations into development policies, plan, programmes and projects with a view of ensuring the proper management and rational utilization of the environmental resources on a sustainable yield basis for the improvement of the quality of human life in Kenya.
- Take stock of the natural resources in Kenya and their utilization's and consultation, with the relevant lead agencies, land use guidelines.
- Examine land use patterns to determine their impact on the quality and quantity of the natural resources.
- Carry out surveys, which will assist proper management and conservation of the environment.
- Advise the government on legislative and other measures for the management of the environment or implementation of relevant international conservation treaties and agreements in the field of environment as the case may be.



Figure 5- I: Institutional Framework for EMCA Cap 387

- Advise the government on regional and international environmental convention treaties and agreements to which Kenya should be a party and follow up the implementation of such agreements where Kenya is a party member.
- Undertake and co-ordinate research, investigation and surveys in the field of environment and collect and disseminate information about the findings of such research, investigation or survey.
- Mobilize and monitor the use of financial and human resources for environmental management.
- Identify projects and programmes or types of projects and programmes, plans and policies for which environmental audit or environmental monitoring must be conducted under EMCA.
- Initiate and evolve procedures and safeguards for the prevention of accidents, which may cause environmental degradation and evolve remedial measures where accidents occur.
- 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, environmental management objectives are adhered to and adequate early warning on impeding environmental emergencies is given.

- Undertake, in co-operation with relevant lead agencies programmes intended to enhance environmental education and public awareness about the need for sound environmental management as well as for enlisting public support and encouraging the effort made by other entities in that regard.
- Publish and disseminate manuals, codes or guidelines relating to environmental management and prevention or abatement of environmental degradation.
- Render advice and technical support, where possible to entities engaged in natural resources management and environmental protection so as to enable them to carry out their responsibilities satisfactorily.
- Prepare and issue an annual report on the state of the environment in Kenya and in this regard, may direct any lead agency to prepare and submit to it a report on the state of the sector of the environment under the administration of that lead agency and,
- Perform such other functions as government may assign to the Authority or as are incidental or conducive to the exercise by the authority of any or all of the functions provided under EMCA.

The NEMA mandate is designated to the following committees and other entities:

i. County Environment Committee

County Environment Committee (CEC) is responsible for the proper management of the environment within the County for which it is appointed. They should also perform such additional functions as prescribed by the Act or as may, from time to time be assigned by the Governor by notice in the gazette. The decisions of these committees are legal and it is an offence not to implement them. For this project, the comments of the County Environment Committees for Narok will be very crucial in the decision-making process. The comments of relevant NEMA County Director of Environment (CDE) for Narok County will also be involved in decision making process of the project.

ii. National Environmental Complaints Committee

The National Environmental Complaints Committee (NECC) performs the following functions:

- Investigate any allegations or complaints against any person or against the authority in relation to the condition of the environment in Kenya and on its own motion, any suspected case of environmental degradation and to make a report of its findings together with its recommendations thereon to the Council.
- Prepare and submit to the Council periodic reports of its activities which shall form part of the annual report on the state of the environment under section 9 (3) and
- Undertake public interest litigation on behalf of the citizens in environmental matters.

iii. National Environment Action Plan Committee

The Authority is responsible for the development of a 6-year National Environment Action plan and shall ensure that it has undertaken public participation before the adoption of the plan. The National Environment Action Plan shall:

- Contain analysis of the Natural Resources of Kenya with an indication as to any pattern of change in their distribution and quantity over time.
- Contain analytical profile of the various uses and value of the natural resources incorporating considerations of intergenerational and intra-generational equity.
- Recommend appropriate legal and fiscal incentives that may be used to encourage the business community to incorporate environmental requirements into their planning and operational processes.
- Recommend methods for building national awareness through environmental education on the importance of sustainable use of the environment and natural resources for national development.
- Set out operational guidelines for the planning and management of the environment and natural resources.
- Identify actual or likely problems that may affect the natural resources and the broader environment context in which they exist.
- Identify and appraise trends in the development of urban and rural settlements, their impact on the environment, and strategies for the amelioration of their negative impacts.
- Propose guidelines for the integration of standards of environmental protection into development planning and management.
- Identify and recommend policy and legislative approaches for preventing, controlling or mitigating specific as well as general diverse impacts on the environment.
- Prioritize areas of environmental research and outline methods of using such research findings.
- Without prejudice to the foregoing, be reviewed and modified from time to time to incorporate emerging knowledge and realities and;
- Be binding on all persons and all government departments, agencies, States Corporation or other organ of government upon adoption by the national assembly.

iv. National Environmental Tribunal

The NET guides the handling of cases related to environmental offences in the Republic of Kenya. If disputes related to environmental matters arise during the implementation of the project, the matter should be presented for hearing and legal direction to the tribunal.

5.5.2.1: Offences and Penalties for Regulatory Non-Compliance with Provisions under Environmental Legislation

Table 5.5 highlights the offences and penalties for non-compliance with provisions under environmental legislation in Kenya.

Item	Offences	Penalties for an offence
General offence	Offence against a provision of the Act, where no penalty is specifically provided for.	Fine of not more than Ksh 350,000. Imprisonment for not more than 18 months.
		Or both such fine and imprisonment.
Inspection	Offences in respect of inspection, including: Hindering or obstructing an environmental inspector in his duties;	Fine of not more than Ksh 500,000. Imprisonment for not more than 2 years.
		Or both such fine and imprisonment.
EIA	Failure to submit project report contrary to the requirements of Section 58 of the Act.	Fine of not more than Ksh 2,000,000.
	the requirements of the Act.	years.
	Knowingly give false information in an EIA report.	Or both such fine and imprisonment.
Records	Failure to keep records required under the Act. Fraudulently or knowingly altering records. Fraudulently or knowingly making false	Fine of not more than Ksh 500,000. Imprisonment for not more than 18 months.
	statements in any records required under the Act.	Or both such fine and imprisonment.
Standards	Violation of any environmental standard established under the Act;	Fine of not more than Kshs 500,000. Imprisonment for not more than 2
	the Act; Uses the environment or natural resources in	Or both such fine and imprisonment.
	a wasteful and destructive manner contrary to measures prescribed under the Act.	

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

6.1: Introduction

The Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation process is a policy requirement by the Government of Kenya and a mandatory procedure as stipulated in EMCA Cap 387. This section provided the findings of the stakeholder engagement and public participation for the proposed lodge in Enonkishu Conservancy. The consultant conducted stakeholder consultations within Enonkishu Conservancy and also in the neighborhood, targeting land owners, conservancy management, and tourism operators, opinion leaders, government representatives and conservation NGOS. The methods of consultation included one on one interviews, group meetings, questionnaires and telephone interviews. The consultations were undertaken on 17-20th August 2020. The consultations were conducted using the 2020 NEMA Guidelines for Conducting Stakeholder Consultations during the COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya.

6.2: Objectives of the stakeholder engagement and consultations

The objective of the exercise was to:

- Disclose and inform the stakeholders on the proposed lodge project site and its nature of development.
- Comply with the regulatory requirement of Cap 387 and create awareness among the stakeholders on the need for the EIA for the proposed ecolodge in screening the development on social, economic and environmental scales.
- Gather comments, suggestions and concerns of the interested and affected parties with respect to the proposed project.
- Incorporate the information collected in the final ESIA study report.
- Seeking consensus and stakeholder views and opinion regarding the proposed development.

6.3: Stakeholder characteristics

The EIA consultees engaged by the consultant regarding the proposed ecolodge consisted of the following stakeholder clusters

- Enonkishu Conservancy Management Representative of the Conservancy Board of Directors (BoD), Representative of the Enonkishu Cooperative Society, Conservancy Manager and conservancy rangers. This group oversees the implementation of the conservancy management plan and the grazing plan.
- Conservancy land owners Comprising the local community who have contributed their land into the conservancy.
- Neighbouring tourism facilities Those that are likely to compete or complement the operations of the proposed lodge(Naretoi, Fairmont Mara Safari Club, Kileleon and Lalami Guest Houses.
- Neighbouring conservancies they will include the tourist dispersal areas (Olchoro Oiruwa, Mara North and Lemek conservancies) in relation to the game drive networks.
- Regulatory institutions on conservation and tourism development (County Government, KWS and NEMA).

 Conservation institutions in the area and wider Narok County (Masai Mara Wildlife Conservancy Association, Kenya Wildlife Conservancy Association, Narok Natural Resources Network, WWF-Mara Landscape Office).

The stakeholders were engaged using round table meetings, one on one interviews and though a prepared questionnaire. The consultants engaged six local youth to conduct the questionnaire as they had the advantage of engaging the local community and land owners in the local Maasai language. A total of 50 questionnaires were done through the local youth. **Table 6.1** and **Plate 6-1** provides a summary of the stakeholders involved in the consultations.

Stakeholder Category	Institutions	Consultation method	No.	Relevance of the stakeholder
Community leaders (Local chief, chairmen, opinion leaders)	Government, conservancies, NGOs, Enonkishu Conservancy board representative	Group meeting and questionnaire	7	Land and wildlife resource governance, community organization, community benefits, conservancy planning
Community members	Local community, land owners, elders, youth, males and females	Questionnaires	40	Employment opportunity to the local community, access to grazing in the conservancy, access to water, cultural promotion to tourists
Conservancy governance	Enonkishu, Olchoro Oiruwa, Lemek and Mara North Conservancies management	Telephone interview and questionnaires	4	conservation sustainability, conservancy management, wildlife protection, Land owner benefits from conservation
Tourism business operators	Kileleoni guest house Naretoi Holiday Homes House in the Wild Lalami House	Round table meeting, key informant interview and questionnaires	4	Development of tourism products, generation of conservation benefits, conservation infrastructure, visitor satisfaction
Conservation institutions	KWCA, WWF Narok,Maasai Mara WildlifeConservancies,NarokNaturalresources Network,KWTMasaiPredator Programme	Telephone interview and Key informant interviews	4	Conservation best practices, community natural resources access rights, conservation benefits to local communities
County Government	Lemek Sub-county Administration, Narok County Secretaries' office, CEC tourism and wildlife representative	Key informant interviews and questionnaires	3	Natural resources governance and tourism development in Narok County
National Government	Kenya Wildlife Service, Narok office NEMA County Director of Environment	Key informant interviews and questionnaire	2	Conservancy development, environment protection, NRM, wildlife conservation

Table 6.1: Summary of the EIA stakeholders

Plate 6-1: EIA consultations



a) Conservancy management

b) Community elder (female)



c) Community elder (Male)



d) Community member (Youth)

6.4: Outcomes of the Stakeholder engagement

Annex 2 and Annex 3 provide the minutes of key informant consultations and the EIA stakeholder questionnaires whose headline findings are highlighted below.

6.4.1: Local community and land owners

- 1) The Area Chief of the area welcomed the project and approved its development so that it can benefit the local people through employment and payment of conservation fees.
- 2) The land owners who have contributed their land into the conservancy approved the development of the lodge but cautioned on solid and sewage disposal to keep the environment clean and further requested the investor to share the lodge water with the community. On the social aspect, they expressed their expectation that majority of the staff for the lodge should be recruited from the local community, and that the lodge should source its supplies such as meat, milk locally from the immediate community.

6.4.2: Enonkishu Conservancy Management

- 1) Enonkishu Conservancy Board raised an issue on the large size of the proposed lodge and recommended that it is scaled down into an eco-lodge with about 30 rooms. They also had an issue with the small size of the conservancy and recommended the investor to recruit more land owners to join the conservancy
- 2) The tourism business operators made recommendations as a condition for approval of the lodge development. The conditions areas as follows:
 - Scale down the development into an eco-lodge
 - Observe the rule of the thump where every tourist bed requires 350 acres of conservation
 - Pay conservancy and game drive fees

6.4.3: Conservation institutions

- 1) KWCA raised issues on the following:
 - a) The proposed investment proposal should include a clear strategy of integrating into the Mara conservancies model including partnership with adjacent conservancies.
 - b) The project size is over expanded given that similar sized projects are collapsing in the Mara already. Tourism tastes have changed with smaller sized camps offering attractions in a personalized way being the ones successful, a 100 bed facility in this time is risky and needs to be well thought out.
 - c) The need to adopt the Masai Mara conservancy model which adopts a conservation approach to avoid the overcrowding that has tarnished the name of the destination. Conservancies in the Masai Mara now adopt a one bed for 350 acres leased for conservation to be guaranteed. This needs to be integrated in the ecolodge proposal.
 - d) The proposed project is also located in a conservancy where more than 10 years of investment and hard work has gone in, how will the project be factored in and how has the 3 adjacent conservancies been involved as tourist come to the Mara for the wildlife not the lodge.
 - e) The proposed project has potential to address some of the challenges facing the landscape, but it should be well-discussed with relevant stakeholder in order to ensure that it does not enhance some of the existing environmental problems.
- 2) Conservation NGOS were more concerned about the investor ensuring that the host community benefits from conservation and that the livestock sector as their main source of livelihood is also preserved.

6.4.4: County government

The County government (Lemek Sub-County Administration) supported the project subject to meeting all County approvals (licenses, technical drawings, tourism guidelines) among other best practices in the Mara. The County government is keen on developing community conservancies to sustain themselves.

6.4.5: National government

The National government officers (KWS and NEMA) supported the project but also recommend scaling down the size of the development, and seeking all the approvals by stakeholders. KWS observed that establishment of conservancies and the associated tourism in the conservancies had increased wildlife security outside protected areas and wildlife acceptance by locals due to accrued benefits and reduction of human wildlife conflicts.

6.5: Stakeholders' expectations

6.5.1: Local community and land owners

- Job opportunities for the local community
- Attraction of more tourists to the conservancy
- The project to create a partnership which will contribute to the welfare of the conservancy
- Poverty reduction through earnings from tourist activities
- Access to business opportunities for the local farmers such as milk and meat supply
- The project will boast *ushanga* enterprise for local Maasai ladies while the you would also benefit from entertaining visitors
- Education sponsorship to the local students from the lodge partnership
- The proposed development will create employment during construction and occupation

6.5.2: Enonkishu Conservancy Management

- Payment of Game viewing fees to help sustain the conservancy
- Protection of endangered species such as *colobu*s monkey around Kileleoni hill
- Expects low impact, high end safari experience for the development
- Will promote tourism growth in the area

6.5.3: County government

- Empowerment of the locals on environmental care
- Environmental education to the local community
- Women empowerment through marketing of beadwork

6.5.4: National Government

- Generate revenue to sustain conservation and payment of conservancy rangers
- Safe Solid waste disposal
- Provide additional water sources
- Reduce poverty in the community
- Generate youth employment

6.5.5: Conservation institutions

- Proper designs for solid waste and sewerage disposal
- Strong Partnership with the local communities and other conservancies

6.6: Environmental concerns and recommendations

6.6.1: Local community and land owners

- Cutting of trees during the construction of the lodge. On this , the recommendation is to adopt eco designs that preserve much of the vegetation.
- Noise pollution during construction and game drives that could affect some sensitive animal species in the conservancy. Use of Silencers for backup generators and sound proofing of conference and entertainment rooms would reduce the noise.
- Air pollution from vehicles emissions that could affect the character of the local environment in the long run.
- Fencing of the lodge compound that will affect wildlife movement. This could be addressed by limiting the number of vehicles to the lodge and use of clean energy for cooking and heating.
- Poor Solid waste disposal that may degrade and devalue the conservation landscape around the lodge. Use of incinerators could address this challenge.
- Destruction of grass from vehicles/people movements caused by off road driving and illegal access routes to the lodge by the local people.
- Protection of water sources investor should protect the existing water sources at the proposed lodge site during development and after.
- Waste water disposal. Use construction wetlands combined with biodigesters to protect the environment.

6.6.2: Enonkishu Conservancy Management

- Displacement of wild animals especially elephants and buffalos that visit the site mainly for water as there is a ware pan close to the site where the proposed lodge is to be built. On this the investor is advised to avoid animal movement routes while developing the lodge.
- Project is too big for the environment. Should be a maximum of 30 units Investor should consider a phased out development and product segmentation of varied tourism products.
- Destruction of grass from vehicles/people movements caused by off road driving and illegal access routes to the lodge by the local people.
- Use of solar energy instead of power from national grid.
- Range destruction and soil erosion. The investor to take into consideration the carrying capacity of the land per ha per year.

6.6.3: County government

- Water pollution.
- Wildlife harassment.
- Fear of charcoal burning in the area.
- Compliance with Maasai Mara tourism strategy

6.6.4: National government

• Displacement of elephants and buffaloes

6.4.3: Key recommendations

- Project to commence immediately.
- The project size to be reduced so that it can contribute to the conservation sustainability.
- Strategize to minimize wildlife disturbance.
- Proper use of environmental management plan to minimize negative impacts.
- Involve local community in the management of the conservancy.
- Protection of salt lick site.
- Project to maintain safe and healthy working environment.
- Planting of trees.
- Set aside an employment quota (%) for local youth employment at the lodge.
- Create awareness and access to information and money from tourists.
- Game drives and tourist protection also provides security to wildlife.
- Sink boreholes (independent EIA is required).
- Proponent to improve roads to the lodge and its linkage with neighboring community settlements.
- Factor conservation fee in the destination package cost for tourists.
- Promote cultural tourism for the benefit of the community and sustainability.
- The project to comply with safety measures during construction.

6.7: Overall decision by the stakeholders

Table 6-2 provides a summary of the overall decisions by stakeholders regarding the proposed project based on the analysis of the questionnaires (**Annex 2**).

Do you approve the project? (tick)/ Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama:								
Response	Number of	Remarks						
	respondents							
(a) YES	51	Majority of the stakeholder approved the project to						
		go on with the adoption of their recommendations						
(b) <u>NO</u>	0							
(c) <u>DONT KNOW</u>	3	Had issues with the size and scale of the lodge as						
		presented						
(d) Non responsive	5							
Total stakeholders Consulted	59	Consultations were done using the following						
		methods - Live key informant interviews, EIA						
		questionnaire, telephone interviews and emails						

 Table 6-2: summary of the overall decisions by stakeholders

The findings indicated that majority of the ESIA respondents approved the proposed ecolodge project by Rakam Investment Ltd.

7. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

The proposed ecolodge project is expected to have both direct and indirect environmental impacts. Direct impacts can stem right from the establishment of the ecolodge and related infrastructure in sensitive wildlife conservation environment (perimeter fence, access roads, parking areas, office, kitchen, dining/restaurant, conference room, tented suites, swimming pool and spa, washrooms, housekeeping room, staff quarters, borehole, ETP, among others), which is capable of creating landscape, habitat and species change (e.g. through vegetation clearance, human and vehicular movement, unusual noise, lighting, among others). Some of the direct impacts are likely to occur not only within the ecolodge premises but also across the entire geographic space of their business networks through the movement of lodge guests (e.g. Masai Mara destination networks).

Indirect impacts are likely to occur in the upstream and downstream of the ecolodge within the entire tourism-related business chain through the acquisition of goods and services needed for the comfort of guests at the ecolodge. Upstream impacts are associated with the ecolodge goods supply chains (food and beverages, soaps, shampoos, towels, bed linen, toiletries, disinfectants, etc.) which usually originate from third party suppliers (e.g. environmentally hazardous products, non-biodegradable detergents and disinfectants etc.). Downstream impacts are associated with the effects of the ecolodge environmental footprint not only at the points of consumption, but also along the entire guest movement chain right from the local game-drives to distant recreational destinations (e.g. role of ecolodge transport in GHG emission or the spread of invasive species).

The project impact analysis has been segregated in four main phases: Pre-Construction Phase, Construction Phase, Operation Phase and Decommissioning Phase. Further, the activities of the pre-construction construction and operation phase have also been distributed in main groups to aggregate activities of similar type and nature in single group for easy appraisal of probable impacts. It is expected that the proponent (Rakam Investment Ltd) will comply and avoid breach of relevant policy, legal and administrative provisions including national legislation, standards and guidelines as highlighted in **Section 5**. The summary of impact significance levels is tabulated for each phase in **Tables 7.1, 7.2** and **7.3**.

7.1: Pre-construction phase

7.1.1: Positive impacts

Rakam Investment Ltd will provide work opportunities for a wide range of professionals such as financial analysts, architects, EIA professionals, civil engineers, structural engineers, electrical engineers, hydrogeologists, and geotechnical experts among others for feasibility studies, ecolodge designs and a wide range of pre-project evaluations.

7.1.2: Negative impacts

Pre-construction activities are unlikely to have major negative impacts to the project site except the high frequency of visits to the area. **Table 7-1** provides a summary of the projected impacts during the pre-project phase.

Impact	+	-	Impact Magnitude	Receptor Sensitivity	Impact significance
Employment opportunities for financial analysts, architects, EIA professionals, civil engineers, structural engineers, electrical engineers, hydrogeologists, and geotechnical experts among others for feasibility studies, ecolodge designs and a wide range of pre-project evaluations			High	Low	High
High frequency of visits to the ecolodge site			Low	Low	low

Table 7- I: Summary of impacts and significance levels in pre-construction phase

7.2: Construction phase

7.2.1: Positive impacts

a) Employment opportunities

The construction of the ecolodge will create employment for skilled and unskilled workers (civil and structural engineers, drivers, machine operators, plumbers, carpenters, masons etc.).

b) Gains in the local and national economy

The ecolodge construction will rely heavily on local materials in order to blend into the local environment. A large number of raw materials will be sourced from around the Enonkishu Conservancy area and the wider Ololunga area. The materials will include including loose stones and sand for foundations, columns, walls and floors, parking's and walk paths. Others will include treated roof thatching grass and sustainable softwoods such as pine or cypress for interior structures including furniture. The only materials to be imported from the wider Narok County and beyond will comprise critical inputs such as cement, nails, polish, tents, swimming pool and spa, bathroom and washroom raw materials, floor tiles. The consumption of these materials will attract taxes which will be payable to the government. For material sites, the County Government of Narok (CGN) shall 'collect levies and other charges applicable and due to the County Government in accordance with the applicable county legislation'.

c) Revenue generation

The National Government and CGN will generate revenues from companies dealing with ecolodge construction materials for the marketing of their products.

7.2.2: Negative impacts

a) Solar perimeter fence ecological impacts

The installation of a solar perimeter fence of approximately 1,500 linear metres around the ecolodge facilities (tented suites, dining, restaurant, bar/lounge, outdoor boma, swimming pool and spa, staff quarters, packings etc.) to isolate guests from dangerous wildlife such as buffalo, elephant, lion and leopard. The fence will restrict the traditional use and movement of wildlife which have commonly used the site. During the baseline assessment, these were found to include impala, buffalo, elephant, warthogs and zebra. It is was also noted from key informants on the ground that the leopard, lion and wild dog may also be periodically visiting the site. However, the total area which will be affected by this disturbance will be quite small compared to the 7,500m solar fence around the Naretoi Holiday Homes property in the neighbourhood.

b) Wildlife land take

The construction of 50 tented suites alone will require about 5,000m² at an average of 60m² per suite plus verandah and frontage clearance. Even if the other accessories (dining, restaurant, outdoor boma, swimming pool and spa, staff quarters, packings) take up an extra 5,000m², the total land take will be about 10,000-15,000m² or will be less than 5% of the approximately 242,811m² in the 60 acres.

c) Negative visual impact

The establishment of an ecolodge in a pristine environment in the foot slope of Kileleon hills might lead to visual pollution which can degrade the level of environmental quality and scare wildlife.

d) Introduction of exotic species

The ecolodge landscaping plan of planting of several thousand trees, bushes, shrubs, flowers and grass lawns could introduce some exotic species.

e) Introduction of exotic invasive species

The ecolodge construction works can introduce exotic invasive species through the use of construction equipment from other infested areas.

f) Influx of people from other areas

It is likely that the construction phase will result in the migration of persons to the area in search of paid labour. This may cause friction between the residents and outsiders which need to be well managed.

g)Construction waste

The construction phase activities could generate some solid wastes in form of waste metal and roofing material. However, high quantities of such waste are unlikely to be significant because the ecolodge construction will mostly use local materials which will blend into the local environment.

h)Occupational safety hazards and risks

The construction of the ecolodge maybe associated with a number of occupational hazards, dangers and risks including the following:

- Injury from moving and falling objects
- $\circ~$ Injury associated with construction materials handling (bruises, punctures, broken bones)
- $\circ~$ Work related slips and tripping

Impact	+	-	Impact Magnitude	Receptor Sensitivity	Impact Significance
Employment opportunities during construction of the ecolodge			High	High	High
Supply of construction materials			High	High	High
Tax revenue for CGN and Central Government			Medium	Medium	Medium
Solar perimeter fence ecological impacts			Low	Low	Low
Wildlife land take			Low	Low	Low
Negative visual impact			High	High	High
Introduction of exotic species			Low	Low	Low
Introduction of exotic invasive species			Low	Low	Low
Influx of people from other areas			High	High	High
Construction waste			Low	Low	Low
Occupational safety risks			Low	Low	Low

Table 7- 2: Summary of impact and significance levels in construction phase

7.3: Operational phase

7.3.1: Positive impacts

The potential positive impacts associated with the proposed project during construction phase are highlighted below.

a) Realization of Vision 2030 Goals

The Rakam Investment Ltd project will support the realization of increasing tourism revenue to about Ksh 180 billion through product diversification and bed capacity expansion. This will enable the tourism economic pillar to serve as an enabler towards the national goal of ensuring a 10% annual economic growth.

b) Realization of the Narok CIDP (2018-2022) Goals

The Rakam Investment Ltd project will support the realization of the CIDP goals of:a) making the county, especially the Masai Mara to become global premier tourist' destination, and b) diversification of the current tourism product.

c) Supporting the implementation of Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025

The Rakam Investment Ltd project will support the implementation of the Conservancy Management Plan whose key mission of the management plan is to attract development and conservation partnerships and enterprises which will contribute to the protection of the environment and its community.

d) Supporting the implementation of the Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022

The Rakam Investment Ltd project will support Objective 4 of the management plan which aims at promoting and supporting conservation-compatible land use and development in the areas neighboring the reserve.

e) Employment opportunities

The ecolodge will have significant an economic benefit in terms of increased employment through the engagement of the ecolodge personnel which will generate additional wages and salaries. It is expected that 70% of the staff will be local employees. According to the recommendations of the World Tourist Organization, the optimum number of staff per 10 rooms in 3-star hotel is 8, compared to 12 in 4-star hotel and 20 in 5- star hotel. With 50 guest suites and a bare minimum of as few as 0.5 (one-fifth) employee per guest suite, the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge will employ at least 25 staff for the quest rooms alone. The inclusion of other amenities and services such as dining and restaurant, bars, swimming pool and spa, security, maintenance, and coordination supervision could raise the employment to over 50 people. Similarly, at full house capacity of 100 guests and a 5 guest-to-one staff ratio, the lodge will require above 50 staff. This is comparable to other facilities in the area such as the Mara Serena Safari Lodge which is located inside the Masai Mara National Reserve, with a 70 bed capacity for about 140 visitors has a workforce of 130 employees. The Fairmont Mara Safari Club which is located along the Mara River near the Enonkishu Conservancy with a capacity of 50 tents employs close to 100 people.

f) Gains in the local and national economy

The Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge will boost the local and national economy through the following opportunities:

- County licenses
- TRA license national Government
- Income taxes from employees People taxes including PAYE, NSSF, NHIF; Profit taxes including corporation tax, capital duty; Property taxes including immovable property tax and stamp duty; production taxes e.g. VAT; and Environmental taxes e.g. NEMA effluent discharge license fees.
- Taxes and duties from the sale of the goods to be stored in the ecolodge.
- Tourism supply chain benefits aviation sector, road transport

g) Expanded market for the local communities

The Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge will create market for local products where feasible (e.g. goat meat for staff use, vegetables and fruits, wood supply for fires for outdoor dining and jikos).

h)Conservancy fee

The Rakam Investment Ltd will ensure that the ecolodge contributes to the existing conservancy fund for distribution to the local community as prescribed in the Enonkishu Management Plan.

g) Promotion and preservation of local heritage

The ecolodge will facilitates guests' village visits at a fee some of which will go to the community. It is expected that the ecolodge guest experience at the lodge will include the sale of local products such Masai necklaces, bracelets, drawings and curios through the lodge gift shop. In addition, the ecolodge management will organize regular cultural talks and entertainment dances to enable the local people showcase their heritage and earn some revenue.

7.3.2: Negative impacts

a) Resource utilization

The ecolodge operations could result to substantial consumption of resources especially during the peak season including the following:-

- Water resources At a peak season a full capacity of 80-100 guests the lodge will require 200-400 litres/guest/night (5-Star) mostly for washroom/toilets, daily room cleaning, daily laundry, maintenance of swimming pools, intensive kitchen activities, and a 'pleasure approach' to showers and baths. Consequently, the ecolodge will require approximately 40,000 litres (40m³) of water per day for the guests alone, which will require a minimum borehole yield of at least 1.6 m³/hour.
- Wood Substantial consumption of wood for outdoor open fires for outdoor dining and jikos will consume substantial wood.
- b) Solid waste Average per capita waste generation in hotels is about 0.16 kg/guestnight which translates to approximately 16kg/day (112kg/week-1 bag) of unsorted waste for 80-100 guests during peak season. In addition, the ecolodge could introduce of unfriendly products in a sensitive conservation area (e.g. chemicals, plastics, unfriendly detergents etc.)
- c) Water pollution The establishment of the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge at the foot of Kileleon Hills might create a risk of downstream water contamination to the swamp along the Aitong-Mulot road. The swamp is heavily used by wildlife including buffalo, wildebeest, warthog, impala and zebra among others.
- d) **Air pollution** The establishment of the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge could change the air quality through kitchen emission of and transport related GHG emissions (carbon emission).
- e) **Noise** The establishment of the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge could increase the noise levels especially through the proposed occasional banquets and dances, weddings and celebrations parties.

f) Fire hazards – The establishment of the ecolodge could escalate the risk of rangeland fires especially during the dry season through the outdoor open fires and cigar rete smoking by guests and staff.

g) Occupational safety hazards and risks

The operation of the ecolodge maybe associated with a number of occupational hazards, dangers and risks including the following:

- Stress due to excessive and high-demanding work fatigue especially in the kitchen and housekeeping sections
- Extreme temperature and humidity in F & B section (lodge kitchen)
- Dermatologic infections due to interaction with cleaning agents in the housekeeping section
- Cuts and slices by knives and sharp objectives especially for kitchen staff
- Impacts of bodily fluids in the Health Club
- Sexual harassment of female staff by lodge guests
- Work related slips, slips and falls especially for kitchen, housekeeping, swimming pool and spa staff

Impact	+	-	Impact Magnitude	Receptor Sensitivity	Impact significance
Realization of Vision 2030 Goals			High	High	High
Realization of the Narok CIDP (2018-2022) Goals			High	High	High
Supporting the implementation of Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025)			High	High	High
Supporting the implementation of the Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012- 2022)			High	High	High
Employment opportunities			High	High	High
Gains in the local and national economy			Low	Low	Medium
Expanded market for the local communities			High	High	High
Conservancy fee			High	High	High
Promotion and preservation of local heritage			High	High	High
Resource utilization			High	Low	High
Solid waste			Low	Medium	Low
Water pollution			Low	Medium	Low
Air pollution			Low	Low	Low
Noise			Medium	High	High
Fire hazards			Low	High	High
Occupational safety hazards and risks			High	High	High

Table 7- 3: Summary of impact and significance levels in operational phase

7.4: Decommissioning phase

7.4.1: Positive impacts

a) Rehabilitation of the environment

It is envisaged that the ecolodge in Enonkishu Conservancy will operate for many years but upon decommissioning of the proposed project, rehabilitation of the project site will be carried out to restore the site to its original status or to a better state than it was originally.

b) Employment opportunities

Temporary employment opportunities will be created for the demolition staff during the demolition phase of the proposed project.

7.4.2: Negative impacts

a) Solid waste generation

Demolition of the ecolodge will result in a wide range of solid wastes including waste steel and electrical waste.

b) Particulate matter

Some dust could be generated during demolition works but the levels will be low because of the size of the ecolodge.

c) Occupational safety hazards and risks

The ecolodge decommissioning works maybe associated with a number of occupational hazards, dangers and risks including the following:

- Injury from moving and falling objects
- Injury associated with decommissioning material handling
- Decommissioning work related slips, trips and falls

d) Loss of positive impacts to the project

All positive impacts of project operation listed in this report will be lost unless alternative employment and livelihood means will be established.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING PROGRAMMES

The project impact mitigation has been segregated in four main phases: Pre-Construction Phase, Construction Phase, Operation Phase and Decommissioning Phase. Further, the activities of the pre-construction construction and operation phase have also been distributed in main groups to aggregate activities of similar type and nature in single group for easy appraisal of probable impacts. Major site preparation works will not be required for setting up the ecolodge because it will not be a major structure.

The proponent acknowledges the fact that the proposed project activities will have many positive and some negative environmental and social impacts. Thus, the main focus will be on reducing the negative impacts and maximizing the positive impacts associated with the project activities through a programme of continuous improvement.

This section focuses on measures that can be incorporated into the design, and taken during the improvement works and operation stages of the project in order to mitigate the negative environmental impacts (**Red**) and amplify the positive impacts (**Green**) as described in **Section 7**. The potential key negative impacts and the possible mitigation measures have herein been analyzed under three categories, namely pre-construction, construction, and operational stages as necessary.

8.1: Pre-construction phase

Potential impact	+	-	Proposed mitigation
Assembling of materials at			Adequate sensitization and awareness will be
the construction site – loose			undertaken to avoid unnecessary vegetation
stones, wood, grass thatch,			clearance and excessive trampling
tiles, cement etc.			

8.2: Construction phase

Potential impact	+	-	Proposed intensification/mitigation
a) Employment opportunities during ecolodge construction (plumbers, carpenters, masons etc.)			The 70% rule of local employment will be upheld especially for unskilled work in line with the Employment Act
b) Supply of construction materials			The Contractor will ensure procurement from local suppliers as much as possible
c) Solar perimeter fence ecological impacts			 Excessive vegetation clearance will be avoided during the siting and installation of solar panel by locating it in a degraded grassland patches

		 Wildlife connectivity will be maintained for non- dangerous wildlife such as warthogs, dik-diks, hares The solar fence will include conspicuous warning signage: "HATARI" warning signs will be attached to the 3rd live wire at a spacing of approximately 100 metres
d) Site preparation		All excavations and earthworks will be undertaken carefully in order to minimize environmental degradation and landscape integrity
e) Wildlife land take		The natural woody vegetation (<i>Tarchonanthus camporatus, Euclea divinourm, Rhus natalensis</i> and <i>Olea europeae</i>) within the site is relatively undisturbed
f) Negative visual impact		 The proponent will ensure the establishment of a low-impact ecolodge by: Using tents made of green, beige and brown colors combined with grass roof thatch that blends in with the natural environment Endowing the guest rooms with Masai décor (the décor will be bought from the locals) Ensuring limited light intrusion during the night to minimize negative impacts on wildlife by:- Installing non-reflective, dark-coloured surfaces Ensuring that light fixtures are located as close to the ground as possible and shielded to reduce sky glow Installing downward-directed lights Using lights with reduced or filtered blue, violet and ultra-violet wavelengths Setting an appropriate time for lights to be extinguished each night
g) Introduction of exotic species		Sustainable landscaping will be undertaken involving the introduction of fast-growing local species, Kenya red list plants and pollinator/bird supporting plant species
h) Introduction of exotic invasive species		Appropriate washing and screening of all incoming construction machineries originating from other locations in order to avoid the transfer of dangerous invasive species through soil and biological material attachments on construction equipment
i) Construction waste (Excavation & trenching spoils		Safe removal, transportation and stocking-piling and re-use for ecolodge back-filling and landscaping including beatification

j) Occupational safety risks	 The safety of all the workers should be maintained by providing them with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPEs) including boots, helmets, overalls, gloves and dust masks in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (2007). Recommended strategies to manage General Workplace Health and Safety include the following:- All personnel should be trained on health and safety procedures and how to respond in case of accidents. All installation workers should be trained on how to handle unexpected events such as accidents, fires or explosions. To adequately procedure and experience of the provide the following is a property and personnel should be trained on how to handle unexpected events such as accidents.
	plan, train, and practice emergency responses. Staff should also be encouraged to prepare for
	emergencies in the workplace. As a standard procedure on health and safety, appropriate
	guidelines and signage shall be put up in prominent places for the attention of all workers.
	Preparation of emergency response plans including the provision and maintenance of
	necessary emergency response and rescue equipment.
	Sufficient number of first aid trained employees to respond to emergencies
	 Implementation of specific personnel training on work-site health and safety management including
	a communication program with a clear message about the commitment to health and safety

8.3: Operational phase

•			
Impact	+	-	Proposed intensification/mitigation
Realization of Vision 2030 Goals			The ecolodge will increase the tourist bed capacity in Kenya and generate about Ksh 562,500,000/year of additional tourism revenue as a contribution towards the 10% annual economic growth
Realization of the Narok CIDP (2018-2022) Goals			The establishment of the 5-star ecolodge will support the CGN goal of "making the Masai Mara a global premier tourist destination". The project will also diversify tourism product in Narok County
Employment opportunities			 The lodge will employ skilled local people especially those who have been trained at Koiyaki Training School The lodge will also conduct in-house departmental training program aimed at improving the staff skills
	• The facility will not employ any person below the legal working age of 18 years		
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Gains in the local and national economy	The project will support the realization of revenue targets for the CGN and National Government through the payment of license fees, (e.g. County Licenses, TRA license, NEMA licenses), income taxes from employees (PAYE, NSSF, NHIF), Profit taxes including corporation tax, capital duty; Property taxes including immovable property tax and stamp duty; production taxes e.g. VAT		
Expanded market for the local communities	 Good quality organic fruits, vegetables and honey will be purchased bought from the neighboring communities. Other products to be supplied by the local communities will include milk and meat for staff meals Curios and artifacts sold at the ecolodge gift shop will be sourced from the local communities through Enonkishu Cooperative Society (ECS) 		
Conservancy fee	The ecolodge management will contribute the mandatory conservancy fees to be paid out to ECS three times throughout the year as prescribed in the Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan		
Promotion and preservation of local heritage	 The lodge management will organize village visits by guests at a fee some of which will go to the community The ecolodge will promote the marketing of sale of local products such Masai necklaces, bracelets, drawings and curios through the lodge gift shop The ecolodge management will organize regular cultural talks and entertainment dances to enable the local people showcase their heritage and earn some revenue 		
Livestock grazing and Wildlife habitat land take	Negotiating a biodiversity offset agreement with local landowners through Enonkishu Conservancy Management to mobilize more land into the Enonkishu Conservancy		
Resource over-utilization	 a) Water resources The ecolodge borehole will be metered at the main inlet and daily records taken for water use monitoring Rain water harvesting will be undertaken at the staff quarters and any other suitable surfaces to supplement the borehole water supply in line with national policies, strategies and action plans 		

	 Appropriate swimming pool sizing and optimized operations (e.g. low evaporation, zero-spillage options) Ecolodge guests will be sensitized on water conservation during arrival briefings, through information folders in the tents as well as "tower talks" encouraging guests on the re-use of towel to conserve water Some laundry services will be outsourced to reduce water consumption Guest room toilets will be fitted with low-water use dual water cistern systems
	 b) Energy The ecolodge will adopt total reliance on solar power (lighting, borehole water abstraction and distribution, water-heating, phone-charging laptops, internet, Wi-Fi) like in other ecotourism facilities. In the recent past, the Mara Serena Safar Lodge which is inside the Mara National Reserve (with 74 guest rooms, 140 bed capacity and 50 participant conference facility) has established a solar power plant has an output of 640kWp with 1400kWh of storage utilizing TESLA Lithium-ion batteries which provides power supply to the lodges total energy requirements The ecolodge will use LPG for cooking Low wattage energy saving bulbs will be used throughout the premises Make maximum use of natural lighting during the day Ecolodge guests as well as staff members will be sensitized on the importance of energy conservation
Solid waste management (SWM)	 The ecolodge will use of durable and eco-labeled products (hand towels, bed-linen, mattresses furniture, fridges, vacuum cleaners, light bulb etc.) which have a long lifespan Waste separation (paper, plastics, metals and glass) will be undertaken at source using we labelled litter bins. The waste will be further separated at the waste holding area. Organic waste will be composted in a three chamber composting system fitted with a cover to keep off wildlife. The decomposed waste will be used in the ecolodge farm. Plastic, glass, metallic and electronic waste

	will be disposed to NEMA licensed recycling firms The lodge management will adhere with the EMC/ (Waste Management Regulations, 2006)
Water pollution prevention and control	 Grey water from the lodge kitchen will be managed through a grease trap compartment before draining into a soak pit The rest of the grey water from the guest tents staff quarters and public areas drains away directly into a biodigester and constructed wetland after which it will be used for irrigation in the ecolodge farm and waterpan Use of underground diesel storage tank
Air pollution prevention	Ecolodge vehicles will be well serviced to reduce emissions beyond the acceptable thresholds. In addition, unnecessary idling of engines will be prohibited
Noise regulation	 The ecolodge management will ensure fu compliance with the minimum noise levels for Silen Zones as prescribed in the EMCA (Noise and vibration Control Regulations, 2009) Unnecessary idling of engines will be prohibited Loud music will be prohibited during ecolodge events such as banquets and dances, weddings and celebrations parties The ecolodge will car-pools its guests (6 visitors per vehicle) to reduce on the number of vehicles of game drives within the conservancy Lodge back-up generator is insulated and fixed with a noise reduction muffler
Occupational safety hazards and risks	 Full adherence with the National Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2007) and compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (2007) including the following, among others:- The occupational safety and health of vulnerable workers such as kitchen and housekeeping staft (Cuts and slices by knives and sharp objects, high temperature and humidity, dermatological infections, work related slips, trips and falls) will be maintained through the provision of maintained by providing them with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPEs) Occupational stress through work related fatigue will be avoid through compliance with the prescribed number of working hours in each shift

	 The ecolodge management will ensure that sexual harassment especially for female staff (housekeeping, restaurant, bar/lounge, and spa) by senior management and guests is prohibited All personnel should be trained on health and safety procedures and how to respond in case of accidents As a standard procedure on health and safety, appropriate guidelines and signage shall be put up in prominent places for the attention of all workers Preparation of emergency response plans including the provision and maintenance of necessary emergency response and rescue equipment. Sufficient number of first aid trained employees to respond to emergencies The lodge will establish a clinic within the premises including a 24 hrs. clinical officer on duty to attend to the staff and guests
Fire hazards	 Underground diesel storage tank and LPG storage areas will be secured by a perimeter fence with conspicuous hazard signage

8.4: Decommissioning phase

The decommissioning phase refers to the time when the lifespan of the ecolodge will come to an end or has to be decommissioned for certain reasons.

8.4.1: Decommissioning activities

- a) Removal of ecolodge internal structures and content.
- b) Dismantling of the ecolodge.

Table 8-1 shows the expected decommissioning activity flow chart for the ecolodge.

Decommissioning process	Responsibility
Step 1	
Preparation of an ecolodge decommissioning strategy	Rakam Investment Ltd
Step 2	
Implement decommissioning strategy including safe disposal of ecolodge wastes	Rakam Investment Ltd
Step 3	
Safe disposal of obsolete ecolodge solid waste in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006 (Cap 387)	Rakam Investment Ltd
Step 5	
Restoration of the decommissioned ecolodge site	Rakam Investment Ltd

Table 8-	I: Flow	Chart for	decommissioning
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9. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

9.1 Introduction

The aim of the EMP is to detail the actions required to effectively implement the mitigation measures identified and recommended in the EIA. These actions are required to minimize negative impacts and enhance positive impacts associated with the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge. The EMP actions present the commitments made by the Proponent, Rakam Investment Ltd for addressing the impacts of the project. It is important to note that an EMP is a living document since it is to be updated and amended as new information (e.g. environmental data), policies, authority guidelines and technologies develop.

The EMP identifies management actions that need to be implemented in various phases of the ecolodge project life cycle as follows:

a) Planning and design phase

Refers to the stage when the feasibility studies are being undertaken, the project description is being developed and the ecolodge project is being designed. During this phase, the EIA is completed and license is applied for together with other relevant licenses and permits.

b) Construction phase

This will commence after the ecolodge project EIA license has been issued and proponent has taken the decision to implement the project.

c) Operational phase

This is the entire phase during which the ecolodge project will be operated.

d) Decommissioning phase

This refers to the time in the plant life when the ecolodge operations will come to an end for one reason or another.

The following EMP has been structured in such a manner to provide a basis for Environmental Management System (EMS) ISO 14001 Principles for the life of the proposed development. It should be further noted that the proposed EMP is not static, as allowance has been made for it to evolve through the life of the project. Such a characteristic is seen to be important to key factors and processes may change through the life of the project. It is therefore necessary to alter proposed mitigation and monitoring methodologies in order to determine best approach to deal with such changes. This EMP includes the necessary specialist input to determine, mitigate and manage any environmental impacts that the proposed development may have, relating to bio-physical and socio-economic aspects. During the planning, installation and operation stages, an expert with an environmental training background is expected to provide a continuous technical support throughout the project cycle to ensure full compliance to environmental laws and best practices for similar projects. The objectives of the EMP are as follows:

- To ensure that the project will operate in compliance with applicable national environmental legal requirements throughout the full cycle;
- To outline the institutional measures required to prevent, minimize, mitigate and compensate for adverse environmental and social impacts, or to enhance the project beneficial impacts.
- To indicate the key players to be engaged in the various environmental issues associated with the project.

9.2: Management Action

The EMP provides clear environmental management actions to be undertaken throughout the project cycle. Specific objectives are given for each of the actions described in the EMP. These objectives relate directly to addressing the impacts identified in the EIA. The various actions that need to be implemented to ensure that environmental objectives are met are described in the EMP. Each action is given a reference number. The actions are measurable and are therefore are easy to monitor in order to assess compliance with the EMP.

9.3: Roles and Responsibilities

The successful implementation of the EMP is however dependent on clearly defined roles and responsibilities for each of the management actions given. Roles have to be ascribed to the relevant parties such as the following:

- a) Project Proponent & Operator Rakam Investment Ltd
- b) Contractor to be identified by the Proponent
- c) Other players e.g. County Government of Narok, NEMA-CDE (Narok County)

9.4: Environmental Management Plan

The necessary objectives, activities, mitigation measures, and allocation of costs and responsibilities pertaining to prevention, minimization and monitoring of significant negative impacts and maximization of positive impacts for the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge project is provided below for the; a) project planning and design b) installation stage, c) operational stage, and d) decommissioning stage.

REF NO.	OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME	GUIDELILNES/ MONITORING INDICATORS	APPROXIMATE COST (KES)
I.I: RI	EVIEW OF ECOLODGE D	ESIGN				
1.1.1	To improve the design towards the ecolodge models and reduce the level of environmental footprint	 Reduce the number of executive tented suites from 50 to 40 Allocate 30-40% of the property to wildlife use with free access to wildlife and game drives by all guests in Enonkishu Conservancy Introduce a constructed wetland for the treatment of grey water and for supporting birdlife in the area 	Proponent	Before project commencement	Ecotourism Kenya Guidelines	TBD (To be determined)
1.2: PI	ERMITS AND LICENCES					
1.2.1	To ensure compliance with Kenyan environmental legislative requirements	 Apply and obtain all environmental permits and licenses required for the for the ecolodge project including the following where applicable: NEMA EIA license WRA borehole permit County Government approvals for structural drawings NCA certificate County Government license – Department of Tourism & Wildlife TRA license Any other approvals 	Proponent	Before project commencement	Terms & Conditions in Permit & Licenses	TBD (To be determined)

9.4.1: Planning & Design

9.4.2: Construction Phase

REF NO.	OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME	GUIDELILNES/ MONITORING INDICATORS	APPROXIMATE COST (KES)
2.1: R	ECRUITMENT OF WO	RKERS				
2.1.1	To ensure employment of local persons	Develop an appropriate employment policy in partnership with the local community liaison committee whose composition will include the Area Chief, MCAs and representation from local areas	Proponent & Area Chief	Before project commencement	Number of local employees at upto 70%	Local input
		Communicate the recruitment policy to the general public through local administration and faith-based institutions	Proponent & Area Chief	Before project commencement	As above	Local input
		Undertake a skills audit and develop a database of available skills in the area	Proponent & Area Chief	Before project commencement	No. of skilled workers in the area	Negligible
2.1.2	To promote the use of local service providers	Develop a database of local service providers	Proponent & Area Chief	Before project commencement	No. of skilled workers in the area	Negligible
2.1.3	To manage and control the immigration of job seekers	Develop a recruitment policy and communicate this to the general public	Proponent & Area Chief	Before project commencement	Recruitment Policy Communication & Strategy	Negligible
2.2 BI	ODIVERSITY PROTEC	TION DURING LODGE CONSTRUCTION	WORKS			
2.2.1	To minimize biodiversity disturbance in the	Minimize unnecessary clearing of vegetation	Contractor	During the construction period	Site plan	Negligible
	 project sites especially: Access road to the ecolodge site Construction base camp Solar perimeter fence 	Avoid construction of base camp within the dense bush vegetation zones	Contractor	During the construction period	Site plan	Negligible

	To minimize vegetation clearance	The few bush plants to be sacrificed will be clearly marked by the construction site manager	Contractor	During the construction period	Site plan	Negligible
		Chopping of unmarked bush plants will be prohibited	Contractor	During the construction period	Site plan	Negligible
2.2.2	To minimize wildlife disturbance in project site	All construction works will be done during the day only and should stop at 6pm	Contractor	During the construction period	Construction site regulations	Negligible
		Loading and unloading of construction materials must done as quietly as possible to reduce noise emission that may disturb sensitive wildlife	Contractor	During the construction period	Construction site regulations	Negligible
2.2.3	To ensure quick recovery and restoration of the	Develop and implement a site landscaping plan for re-vegetation of affected project areas	Contractor	During the construction period	EIA report – (Section 8)	Negligible
	disturbed construction sites	Surface soil excavated during construction to be placed back on the sub-soil to fast vegetation recovery	Contractor	During the construction period	EIA report – (Section 8)	Negligible
		Undertake early replanting and regular watering of the disturbed areas with local native plants will be undertaken to ensure speedy recovery of the cleared vegetation	Contractor	During the construction period	EIA report – (Section 8)	10,000
2.3: I	NVASIVE SPECIES					
2.3.1	To prevent the spread of invasive species in the project site	Screen the construction equipment to avoid the spread of invasive species such as <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> seeds attached to road construction machinery	Contractor	During the construction period	Construction site regulations	Negligible
		Undertake regular monitoring and control of emerging invasive species	Contractor	During the construction period	Construction site regulations	Negligible
2.4: V	ISUAL IMPACT					
2.4.1	To minimize the level of visual transformation and	 Reduce number of tented suites Minimize site landscaping and blend-in Minimize woody vegetation removal 	Contractor	During the construction period	EIA report – (Section 8)	Negligible

	enhance the blend-	• Minimize the overall intensity of artificial				
	into-local-landscape	lights				
2.5: C	ONSTRUCTION WAST	E				
2.5.1	To ensure appropriate management and disposal of excavation and trenching spoils	The spoils will be stock-piled in a safe way and thereafter be used for site back- filling and landscaping and beautification including establishment of greeneries	Proponent	Throughout construction phase	State of ecolodge site	Negligible
2.6: 0	CCUPATIONAL HEAL	TH AND SAFETY				
2.6.1	To ensure adequate protection of workers	Construction workers should be provided with appropriate personnel protective equipment (PPE)	Proponent	Throughout construction phase	No. of workers with PPEs	20,000
2.6.2	To ensure healthy and secure working environment in the	The Proponent must ensure that First Aid Kits are provided in strategic locations in strategic places within the construction site	Proponent	Throughout construction phase	No. of First Aid Kits	20,000
	ecolodge construction site	Adequate equipment for emergency response will be provided at the ecolodge construction site	Proponent	Throughout construction phase	Occupational health and safety policy	TBD
		Workers should be informed on the necessary safety procedures and be competent in the work they are employed to do	Proponent	Throughout construction phase	No. of safety billboards	Negligible
		Sensitize workers to operate in teams	Proponent	Throughout construction phase	Occupational health and safety policy	TBD
2.6.3	To establish a proper accident and emergency response strategy	Rakam Investment Ltd shall establish an emergency leader, accident scene command group, an accident treatment person, a medical aid person, an accident investigation team	Proponent	Throughout construction phase	Occupational health and safety policy	TBD
2.6.4	To ensure maximum safety during the ecolodge construction works	Testing of risky equipment shall be undertaken by competent experts	Proponent	Throughout construction phase	Occupational health and safety policy	TBD

2.7: E	EMERGENCY PREPARE	EDNESS				
2.7.1	To establish a proper accident and emergency response strategy	The contractor shall establish an emergency leading group, accident scene command group, an accident treatment group, a guard and defend group, a medical aid group, an environmental monitoring group, a logistics group, an accident investigation team	Proponent	Throughout construction phase	Occupational health and safety policy	TBD
2.7.2	To ensure adequate measures for occupational hazard prevention and response	Training of construction workers on emergency response	Contractor	Throughout construction phase	No. of trained workers	TBD
2.7.3	To ensure adequate measures for fire prevention and response	 Installation of dryland fire risk reduction signage Installation of adequate fire-fighting equipment Establish a fire-fighting response team in the ecolodge 	Contractor	Throughout construction phase	Ecolodge fire risk management policy	TBD
2.8: C	LIMATE CHANGE CON	SIDERATIONS				
2.8.1	To ensure that all the design of ecolodge structures are constructed with adequate considerations for higher storm frequency due to climate change	Climate change proof structures	Proponent	Throughout construction phase	NCCRS, 2010	TBD
2.9: G	RIEVANCE RESOLUTI	ON				
2.9.1	To ensure harmony between local people	Establish a Grievance Resolution Framework to deal with local complaints	Proponent/Liaison Committee	Before project commencement	GR Framework/ No. of resolved complaints	TBD

Proponent/Contractor	Establish a Grievance Resolution	Proponent/Liaison	Before project	GR Framework/ TBD	
/Guests	Committee with local community	Committee	commencement	No. of resolved	
	representation			complaints	
	Designate a GR Officer	Proponent	Before project	GR Framework/ TBD	
			commencement	No. of resolved	
				complaints	

9.4.3: Operational Phase

REF NO.	OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME	GUIDELINES/ MONITORING INDICATORS	APPROXIMATE COST (KES)
3.1: VI	SUAL IMPACT MITIGA	ATION				
3.1.1	To ensure low visual impact in the lodge environment	Minimize the intensity of artificial night-time lighting	Lodge management	Throughout operation	EIA report (Section 8)	Negligible
3.2: NC	DISE MANAGEMENT					
3.2.1	To ensure low noise impact in the lodge environment due to sensitive wildlife species	Maintain the intensity of lodge noise levels within the NEMA thresholds for Silent Zones especially during banquets and dances, weddings and celebrations parties	Lodge management	Throughout operation	EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009 – LN No. 61	Negligible
3.3: SU	STAINABLE RESOUR	CE UTILIZATION				
3.3.1	To promote water conservation in the ecolodge	Continuous monitoring of water use for all functions	Lodge management	Throughout operation	EIA report (Section 8)	Negligible
3.3.2	To promote energy conservation in the ecolodge	Continuous monitoring of energy use (electricity and wood fuel) for all functions	Lodge management	Throughout operation	EIA report (Section 8)	Negligible
3.4: SC	LID WASTE MANAGE	MENT				
3.4.1	To ensure low solid waste production and proper management	 Procurement of long-lasting non- hazardous products with low disposal frequency Proper solid waste management through the standard SWM protocol: 	Lodge management	Throughout operation	EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations), 2006	Negligible

		 Source reduction Separation Recycling Composting and reuse 				
3.5: W	ATER POLLUTION PRE	VENTION AND CONTROL				
3.5.1	To ensure no effluent discharge into the environment especially into the downstream swamp along the Aitong- Mulot Road	Proper servicing of the ecolodge biodigester and constructed wetland	Lodge management	Throughout operation	Annual renewal of the NEMA effluent discharge license (EDL)	50,000
3.6: AI	R QUALITY MANAGEM	IENT				
	To avoid air pollution (dust, kitchen and vehicular emissions)	Adherence to the air quality thresholds in conservation areas through proper maintenance of emission generating equipment	Lodge management	Throughout operation	EMCA (Air Quality Regulations), 2014	Negligible
3.7: 00	CUPATIONAL HEALTH	HAND SAFETY				
3.7.1	To ensure adequate safety and security for ecolodge workers and	Install a perimeter fence around the ecolodge	Proponent	Throughout the ecolodge operational phase	No. of workers with PPEs	TBD
	visitors	Engage a well-trained security team (rangers) preferably recruited from the local community	Proponent	Throughout the ecolodge operational phase	Occupational health and safety policy	TBD
		Adherence to the relevant occupational health and safety requirements for tourist lodges in Kenya	Proponent	Throughout the ecolodge operational phase	Occupational health and safety policy	TBD
		Adherence to the Tourism Regulatory Authority Code of Practice for Tourism Hotels	Proponent	Throughout the ecolodge operational phase	TRA Code of Practice for Hotel and Restaurant Operators, 2017	TBD
3.7.2	To establish a proper accident and	The Proponent shall establish an emergency response leader, accident scene command person,	Proponent	Throughout the ecolodge operational phase	Occupational health and safety policy	TBD

arregency response an accident first aider, a logistic leader, an accident investigation team. Proponent Description 3.7.3 To provide emergency guests and staff Establish an ecolodge health desk with 24-hr clinical officer on duty guests and staff Proponent Throughout the ecolodge operational phase Occupational health and safety policy TBD 3.7.4 To be well prepared for fire related emergencies Firefighting equipment including, fire extinguishers, fire blankets, are duiy serviced and strategically placed within the facility. Sand buckets are also used to complement the fire extinguishers Proponent Occupational health and safety policy TBD 3.8.1 To join the efforts of environkishu The ecolodge will contribute towards the stipulated conservancy fees Proponent Throughout operational phase Occupational health and safety policy TBD 3.8.1 To join the efforts of environmental management in twellhoods of local communities Throughout the evelop and implement a lodge environmental management Proponent Throughout operation Enonkiishu Conservancy Management Plan As agreed bet proponent Conservancy management SO 14001 90,000 3.9.1 To ensure the verval e colodge business management Develop and implement a lodge environmental management vervance Proponent/Liaison communities Throughout operation GR Framework/ No. of resolved complaints		1			1	1	1
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3.11.1	To ensure compliance	Undertake biannual	environmental	Proponent/Third	Bi-annually	NEMA approved EIA	200,000
	and enforcement of	audit (EA)		party consultants in		report	
	the EMP			collaboration with			
				Proponent			

9.4.4: Decommissioning Phase

REF. NO.	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	ROLE	TIMEFRAME	REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION	STANDARD/ GUIDELINES
4.1 DEC	COMMISIONING PLANNIN	IG				
4.1.1	To promote the success of decommissioning of ecolodge	Preparation of a decommissioning strategy	Proponent	Prior to the start of decommissioning and replacement	Ecolodge decommissioning strategy	EIA
4.2 WA	STE MANAGEMENT					
4.2.1	To ensure the safe and appropriate disposal of Ecolodge decommissioning waste	Waste materials are to be separated into salvageable (scrap metal) and non- salvageable materials	Proponent	Prior to the start of decommissioning process	Ecolodge decommissioning strategy	EIA/EMCA
		Salvageable waste is to be removed from site for recycling	Proponent	Prior to the start of decommissioning process	Ecolodge decommissioning strategy	EIA/EMCA

10. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

10.1: Conclusion

The EIA, based on the disclosed project details and the baseline site assessment LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174 and in Enonkishu Conservancy considered three possible options, namely; a) **Proposed Option-A**₁-Construction of a 50 bed ecolodge inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system); b) **No project Option** -**A**₀ (Base Alternative Option) - Not establishing the proposed project and proceeding with Business-as-Usual (BAU) and c) **Other Option** - **A**₂ - Construction of a 30 bed ecolodge at Enonkishu Conservancy inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and c) **Other Option** - **A**₂ - Construction of a 30 bed ecolodge at Enonkishu Conservancy inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters, biodigester wastewater treatment system and constructed wetland).

The findings showed that both **Options A₁** and **A₂** are more preferable than **Option A₀** because they will support the realization of Vision 2030 and Narok CIDP (2018-2022) goals of enhancing the tourism economic pillar to serve as an enabler towards the national goal of ensuring a 10% annual economic growth and the county goal of making Narok, especially the Masai Mara, to become global premier tourist' destination, and diversification of the current tourism product in the county. **Options A₁** and **A₂** will create additional employment for the local people in the project area and increase the tourism revenue for Enonkishu Conservancy Members and expand the market for local community products (meat, milk, fruits, vegetables, honey, curios, etc.). However, the proposed project if implemented through **Option A₁** is likely to have a substantial environmental footprint especially in terms of wildlife habitat landtake and resource utilization (especially groundwater resources). Consequently, EIA findings, especially after considering the outcomes of the analysis of alternative options, impact characterization and the feasible mitigation measures identified **Option A₂** as the most preferred option.

The project implementation through **Option** A_2 is well aligned with the Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025) whose key mission of the management plan is to attract development and conservation partnerships and enterprises which will contribute to the protection of the environment and its community. It is also in line with the Community Outreach and Partnership Programme (COPP) of the Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022 whose main purpose is to ensure that communities living around the MMNR feel a positive sense of ownership for the Reserve and strongly support conservation efforts in the Greater Mara Ecosystem including (Objective 2 which aims at improving local community benefits from the MMNR and Objective 4 which at promoting and supporting conservation-compatible land use and development in neighbouring areas). In addition, the project will significantly support the realization of a

number of Sustainable Development Goals including SDG 1 (Poverty minimization) and SDG 8 (Promoting productive employment and economic growth).

The EIA findings including stakeholder consultations, showed that the proposed project, if the design is slightly adjusted to downscale the ecolodge size by reducing the number of tented suites, is feasible based on the current state of environment at the proposed site as well as the situation in the wider region (Enonkishu Conservancy) and Greater Mara Ecosystem). The project is feasible and desirable within the perspective of the environmental and social economic evaluation undertaken in this EIA. Therefore, the project through **Option A**₂ is desirable, necessary, and should be implemented as soon as possible both for sub-county, county and national benefit. The overall benefits of the proposed development are far higher than the potential cost of the marginal negative environmental changes which are likely to occur after the prescribed mitigation measures are as provided in this EIA report are undertaken as recommended. If this is done, there would not be any major adverse impacts on environment including wildlife heritage and cultural heritage. The proposed project through **Option A**₂ is desirable because it will improve the socio-economic status for the people in the project area, Narok County and Kenya as a whole. The stakeholder engagement and consultation process established that the local people were unanimously in support of the proposed project.

10.2: Recommendation

In view of the findings of the EIA, the proposed project is considered as environmentally sound. Further, the project proponent is willing to guarantee that the potential adverse impacts whose means of mitigation have been disclosed in this report and most of them have already been incorporated in the project design will be effectively implemented. On the basis of these findings, it is recommended that the proposal to establish a high-end top notch ecolodge within the Enonkishu Conservancy be approved based on the willingness by the proponent to implement the proposed project in strict adherence to the Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan. Further, NEMA should issue the proponent with an EIA license as required by environmental laws in Kenya.

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ANNEXES

SCHEDULE I – PROJECT SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex I: Certificates of Land Titles for project site
 Annex 2: Minutes of EIA consultation meetings
 Annex 3: Filled EIA stakeholder participation questionnaires

SCHEDULE II – HABITAT PLANNERS PRACTICING LICENSES

SCHEDULE | - PROJECT SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Annex I- Certificates of Land Titles for project site (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174)



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Annex 2- Minutes of stakeholder consultation meetings

- 1. Meeting with the conservancy head ranger held on Sunday 16th August at Enonkishu Conservancy
 - The head ranger briefed the consultants about extent of Mara Enonkishu Conservancy and visited the proposed project site
- 2. Meeting with the local Area Chief- Mr Nabaala held on Sunday 16th August at his home area
 - The area chief welcomed the proposed project and assured us that the community are in full support of such kind of developments
 - Employment should be sourced from the local community
- 3. Monday 17th August 2020- Meeting with Enonkishu Conservancy management team at Maasai Mara training centre
 - Rebecca and Tarquin welcomed the consultants at Maasai Mara training centre
 - The people who were present were;
 - 1. Daniel Sayiale Nampaso
 - 2. Tarquin Wood
 - 3. Rebecca Karimi
 - 4. Ninion Lowis
 - 5. Howard Saunders
 - 6. Francis Mwaura
 - 7. James Mutimu Ndungu Chairing
 - 8. Kivuti Karingi
 - 9. Koske Obare
 - The meeting started with a prayer from Mr James Ndungu and after that, he introduced the consultants to the Enonkishu Conservancy management team
 - Prof. Mwaura described what the project entails to the Enonkishu Conservancy management team and he stated that our main goal was to meet the all the stakeholders for engagements, do baseline assessment surveys and public consultation

Issues raised

Tarquin- The owner of Naretoi farm and the founder of the Enonkishu conservancy

- Naretoi farm was established in the year 1998
- The farm is privately owned by his family and is on approximately 1,000 acres of land
- The farm uses solar power for its operations
- Tarquin did farming from the year 2000-2013 planting crops such as maize, beans among others for export
- Naretoi has solar powered fence and it used borehole water for irrigating crops

- Later he preferred tourism over farming in the year 2013
- Initially Naretoi farm had 100 zebras and 20 giraffes
- Tarquin acquired land from 32 different land owners to create Enonkishu conservancy which is now approximately 4,000 acres
- Within Naretoi, there is a private airstrip and 25 holiday homes
- The residents of Naretoi pays 60% fees to the Enonkishu conservancy
- Enonkishu conservancy has helped the community by facilitating genetic improvement programmes for livestock
- The Enonkishu conservancy management does transect counts twice a month to observe wildlife trend
- The land owners are being paid money generated from tourism activities. The conservancy helps the community to pay school fees every beginning of the term.
- About 25 million goes to the community every year
- The Enonkishu conservancy has lions, leopards, wild dogs, wild beasts, giraffe, antelopes, gazelles, zebras, buffalos, elephants, warthogs, among many others
- The Enonkishu conservancy is in the process of acquiring 15-year land lease from the land owners
- The conservancy is unprotected making it easy for wild animals to move freely
- The proposed project should be scaled down to appropriate size of about 20 rooms so that it can produce high end product
- The employment should benefit the local community
- Fairmont Mara Safari Club has about 100 staff workers
- Enonkishu Conservancy is the smallest conservancy within Maasai Mara ecosystem

Rebecca- The conservancy manager

- The project might affect the existence of wild dogs because the site is their breeding ground
- She has been doing transect for last 2 years to observe the wildlife trend within the conservancy
- There are two leopards near the project site
- In June 2018, twelve (12) wild dogs were spotted at the proposed site and 4 were also spotted in July 2019
- Nubian lodge were supposed to pay the land owners 10% of the revenue generated but they never did that
- Nubian lodge used the Enonkishu Conservancy infrastructure such as roads and water without any contribution

Saiyelel- Community land board representative

- Enonkishu Conservancy management are going to develop a written agreement that can help run the affairs of the conservancy
- Enonkishu Conservancy management allows the local community to graze their domestic animals within the conservancy
- Different conservancies have their own models of benefiting
- Certain fees goes to the conservancy per bed night visitor

Howard

- The proposed site is located within the Enonkishu conservancy
- Each conservancy within Maasai Mara have their own visitor carrying capacity so that they can maintain the quality of conservancy
- The members of the community are benefitting from the Enonkishu conservancy
- The livestock projects are owned by the Enonkishu conservancy where the community benefits
- Naretoi has a gate where the ranger can open it to allow wild animals to move freely

Lowis

- The proposed lodge to have a contractual agreement with the conservancy on revenue payment
- The clients of the proposed lodge to be charged between 80-100 dollars per bed night
- The proposed project to have different room sizes

4. Meeting with the EIA enumerators held on Monday 16th August at Mara Training Centre

The people who were present were;

- 1. Lydia Kaelo
- 2. Milkah Nampaso
- 3. Kevin Koriata
- 4. Peter Dapash
- 5. Bolton Onyango
- 6. Karia Dalton
- 7. Prof. Francis Mwaura
- 8. James Mutimu Ndungu
- 9. Kivuti Karingi
- 10. Koske Obare
- Mr James Ndungu introduced the consultants to the EIA enumerators
- Prof. Mwaura described what the project entails
- Mr James Ndungu explained the need for EIA public consultation to EIA enumerators and how they are supposed to conduct such consultations

5. Site consultation meeting held at the project site on Tuesday 18th August 2020

The people who were present were;

- 1. Tarquin Wood
- 2. Rebecca Karimi
- 3. Mr. Dabash
- 4. Francis Mwaura
- 5. James Mutimu Ndungu
- 6. Kivuti Karingi
- 7. Koske Obare

Issues raised

Tarquin

- The construction of the proposed project of 50 rooms will need the Enonkishu conservancy to acquire more land
- Every visitor bed requires 600 acres of land for conservation
- There is no written document that provides the regulation on the rule of bed capacity. The conservancy relies on the rule of the thumb (best practice).
- The proposed project is not an eco-camp
- Fairmont Mara Safari Club is located 3 Km away from Naretoi and it gives 17 million revenue per year. It has 100 bed capacity, therefore there is no need to develop another lodge with the same capacity
- The developer should have an agreement with the conservancy for the benefit of conservation
- The developer to work with the conservancy management on road construction
- The proposed project will destroy the conservation nature
- The proposed project will face severe resistance if it's not in keeping with the wildlife
- Tarquin has spent 15 years creating Enonkishu conservancy
- The existing holiday homes covers 2% occupancy of the conservancy space
- It's the first time on the Maasai Mara boundary where conservation is eating back the agricultural land
- The developer will not use the conservancy if there is no contribution

Rebecca- The conservancy manager

- The proposed project will lower the quality of the tourism product
- The livestock are allowed to graze within the Enonkishu Conservancy to improve the grass quality for wildlife
- There is a seasonal spring towards the hill side where the Nubian lodge used to be located
- Most of areas in Maasai Mara is open grassland
- The proposed site location is one of the bushy area within the conservancy

6. Wednesday 19th August 2020 – Debrief meeting with the EIA enumerators held at Korieta's home

Issues raised

- The members of the community welcomed the project and they are expecting a lot from it
- Employment to be sourced from the community
- The project will boast *ushanga* initiative for ladies and entertaining visitors
- Solid waste to be managed in a proper manner
- Conservation/protection of water spring areas
- The project should allow the local community to access water from the borehole
- The developer to use solar
- Installing power lights will distract and displace wild animals from their habitats
- 7. Wednesday 19th August 2020- Meeting with the office of Lemek Sub-County Administrator- Janeffer Olti
 - Prof. Mwaura introduced the consultants and described what the project entails. He also explained the need for EIA public consultation

Issues raised

- The project will improve the livelihood of the local people
- The office will support such kind of developments
- 8. Wednesday 19th August 2020- Meeting with the office of Lemek Sub-County Administrator-Janeffer Olti
 - Prof. Mwaura introduced the consultants and described what the project entails. He also explained the need for EIA public consultation

Issues raised

- The project will improve the livelihood of the local people
- The office will support such kind of developments

9. Thursday 20th August 2020- Meeting with KWS official- Mr. James K. Kilele

- Mr James Ndungu introduced the consultants
- Prof. Mwaura described what the project entails and the need for stakeholder consultations.

Issues raised

- The project needs to be scaled down to less than 40 units
- The project needs to balance income and conservation
- The number of staff and staff houses to be reduced
- Subdivision of land minimizes the conservancy space
- KWS discourages fencing
- The community to have willingness of owning land and wildlife animals so that there will be minimal human wildlife conflicts and it will promote wildlife protection

- The large visitors' population will disturb the ecosystem, especially the impact of too many vehicles
- The project should allow the local community to access water from the borehole

10. Thursday 20th August 2020- Meeting with NEMA County Director Environment –Narok County- Mr. Fanuel Arasa Mosago

- Mr Kivuti Karingi introduced the consultants
- Prof. Mwaura described what the project entails.

Issues raised

- The project needs to be scaled down to appropriate size
- Considering the sensitivity of the EIA report, it should be submitted to NEMA headquarters in Nairobi

11. Thursday 20th August 2020- Meeting with the office of CECM, Tourism (Administrator), Narok County Government- Mr. Surum Saruni

- Mr James Ndungu introduced the consultants
- Prof. Mwaura described what the project entails and the need for stakeholder consultations.

Issues raised

- The proponent should make sure that the project site does not have breeding ground for Rhinos, Elephants or Lions
- 70% of the employment to come from the local community
- The proponent should get approvals from the physical planning department, tourism department, public health department and public works department before commencing the project

Annex 3 - Stakeholder participation questionnaires

Haditat Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants lercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Fin. B.az. 10962 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplaneers.com ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve. According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either:- a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible: 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? - Employment: educe porer 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? Opportunitie. Employment Money 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? Sourles wa - proped Solid WGSter 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?/ propel to continue any from the locality The loca let Yore 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW: ID No: Name: Not Signature: HASche Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: CHEP Location: on Mobile Phone No. 0726488612 County Sand Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani (Habitat Planners) O. BOX NAR





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mervanille Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Fa. B.ar. 10962 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@kabitatplanners.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either:- a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to <u>tick against the appropriate stakeholder category</u> above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?

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3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

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- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

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Habitat Planners

Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, En 214, Kainange st, Pa. Bax 10512 - 00100, Naimbi, Tel: 000-234585, 0723-369133. Website: www.hebitaplanners.com, Entil: info@habitaplanners.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?

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12. N. M.		

- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?
- What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

1 8

the project is too so for

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

(2001) Name: Signature: auguan lales Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: CONSERVATON Mobile Phone No. 0700095301

ID No: 21208 2000 Date: 25 / 8 / 20

County MAKON Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani

(Habitat Planners)



Habitat Planners

Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Ro. Rox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Emzil: info@habitatplanners.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?
 - Lab epperbailie Rusinei epperbaitie te women who sell anter Beard
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? Jos opportunitie Businer opportunitier
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? The main concern is about the cleanliner of the enviro genert.
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? Le project is obcur and it shaud be build because it have benefit to the community.
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) <u>NO</u>...... (c) <u>DONT KNOW</u>:

Signature: ID No: 019935 9 Date: 17-18-12030 Occupation: Farmer Occupation: Farmer Mobile Phone No. 0718865745 Location: Lemek County Narek





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, F.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo
- wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
 - ekana kuioka kwa mraci nuu? Pollution of environment such as disposed of http://way.org.a.d. Sewager H. may jung distance to the animals Air pollution
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? It has getreateger to the community around that
- 9 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:.... (b) NO...... (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: BENJAMIN KORIAIA Signature: Kor ale Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: FARMER Mobile Phone No. 0706379103

ID No: 24463352 Date: 17/8/2020. Location: 1EmEK County NAROK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development, Consultants Mercantile Hse, Im. 214, Koinange st, Eo. Bax 10962 - 00100, Naimbi, Teb 020-2242685, 0722-369133, Website: www.babitatplanners.com, Entali: info@habitatplanners.com

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1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?

b) To improve the treads

- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? a) To gave tenders to the lessite within the Area b) To equil Really to the laserbits with business SKILLS
- C) To bell the Poot and Really with straight merd.
 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

a) constrict between wild and domestic animals b) scarcity of fold if not encourage growing of craft c) homestic animal diseases

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? The Streker to continue but the Surrane of Concercerto. to the human being continue but the Surrane of at body.

Name: NASHILV KORIATA	ID No:
Signature:	Date:
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: Teacher	Location
Mobile Phone No. 0721976691	County

Date: 18 -08 -2020

21233690

Location: LEMEK County NAROK




Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Eo. Lox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Websile: www.habilatplanners.com, Email: info@habilatplanners.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?
 - (In expecting a project that will favour both boal and international visitors A project that will create employment to the community
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?
 - Employment Market to community product Milk, meat and other product A project That will empower youth produce
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? - Forest destructions

- Soil erosim d	ue to hear	ve working	Machines	
TTE O COOL	Onamal	habitate Ja	lue to Omstirly	ns
- Los	arringen	1	ANTION OF A CONTRACTOR OF A CO	
of Kuldings.				

- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: John Kaelo
Signature: Atholic H:
Signature
Amiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Onice/Institution).
Occupation:
Mobile Phone No. 0122580899

ID No: 1110113 Date: 1710812020 Mahali Mern Camp Location: Jemek County Darok





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Ro. Bax 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Websile: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplaneers.com

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- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/*Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?* 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? > Uhou 12 converve the available natural, recources -> Vafe du por al of Haite materia:
- · · 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:.... (b) <u>NO</u>...... (c) <u>DONT KNOW</u>:

Name: Nalakiti MOOOK 92 ID No: 25386781 Signature: Date: 1710812019 Affiliation/Position (eg. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: landausner: Mobile Phone No. 0733964392 County Natork

.....





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Ro. B.ox 10982 - 00180, Nairobi, Tek 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? >. PUULKOG UID GIVIRO MEDICI UID GIVIRO MEDICI UID GIVIRO MEDICI UID GIVIRO MEDICI GIVIRO

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4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una/maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

..... 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) <u>NO</u>...... (c) <u>DONT KNOW</u>:

Name Ulparda Mosnka ID No: 36422300 Signature 2007 Date: 12108/2019

Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: Igndowner Location: Lemek Mobile Phone No. D. + 6683 462/ County NgrDK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Im 214, Koinange st, P.o. R.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@babitatolanpers.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?
 - ~) concerning of the environment & animals (wild) Critate more job sporthunities for the locals worthin J. II
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? The project will create more jab opportunities for the
 The project will create more jab opportunities for the
 What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo
- - what are your environmental concerns for the proposed project/17aja matalizo yoyole ya mazingira yana wezekana kutoka kwa madi huu? () Destruction of the natural forert (trees. (i) thigh population Moy lead to animal cliptacement: (i) filtening of the environment in Noice pollution.
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? 17 Those plant forer to concerne the environment. 1) Dig pite - To depose the little to it.
- W. M. Mininke paire pollution to avoid animal displacement.
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) NO...... (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: leguna: Nampaulo: Signature: Definition/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: 120200er Location: Lemek Mobile Phone No. 01120319120 County Nark





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hise, Rm 214, Kolnange st, Po. B.oz 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Email: info@habitatplanners.com Website: www.habitatalanners.com.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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- cemmunity.
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo

wezekana kutoka kwa mrali huu? <u>gaibage</u> <u>lifteling</u> <u>acound</u> <u>where the cows</u> <u>glaze</u> <u>Ucutting</u> <u>trees</u> <u>Offetorestation</u>) <u>Loss</u> <u>of habitats</u> <u>of small</u> <u>animals</u> that <u>are around</u> <u>the are of construction</u>

- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? Women empewerment project (Beadwork). Lacals to be employed Pramate the business done by lacals.
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: A. H.N. KORIATA	ID No: 29205581
Signature:	Date: 1510812020
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: HOUSE WIFE	Location: LENIEK
Mobile Phone No. 0723022441	CountyNAKOK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplaneers.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?

N	ly exp	pectation	is the	a uns	PRECA	- May	Leg to,
	tob	Creation	to both	Women	and mer	ofthis	Community

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?

Nu benefits is that It May led to growth of on the area by privile ing. good readers pool to our kids 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo

wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

It May help	to prov	ed Com	. 900d	Control	0£
grazing to	our	Cattles			

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

After the	Project	have	been	Completed	It	may	heave
6 Us to	set up	our	bea	ds Shops	5 ,		

~

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) <u>NO</u>...... (c) <u>DONT KNOW</u>:

LINET KORIATA Name: ... Signature: Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: TEACHER Mobile Phone No. 0710600989

ID No: 33398398 Date: 18-8-2020

Location: LEMEK County NAROK -





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants lile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY. NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?//Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kytoka kwa mradi huu? - EAPley Cent Sic The Toring People in the Frequence of the Toring of the Knich Hill beno fit he community of Convertation area to Pay School fees to The Ther Chil
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekaną kutoka kwa mradi huu? environmonte

 - ing Control Tomer Diesence around that place where the lodge Kould be set up
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? After the comparison of Project they can set up Jo me * Small Corrie shops for the Jongen proves this common the To sell their beads to the great to the great the Mamen employ they
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW

Name: Signature: Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): 6716-159-737 Mobile Phone No....

ID No: 36422300 Date:

Location: Narok County





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.o. 8.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?
 - Am expecting a project that will benefit the local is Am expecting a project that will create job apportunities for the community around energy king in conservancy.
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?

Empleyment Creation of market for the products within the community V

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

Galbage Detoiestation

- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? How that H will be around the community I suggest that Localy to be prioritized during employment and tenders:
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: JACKLINE KORIATA	ID No:
Signature:	Date:!
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: HOUGENIFE	Location
Mobile Phone No. 07.0619.02.5.3	County

29210502 510512020

LEMEK HAROK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants zatile Hse, I.m. 214, Koinange st, Ro. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplaneers.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? Am expecting bus news growth around the greathat will create job opportunities.
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? Greate jop opportuniti es Yesith conpense (ment

.....

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

Enclosure of water catchment areas by the company here want benefit the animaly (cours & goats Liffering the environment Animaly will loose their habitatis

- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
 - Women empawelment ploject (bead walk) Employment of the locals:
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: NTETIA KAELO	ID No: 29855434
Signature:	Date: 18/08/2020
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: HOUSEWIFE	Location: LEM.EK
Mobile Phone No. 0715491245	County MAROK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants alie Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Ro. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/*Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?*
- 1 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? ruley the ak the They abide
- What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Upa maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
 → TF Thuy concader the local communities

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:.... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Nalakiti Nampaulo. Signature: Date: 171812019 Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: En an kuch u land owner: Mobile Phone No. 7/9/185.60.5 County Narok

.....





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, F.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Webgite: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatolaneers.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? My expectation is that many locals will get employed in the lodge thus boosting the living standards of the pople.
- J 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? Kenploynent apportunities.
 Kenploynent apportunities.
 Kenploynent apportunities.
 Kenploynent apportunities.
 Kenploynent and exposure.

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

My concern is that the project won't endancer the habitat of the t wildlife and also optimistic that it will conserve the environment.

- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kubusu mradi huu? A suggest that it be constructed if it will have Reich a impact as for as job apportunities and Conservation of environment is construct
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:.... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name:	LEMAGYTON NASI
Signatur	e Affin
Affiliatio	n/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupat	ion: TRACHER:
Mobile P	hone No. 0799704079.

ID No: 36716148 Date: 18/08/2020

Location LEMEK County NAROK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Em 214, Kainange st, Eo. Box 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242885, 0722-369133, Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Emáit: info@kabitatplanners.com

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heighbourd bene Lon () envan el htel to expand the 2 Cet 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? mand me 610 -100 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? here laterhort 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? ha 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES mere. (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: ALTONY NALD Signature: Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): LET Occupation: VICCE CHAIR Mobile Phone No. 8717580655

ID No: 1166 Date: 18/8/2 LANDON Location:

County





hysical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplaneers.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? Many fourth from the area we titt get job Capital income
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

- They an characay the animals from the area:
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? More improvement in the society.
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Sharleen dein ID No: Signature: See Date: 18/05/2020 Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): KileleDOL quest house Occupation: Location: Dichoro Mobile Phone No. 2726400565 County Narok



Habitat Planners

Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hae, Im 214, Koinange st, Pa. Box 10962 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel 020-234885, 0723-369133. Website: www.habilatplanners.com, Em2i: info@habilatplanners.com

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wal inp Day Currented Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia ktyloka kwa mradi huu? Geerster this area

150 ene gen

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

- Sitt had grand be handard within the see

- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
- Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:
 (b) NO.........(c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Signature: Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: WARDEN Cars Mobile Phone No. 67 1244913 (

ID No: . Date: rin. Location: NAN County

WILDLIFE

Box

AUG 2020

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Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mencantile Hse, Rm 214, Kningage st, Ro. B.er 10562 - 00100, Nambi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. (mail: info@habitatplanners.com Website: www.habitatplenners.com,

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?
 - In search househad incomes through completion and In-Migration leading to population increase in the gree Environmental Protection through classifier respondent & midig search
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? B Employment of the local commity
 - @ Market analability fit locally produced goods
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo voyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
- wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
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- (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Michael Kaelo Signature: Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Kenya Wittelite Trust Occupation: Community & PR Manager Location: Lemek Mobile Phone No. 0724238111 County Marox

ID No: ... Date: 2018/202





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Im 214, Koinange st, Ro. Bax 10962 - 00100, Nairobi, Teò 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: into@habitatplanners.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusumradi huu? <u>Hereili Criscost</u> Sinsass oppartmittivs for is cell paopio-<u>Sol</u> oppartmittivs
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?
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 - wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? The poblect Sin Scare 9327 anno 25. Chetting OF MERS.
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

Name:	aisuraswi Morijoi
Signature:	100
Affiliation/F	osition (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupation	: business
Mobile Pho	ne No. 0796391986

ID No:	
Date:	
1	
Location:	
County	



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- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?//Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? for mo la Cach benefit from me propert and cace propert environmental care / convertation Jauno-/
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? Enviromental perition water perition to is the thread parces is the construction
 - Animal Laurassment
- . 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? At s a good lass and aducatege to the local by employement opputantly.
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Suruna (Samini ID No: 2757462 Signature: Date: 2005/2020 Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: ADMINISTRA 102 TOGEOM Location: #10. Mobile Phone No. 0773592385 County. MAROK County State

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Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, F.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Errait: info@habitatplanners.com

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FINENCIAL Stephility 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?

- Comments a source the and the proposed proposed proposed for the the total tot 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

 - Zekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? Cuthury SE TRES Incruited Cuthury SE TRES Incruited AIE POllution Convironmental echilistion
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? Les you auguounis in the proposed projection a maining and kundus miladi null?
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name JARIEFFER OLTI	10 No: 25054914
Signature:	Date: 191512020
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation AN OFFICE A OTTIMISTENTIVE AS	SLocation: LEMEK
Mobile Phone No. 0723416576	County CIA ROK





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- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? → Emptoy people Hem The Dig / → Ovd(tar to co-reld e
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) NO...... (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: William koreto' ID No: 3059 1878' Signature: Date: 12108/2019 Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: 19 ndowner Location: Letter Mobile Phone No. 07/8/9 50/5 County Nant K





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Ro. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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 - lass were disposed may bring have to animal and
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? He ggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? He ggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? He ggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? He ggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? He ggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? He ggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? He ggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? He ggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? He ggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? 1 Repúlson ras
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Jos	eph Koriata
Signature:	<i>Z</i> ⁰
Affiliation/Posit	tion (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupation:	Farmer
Mobile Phone N	10 0710456708

ID No: 24399873 Date: 1718 2020

Location: Lemels County Narol-





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- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? leb opportunition to the locals. 1 *

- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
- wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
 Cases creek Ac poor way te chipparel May CATTSE.
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 What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
 What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
 What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
 E Day approve the project? (introduction and the constructed be benefit.
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:.... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: NORFACE ID No: 3ts30839 Signature: Date: 78 / 2020 BORFACE Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: Tobles Location: Mobile Phone No. D715068218 County Narok

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V No lifed to environment since pere and state

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Rammunt demagneti Signature: Par Date: 18/03/2012020 Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: MAA Location: Lenceh Mobile Phone No. 0723355519 County Marste

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani

(Habitat Planners)





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- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi buu?

- zekana kuloka kwa mradi buu? 1. Littenna, 07 the environment anound 2. Tres will be cutt 3. Wild gnimals will be dupleced
- What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
 Ivore should be planted by Weblace there (A)
 - t. They should be planted to replace there ut 2. Proper disposed techniques should be actabilished. to avoid lettering 3. The lodge should after support to the receipt through sponerships. e.

Name:	NODAKITOIP NCHOE
Signati	ire:
Affiliati	on/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occup	tion: COMMUNITY MEMBER
Mobile	Phone No. 0708329013

ID No: Date: 18/08/2020

Location: LEMER County NARDE





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercanille Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, F.o. B.ox 10582 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? 1. To bring visitors to the conservancy thus more revenue for the conservancy 2. To get employed as one of the staff
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? 1. To be employed, thus get Thome 2. There usitions, note in rome on the conservancy, which touches me.
- ~ 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo Wezekana

2

vezekaria kuloka	Kwa mradi nuu?
1º Wildlife	us) be duplaced
a littering	a from the lodge
3 Trees with	be cleared to create room for construction
4. Noise pe	ellution:

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

1. The constructors should build the proposed logic in the right place as agreed. 2. The reach logities the logic should be form aged 3. The logic should be attractive to the visitivis but environmental pricendly.

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: MDSES_NAMPASO	ID No:
Signature: Mutor	Date: 18 08 2020
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: LAND OWNER'S SON	Location: HEMEK
Mobile Phone No. 0794159960	County.NAROK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hise, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

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1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? Fr. Lapelong Mide looplagoned opportion the

- Expering foregoess corrang leads forego merez

- Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/INI faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?
 Creating Picture P
- wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
 - torente investore shradef Conserve foreste and with an inale

- Low Investors to Conterna worker conveles -4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

The project should go an but in esters to Consider face to in configurant opportunities

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:.... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Nothesing S. NSIJOK	ID No:
Signature:	Date: 1.2/00/2020
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: hocal, bead, artistan	Location: Lemek
Mobile Phone No. 0733 4,9294	County NAROK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercanile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? 1. The construction & cotting of the lodge should be ecognionally to wildlife. a: Should create employement opportunities to the adjacent people/locals 3. The ledge should attract more visitions that more income to the locals
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? 1. To provide employment to the locals 2. To attract more visitive, thus the locals glock income 2.
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo Wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? 1. The they will be up to create space for construction

 - 2. Animal displacement.

 - 2. Uttering from the camp 4. Nove pollution from the ladge
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? 1. There should be a litter pit to dispose ware 2. Minimize nese to avoid nouse polluber
 - 3. Be alterestate the area once they cut the treas.

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: ANPREW M	MODNKA
Signature:	2
Affiliation/Position (e.g	. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupation: Teache	Y
Mobile Phone NoOT.	8342997

ID No: 36542823 Date: 18/08/2020

..... Location: LEMEK County NAROK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 028-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?

- Massers employagent - A lat of forequere, hence foreign Moneys

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? - Money

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

unana puluna nua mau muur henden nation al antieran nand Shead of both statighty A. Burgal A. Manual Manual Shead of Manuarity and Shead of Manuarity and Shead of Manuarity and Shead of Shea

Ar Dectod Lipso before
 Mr. Species Ar Dectod Lipso before
 Matter your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

The profest to commency and start employing lecels. Exer in Managerial parts

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaurga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:.... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Samule/ Karia ID No: 32728625 Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: Location: Leonak County NAROK Mobile Phone No. 0738 5119 43

Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants file Hse, Rm 214, Kainange st, F.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairabi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Email: info@habitalplanners.com Website: www.habitatolanners.com. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve. According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either:- a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible: Nom 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? i expect this project to alkide by the law or regulations land also kning more to the onserver to the conservancy in termil of Marketing and Level revenue. 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? increased revenue jeb areation 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? might an also overnowding What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?-7 We bed size of or rooms 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:.... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW: Dance Name: Date: 17/\$ 2020 Signature: 0 / Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Location: Inon Kishy Conservaning Occupation: Bronkishy land owner. County Manok Mobile Phone No. 0726 209 479 Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani (Habitat Planners) 0722857230





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koimange st, F.o. 8.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? 1. The lodge should establish a clinic accessible to the community. 2. The lodge to provide sponsorship to students who are from not well up formilies. 3.
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? I- The lodge should provide employement spectrum ties to the community. 2. The lodge should bring visitors to the massia bornar of entertainment. 3.
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

1. Littering of the environment

2. Culting of theor and clearing of bushes 3 wildlife duplacement due to lights from the camp & Neiro

- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? 1. The lodge should give firsthand operanities to locals is omployement. 2. They cut should be replaced by Plant Others
- 5 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: ROBERT LOIMERO	1
Signature:	1
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: LANDOWNER IS TAFF (MANYATTA)	1
Mobile Phone No. 0746480457	1

No: te:108 2020

.....

cation: LEMEK NANOK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.o. B at 10582 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplaneers.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? 1. The tudge should create employement exportunities for the locals 2.
- Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?//Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?
 Inde kadge scheuld offer jobs to loads
 Visitiva (siming to the loadge can greater stitutents er acheols construction (spensor the children and the load of the load of the load of the construction (spensor the children and the load of the load of
- wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
 ie Uttering 9 the environent.
 2. Noise pollution.
 3. Cutting 9 trees to create more for construction.
 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
 1. Gw Treer out should be replaced with theory plented in another dreat wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
- - 1. Gr Tree cut should be replaced with these planted in abother are a 2. The camp should Gupport the tacthy around the above are a 3. There should support the pollution
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: JAMES LEMITA KIPTRA	ID No:
Signature	Date: 17/08/20
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: LAND OWNER	Location: LEMEK
Mobile Phone No. 0726020532	County NAROK

..... ation: LEMEK Inty. NAROK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Ro. Box 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Teb 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?

- creation of	ponptorment	To	Like	le-			
- Integration	of locali	Gra	Atr	Communities	bading	h	pogofy
- la-existence		/			2		

- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? - K-Metaganense - forengs - Party
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo

What are your environmental concerns to and proposed project p

-
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huú (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES. (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Everlane Mampaso	ID No: 2381 9892
Signature:	Date: 17/08/2020
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: Lanel Duner	Location: Lone 14
Mobile Phone No. 6727068492	County NAROX







Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Ro. B.ox 10982 - D0100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?

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		monificant	J. S. Sameria	K	
1 Tab	500	Nhana	tu		
and the second s		AL			

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? Potron

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- HALING So ber US

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? 1

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6.00	ret	Ques	aband		6	done	1		Q	
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4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

lat are your suggestions for	the proposed projectional	naoni gani kunusu	
V condidier	emproying	youths	withh,
		2	

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:...... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name:	Kenne Mapit
Signature	K- K-X-X
Affiliation	Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupatio	on:
Mobile Ph	one No. 0703392256

1D No: 23542 Date: 18 0.8 0.00 Location: Leme County Navol



Habitat Planners

Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Fo. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? - As long as it doesn't affect the couse share its a good idea _____
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?

- En Playment apportunities to the regident - Attract more playatt who will be naiting the conversion

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

- Diempings of vigeter from the lodge many gelet the environment

- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? - The construction of the proposed projectional main kunusu mradi nuu?
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Dans	on Tubula Nampaso
Signature:	M
Affiliation/Positio	on (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupation:	Res. dent
Mobile Phone No	09000011248206

ID No: 38385649 Date: 17222020

.....

Location: Leme County dank

MARA TRAINING CENTRE



Habitat Planners

Physical Planness, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Ro. Box 10562 - 00100, Naimoli, Tel: 020-224565, 0722-365133. Website: www.habitatplanness.com, Enzil: info@habitatplanness.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either:- a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to <u>tick against the appropriate stakeholder category</u> above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?

2.	A high end eco-respencible an impact bodge which carhibertes to the well fair of the carminaity and widtlife Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?//Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? ha Sitht
	game rewing fees to the carserration areas.
3.	What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
	to the project is not appropriate scale it needs to reduce MAX 30 units.
4.	What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

Name: arguin WOOD Signature Jangan Bael Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation Conservation ist Mobile Phone No. 0700095501

1

ID No: 31308248 Date: 17/8/2020

...... Location: Mara Engenholie County Marcor



Habitat Planners

Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Ro. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tek 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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- Forpraneri	1.711 9PT	45	Nane	
- Forder	& Gent	A	Inol.	r
It is have the design of	the set from the			de neni unemeteralia kutoka kuua mradi huu?

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? - Employment Chances - Forpigo Currenty forsome of

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? zekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? Con terration 9. enrironment

- lentere Springe and Qoumals

- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? - 1 luggest lacale employment.
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name:	Seleto Karia
Signature:	
Affiliation	Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupatio	n: Student (and eisity)
Mobile Ph	one No. 0725658332

ID No: Date: 17/08/2020

..... Location: Lemek County NARSK

HOUSE IN THE WILD.



Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.o. B.ox 10962 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?

To create a sandesphat rartmership which cambridge, by the mellipur of the ansertancy

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni falda gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?

nue viewing fees from a high end sco ledge to the for sustain Evend 140 conserving

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? Kedare Scrate to your angel and the screet of the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? 5. Do you approve the project?/Una maono mradi huu (chaqua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES.

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW ... need to than more & reduce

> Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: Tomk um (Overset Internet Location: Marcel Encoded) Mobile Phone No. 070001550(, County County


Habitat Planners

Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.n. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? A cluarly the propose project main of will impresse hverbood of the people due to employment and improve animal security e.g. the ended gereaf Colubrit markey
- Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/*Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?* <u>Al I savet before wuld animal security with ke</u>
 <u>Juranteed</u>
 <u>Employment from the locale will be on the rise</u>
 What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/*Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo*
 - - wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? zekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? it will cause Noise Pollution - should be more natural not to block the animal pute
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? wherever is concern should be able to engage the locals and employ the youths

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:.... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: F	Telix	1090	020	
Signature	Thm	~~~		
Affiliation/	Position (e	.g. Compa	ny/Office/Instit	ution):
Occupatio	n: Jui	Re		
Mobile Ph	one No	0728	089.67	3

ID No: 259-57-303 Date: 13 6 6 2020 Fits Location hemek County Narok .



Habitato Planners Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants

Hysical Planners, Environment, research ann Dereugunene Communis Mercanfle Hse, Em 214, Koinange st, En. Enz (1982 - 20100, Nátobi, Tel: 200-2242685, 0722-369133, Websile: www.babilaplanners.com, Enzil: info@habilaplanners.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTENAROR COUNTENAROR CO

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1 What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?

1.	What are your expectations from the proposed project of the characteristic of the charac	
2.	Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/ <i>Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?</i>	eto
3.	What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?// aja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?	
4	What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?	
5	5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Uhaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) <u>NO</u> (c) <u>DONT KNOW</u> : Name: Naitayyang Kana ID No:	
	Signature: Date:	
	These Vour Input/Shukrani	

(Habitat Planners)





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Ro. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Websile: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplaneers.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?
 - I think this project will execute Job opportunities
 - to the neighedring Community. This project of will make sure the idle land is under use.
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? - Leveleporent to the Communities through
 - income Salary-
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
 - The project will not the undermine the
 - Conservancy The preject will a provide easy movement of people in the area.
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? Accounding to me i proposed the project to be constructed
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:....... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: PARSOI DANIEL MARIK	ID No:
Signature:	Date:!
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: Teacher	Location
Mobile Phone No. 0297289444	County

..... LEWER NAROK

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Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Menzatile Hse, Rn. 214, Koinange st, Eo. Bart 19962 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-363133. Weixite: www.babitatplanners.com, Email: info@kabitatplanners.com

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1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?

	Jab ppportunities:
2.	Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Nj faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?
3.	What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
4.	What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
	N MMPARCE U DA BCASS SE (1, KM)

Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:
 (b) NO.......(c) DONT KNOW:

Name:	Rarakyo sotia
Signature	x-x.x-
Affiliation	Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupatio	n: ~//~
Mobile Ph	one No. 0715428564

ID No: 2562 53 | Date: 13102/2.520

Location: Lemek County Nank





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?
 - I The lodge should altrait more visitors
 - 2. The ledge should erevide platerm or Mania dance penermers who are youth from the area
- The lodge should offer up coperfinition to the local and youth to be operation
 Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? 1. Jeb opportunities made available to the locals 2.
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo
 - 2. Trees will be cut 3. Littening the environment
- 4 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? 1. Troos Cut Should be replaced. 2. Proper disperal techniques should be put in place to avoid luttering
 - 3.-
- 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: SNAIDA MOONGA	ID N
Signature:	Date
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	- are
Occupation:	Loca
Mobile Phone No. 0768834621	Cour

0202 5017

tion: LEMEK nty....NAROK





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- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/*Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu*?
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu? ta ke care of the water courcect
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

Name Sterie Kampaso	IC
Signature:	D
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: Landawner	L
Mobile Phone No. 0708253 C71	С

No: 8/2019 ate:

ocation:Lemek ounty.....NGDK





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, Ro. Roy 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133, Website: www.habitatplenners.com, Email: info@habitatplanners.com

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According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either:- a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? It create cets opportunity to the community
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? TA Will create market for our recources eg U Shanga for Women and beef for
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo What are your environments were were known were

.....

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu? The parect is beneficial to the community

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Edward k Signature: Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation: former Location: Altong Mobile Phone No. 07.9852.9421 County Navak

Lor(2) ID No: 29253160 Date: 1982020





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants Mercantile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, F.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685, 0722-369133. Website: www.habitatplanners.com, Emzil: info@habitatplanners.com

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- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?

.....

SOND WASHE DILPOSAL.

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

The project is good

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:.... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Squars 109814	ID No: 110 15169
Signature:	Date: 191 8120
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	19. nd awner.
Occupation: Pastor Farmer.	Location: 1-4 ong
Mobile Phone No. 07-36851271	County N904





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development, Consultants Mercantile Hse, Itm 214, Koinange st, En. Bux 19982 - 00100, Nairobi, Teb 020-224285, 0722-369133. Website: www.inbitatglanners.com, Email: info@labitatglanners.com

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ob ODDAtatise

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the Communit

.....

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.....

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?

The Commundy of Storged 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:....L (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW: Rev francis De Karia ID No: 11661 Name: ... Date: 19 -Signature: _____

Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Occupation Paster Mobile Phone No. 0725 35 6850 Occupation: Pastor

..... Location: County.....





Physical Planners, Environment, Research and Development Consultants tile Hse, Rm 214, Koinange st, P.o. B.ox 10982 - 00100, Nairobi, Tel: 020-2242685. 0722-369133. Email: info@habitatplanners.com Website: www.habitatplanners.com,

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- 1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?/Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu? Employment to some of the local residents. Business or potnitie to local formers for supplier
- 2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?/Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu? 1 expection to owner by get income out of the project
- 3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?/Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?
 - terrang kuloka kwa mradi nuu? I TSPOSSI May be a problem f.f. H.s. nol properly managed supet to hypoper movement of vehicle towards the site army destray grass and also distably to wild animals:
- 4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?
- lange 5. Do you approve the project? (tick)/Unaunga mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES:..... (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW:

Name: Robert Koriata	ID No: 9430903
Signature: Safettiona	Date: 18 18 12020
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):	
Occupation: Farmer/Office	Location:emek
Mobile Phone No. 0721550918	County Narok

SCHEDULE II - HABITAT PLANNERS PRACTISING LICENSES

Annex	!:	Habitat	Planners	Certificate of	of	Incorporation
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No. c. 112498		
CERTIFICAT	TE OF INCORPORATION	V
I hereby (Certify, that—	
HABITAT PLANNERS LIMI	TED	
is this day Incorporated Company is LIMITED.	under the Companies Act (Cap. 486) and that	t the
Given under my h	and at Nairobi this TWENTY FOURTH	_day
of <u>SEPTEMBER</u> Two T	Thousand <u>AND FOUR</u>	
-		
	- lograding	

Annex 2: Habitat Planners Taxpayers Registration Certificate

KENY AUTH	A REVENUE IORITY	Taxpayer Re Certific	gistration pocume cate 31	nt Number: 10606
Name Taxpayer PIN Registration Date Activity	General HABITAT PLANNERS P051355840D Apr 28, 2011 Architectural and en	Data of the Tax LIMITED TaxPayer Catego gineering activities and r	payer ry DOMEST related technical consultancy	IC
District Street / Road Area Name P.O. Box Main Email Addres	Cor NAIROBI E KOINANGI 20 00100 - 1 s info@habi	Atact Information EAST City/Town Building LR Number 0982 tatplanners.com	NAIROBI CITY (EAST) MERCHANTILE 209/427	
Tax Obligation	NY (IT2C)	Obligation DEC 31, 20 MAR 31, 20	n Register Date 110	
*This certificate is	computer generated a	authority of KRA.	It is valid certificate issued	under the
*This certificate is	computer generated a	authority of KRA.	It is valid certificate issued	under the
*This certificate is	computer generated a	authority of KRA.	It is valid certificate issued	under the
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*This certificate is	computer generated a	authority of KRA.	It is valid certificate issued	under the
*This certificate is	computer generated a	authority of KRA.	It is valid certificate issued	under the

Annex 3: Habitat Planners Tax Compliance Certificate 2020-2021

W Texpayor PIA Nerre and A HABITAT PL MESICHANTI PO Box:1098 Postal Coded	wukra,go.ka (: Post3558400) ddrass : ANNERS LIMITED			100 C 10 C 00 C 00 C 10 C 00 C 10 C 00 C 10 C
Texpayer P# Name and Av HABITAT PL MESICHANTI PO Box:1098 Postal Code!	(; POS1355840D dress ; ANNERS LIMITED			
HABITAT PL MESICHANTI PO Box 1098 Postal Codel	ANNERS LIMITED		Certificate Date;	13/01/202
MESICHANTI PO Box: 1098 Postal Codel			Certi	ficate Numbe
Postal Codel	LE, NAROBI, Westands Dr	strict.	KRAW	DN115572122
	<u> 20100</u>			
	Persona ha pa	al Identification Number P05 as filed relevant tax returns id taxes due as provided by	51355840D and Law.	
	t	This Certificate will be valid fo welve (12) months up to 16/01/2	or 2021.	
Caveat	This certificate is is certificate date me certificate if new c	sued on the basis of information available v entioned above. The Authority reserves t	with the authority as a the right to withdraw ance status of the	t the

RAKAM INVESTMENT ENONKISHU ECOLODGE EIA - HABITAT PLANNERS 2020 167

Annex 4: Habitat Planners Nairobi City Business Permit 2020



NAIROBI CITY COUNTY SINGLE BUSINESS PERMIT

	Effective Date	1st Ja	anuary 2020	
	Expiry Date	31st	December 2020	
	Duration	12 M	lonths	
vairobi City County grant this Business Permit to			Destand ID	_
Applicant/Business/Commercial Name HABITAT PLANNERS			Business ID	
KRA Pin			1170409	

To engage in the activity/business/profession or Occupation of	Activity Code
Small professional services firm with 1 - 20 employees & or area up to 100sq.m	615
GENERAL MERCHANTS OFFICE	

Having Paid a Business Permit Fee of KES	35,000.00	

Amount in words *** Thirty-Five Thousand Only ***

Business under	r this permit shall be conducted	at the address as indicated belo	w
P.O. Box	10982-00100-	Plot No 209/4.	376
Road Street	KOINANGE ST		
Building		Floor	Door/stall No.



Powered by



Annex 5: Habitat Planners Certificate of Good Standing 2020

Annex 6: Habitat Planners NEMA Certificate of Registration

FORM 5

(r. 14(4))

.....



Application	Reference No: 094
Registration	No: 0465

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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

This is to certify Ms. HABITAT PLANNERS LTD.
ofP. 0. BOX 10982-00100, NAIROBI
has been registered as an Environmental Impact Assessment Expert in accordance with the provisions
of the Environment Management and Coordination Act and is authorized to practice in the capacity of
a Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts (Type)FIRM OF EXPERTS

Dated this .	22NDd	ay DECEMBER.o	f 20. 04
	1	10.0.	1
Signature	Ra	Mulle	ka

Signature..

Annex 7: Habitat Planners Environment Institute of Kenya Renewal Receipt 2020

		RECE	08 JAN 20	n).)
	P.O. Box 5 Email: ei	5087 - 00506 Nairobi kenya2013@gmail.	Kenya Tel; 0774 Web: www.e	239 594 ik.co.ke	
No. 1	2685			Date: 5	-11/2020
Received	from	Habitat	Plas		Lt-l
The sum	of Shillings	Five	Thous	anel	OUIT
				F	
Being pa	yment of€.	1K SABSCI	Byour	trees	With thanks
Kshs.	50001	- Received by	Selin	Lan	Stamp
	Cash/Cheque No.				invironment Institute of Kenya

Annex 8: Habitat Planners NEMA Practising License 2020



(r.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/11932
Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/16026

M/S Habitat Planners Ltd (individual or firm) of address

FORM 7

P.O. Box 10982-00100, Nairobi

is licensed to practice in the

capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) Firm of Experts registration number 0465

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

ssued Date: 2/21/2020	Expiry	Date: 12/31/2020
		Signature
		(Seal)
		Director General
	The	National Environment Management Authority
	P.T.O.	

ISO 9001: 2008 Certified

Annex 9: Lincoln Karingi NEMA Certificate of Registration

FORM 5

(r. 14(4))

Application Reference Not. 323 Registration Not. 0320 FOR OFFICIAL USE



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

Signature...

(Seal)

Director General The National Environmental Management Authority

GPK (L)

FORM 5	(r. 14(4))
	Application Exfirme No. 2172 Registration: 0077 FOR OPF7CIAL USE
THE ENVIRONMENTAL MAN	AGEMENT AND COORDINATION ACT
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATI	ION AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
A34133/111	TRADULI DALERI
This is to certify M/s DR. FRANCIS MWAU	RA
of	CO NYAHURURU (Address)
has been registered as an Environmental)	Impact Assessment Expert in accordance with the
provisions of the Environmental Manageme	nt and Coordination Act and is authorised to practice
in the capacity of a Lead Expert/Associate Exp	ert/Firm of Experts (Type)
EXPERT	
Dated this .	11 ⁷⁴ JAN. 11 Day
	101
Signature	- / Key
	(Sen))
A.,	(Seat)
6.	
	Director General The National Environment Management Authority
	and the second state of the second strategy and the second state of the second state o

Annex 10 Francis Mwaura NEMA Certificate of Registration

Annex 10: Francis Mwaura NEMA Practicing License 2020

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/12113

Application Reference No:

NEMA/EIA/EL/1623D

M/S Francis Mwaura (individual or firm) of address

P.O. Box 79972-00200, Nairobi

is licensed to practice in the

capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) Lead Expert registration number 0077

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

	Communa nor	
	Signature	~
	(A)	
	(Seal)	
	Director General	
The Na	tional Environment Management	
	Addorny	



www.habitatplanners.com