



## MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (LHUD)



FINAL REPORT

### INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSEMENT (IESIA) STUDY REPORT

FOR THE PROPOSED DEGAZETEMENT OF OL-ARABEL FOREST FOR  
MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN MOCHONGOI WARD;  
BARINGO SOUTH SUB COUNTY; BARINGO COUNTY.

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FINAL REPORT



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**SUBMITTED TO:**  
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL,  
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NAIROBI, KENYA

**JUNE, 2021**

FINAL REPORT

## DECLARATION

We, the undersigned certify that to the best of our knowledge and belief, this report is correct and gives the true reflection of the status of the Proposed Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme in Mochongoi Ward; Baringo South Sub County; Baringo County with respect to its impacts on the socio-economic and biophysical environments. The report was prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act (2015) and Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018 for submission to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

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### Client

I, certify that I have read this report and that it is to the best of my knowledge and belief that it is correct and true.

Name:.....

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is located in Ol Arabel Forest in Mochongoi Ward, Baringo South Sub County, Baringo County. The scheme was established in the year 1989 by Presidential Directive to resettle people displaced from their lands to create space for government projects including Kirandich dam, schools, churches, the airstrip and the Government Training Institute (GTI).

However the due process of the degazettement of the forest for the establishment of the settlement was not undertaken at that time. This led to the development of the informal Mochongoi settlement causing encroachment and land ownership problems. Part of the settlement scheme was degazetted and some land owners were issued with land titles while others have allotment letters (Block I). However majority of people in the settlement scheme do not have land ownership documents.

On Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2016, the people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme petition the National Assembly through their MP Hon. Grace Kipchoim for degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme and issuance of titles pursuant to Article 119 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and Standing Order 219. The National Assembly pursuant to standing Order 227 referred the Petition to the Department Committee on Lands for processing and preparation of a report. The committee on Lands visited Baringo County and particularly Mochongoi settlement scheme to prepare a response report on the petition. The National Assembly Committee on Lands presented the findings in a report dated 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017 with recommendation for Environment and Social Impact Assessment as a requirement for degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme. The County Government of Baringo was tasked to facilitate the Integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) Study.

The County Government of Baringo through the Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development (LHUD) intends to regularize occupied lands in the county which have not been degazetted from forest for settlement schemes particularly Mochongoi Settlement Scheme including Block I (107) — Mochongoi, Block II (110) — Kaimalel and Block III (111) — Kimoriot. Mochongoi settlement scheme is an informal settlement requiring proper

physical planning. This can be achieved through degazettement of the section Ol Arabel forest already occupied as a human settlement.

EMCA (Amendment), 2015 advocates for a clean and healthy environment in everywhere any time for all citizens. This therefore calls upon developers/investors/settlers/farmers to maintain the same as they undertake development activities. Maintenance of clean and good environment should not be one-time event but a continuous process.

The degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is among projects listed under schedule II of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act (EMCA, 2015) requiring IESIA. According to Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018, Section 14 (1) an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study shall be conducted for all high-risk projects tabulated in the Second Schedule of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act 2015.

Lead Securities Limited was contracted by the County Government of Baringo to conduct Integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) for the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme as part of the requirement for degazettement.

In any development initiative, the focus is to improve the economic well-being of an area in terms of increased land use rate, increased cash flow and levies to County Governments. In the same line these development should always consider the environmental well-being of the current population and the generation to come and thus a balance is attained between the two hence termed as sustainable development.

The IESIA study approach involved: 1) Preparation and submission of TOR for IESIA study to NEMA HQs (11/10/2019); 2) Approval of TOR for IESIA study by NEMA HQs (16/10/2019); 3) Launching of IESIA study (22/11/2019); 4) Planning and Mobilization for IESIA (12/12/2019); 5) identification of stakeholders; 6) leaders consultative meetings; 7) key informant interviews; 8) social economic survey; 9) open public consultative meeting (Barazas); 10) administrative of structured questionnaires 11) review of RIMs/Survey Maps;



12) inventory of public utilities; 13) Delineation of Boundary/Cut Line; 14) preparation of IESIA draft report; 15) Presentation of draft report to stakeholders for review, comments, suggestions and recommendations (18/11/2020) (validation #1); 16) Presentation of draft report to communities in the settlement scheme for review, comments, suggestions and recommendations (16-18/12/2020) (validation #2); 17) Preparation of final IESIA study report; 18) Submission of IESIA study report to NEMA HQs.

It was established that:

1. The people have settled in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme and practiced crop and livestock production and other activities.
2. Mochongoi settlement scheme has been surveyed and consists of 5672 parcels of land in 37 Maps (“RIMs”) covering a total acreage of 10,056.36 hectares (Ha). Out of these, 1409 have title deeds, 2426 have allotment letters and 3246 do not have allotment letters. Some of the land owners have paid SFT funds.
3. The National and County Government have invested in the settlement scheme including administrative boundaries comprising Two (2) Locations (Kimoriot and Mochongoi) and Five (5) Sub Locations (Kimoriot, Kamaili, Mochongoi, Kapkechir and Kapnarok); many public utilities such as primary schools, secondary schools, health facilities, water projects, infrastructure (roads, electricity) among others as detailed in section 5.4 in this report.
4. Mochongoi settlement scheme land cover at the time of study consisted of 15.3% tree cover; 4.7% Shrub cover; 8.7% grass land; 71% crop land; 0.2% bare areas and 0.1% built areas. Combining tree and shrub covers gives a total of 20% vegetation cover. This is above the 10% vegetation cover recommended under the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Forest Conservation and Management Act No 34 of 2016.
5. Due to lack of clear boundary/cutline between the forest and the settlement scheme, there has been encroachment beyond into community reserve forest, catchment and riparian areas.

The proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme has the immediate to long-term benefits (positive impacts) including: 1) Enables issuance of title deeds as legal land ownership documents (collateral for loan and acquisition of medical cover

etc); 2) Encourage/promote individual environmental responsibility; 3) Reduction of human-wildlife conflicts due to clear boundary between settlement scheme forest and wildlife areas/corridors; 4) Land tenure security; 5) Increased land value; 6) Establishment of permanent residences; 7) Promote social stability and security of the rural community; 8) Improved agricultural production (increased/improved crop and livestock production); 9) Promotion of food security from crop and livestock production; 10) Promoting business opportunities from agro-based industries including agro-processing and value addition; 11) Improved public health (people will construct toilets thereby reducing OD); 12) Increased income to rural community (Income generation from commercial farming and agribusiness); 13) Reduce conflicts with neighbors especially land disputes; 14) Enhance proper land development and management; 15) Encourages forest protection due to clear boundary between the forest and settlement; 16) Enables compensation for crop damages by wildlife; 17) Promotes rural employment creation; 18) Reduces Rural Poverty; 19) Improves Livelihood and living standards of the rural community; 20) Improves infrastructure (roads, electricity, water etcetera); 21) Increases Generation of Revenue to the Government; 22) Promote Economic Growth and Development among many other direct and indirect benefits.

However there are adverse effects (negative impacts) including: 1) Reduction in forest cover due to deforestation, logging, and charcoal burning among others); 2) Soil erosion from crop and livestock production (over-cultivation and overstocking/ overgrazing) and other human activities leading to landscape degradation, water pollution and siltation of water pans and dams; 3) Encourages increase in population leading to increased pressure on natural resources; 4) Degradation of cultural and recreation sites; 5) Encroachment into wildlife areas and corridors leading to wildlife habitat degradation, poaching and wildlife migration; 6) Human wildlife conflict leading to crop damage, loss of livestock and human life; 7) Encroachment of catchment areas and riparian zones leading to catchment degradation; 8) Loss of biodiversity; 9) Water shortage from unreliable rainfall due to water catchment degradation especially reduced vegetation cover; 10) Climate change that leads to extreme weather condition including drought, famine and floods; 11) Water pollution from agrochemicals used for crop and livestock production; 12) Increased forest fires from agricultural activities such as burning to clear farms, charcoal burning and even cigarettes; 13) Solid and liquid waste Problems (Environment/Water Pollution); 14) Increased Water Demand putting pressure on existing water sources and rationing; 15) Increased Power

Demand putting pressure on existing power sources and rationing; 16) Insecurity from Neighbouring Communities (Pokot) occasioned by cattle rustling particularly at the Northern parts of Block I including Kapkechir and Tuyotich.

Mitigation measures have been proposed to the above adverse effects (negative impacts). These mitigation measures vary from immediate to long term. The Immediate On-site (In-situ) Interventions include:

- a) Establish a boundary/cutline between the settlement scheme and forest, wildlife areas/corridors. This will discourage encroachment into the forest/wildlife areas and restrict movement across the boundary of human, livestock and wildlife to avoid human-wildlife, livestock-wildlife and crop-wildlife conflicts. This will also enable compensation for crop damage, livestock loss and loss of human life from wildlife especially elephants, monkeys, hyenas and baboons among others.
- b) KWS need to consider putting up an electric fence to restrict wildlife from entering the settlement scheme and causing havoc including crop damage, loss of livestock and human life. In addition, KWS to strengthen commitment on reducing poaching.
- c) Establishing tree nurseries, planting trees, cover crops and tree crops. There is need for reforestation of degraded areas and implementing the 10% tree planting and vegetation cover policy. Ol Arabel CFA and KFS need to mainstream tree planting and rehabilitation of degraded areas within Mochongoi settlement scheme by encouraging the community to take lead role emulating the few examples of residents who have embraced the 10% vegetation cover policy and commercial tree planting.
- d) Good crop and livestock husbandry including crop rotation, terracing, mulching, controlled use of agro-chemicals for weeding, pest control by using prescribed amounts of agro-chemicals and safe use. There is need for cultivation away from riparian zones and steep slopes.
- e) Practise sustainable crop and livestock production by embracing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) within Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.
- f) Soil and Water Conservation measures including construction of conservation dams, gabions among others. There is need to mainstream soil and water conservation in every agricultural activity in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.

- g) Controlling animal stocks to manageable stocks (avoid overstocking/overgrazing).  
There is need to practise intensive livestock production as opposed to the traditional livestock keeping (nomadism) trespassing every available land including the forest.
- h) Safeguarding protected areas including water catchment, riparian zones, reserved forests, wetlands among others. There is need to reduce and or eliminate illegal logging and charcoal burning in the protected areas.
- i) Increasing development and use of renewable energy where possible and applicable for instance solar energy in water supply and agro-processing and value addition e.g. drying process; heating among other processes and activities.
- j) Community environment civil education for awareness and collective responsibility on the concept of conservation and sustainability.
- k) Ol Arabel CFA, KFS and WRA to establish catchment/riparian management committees in the entire Mochongoi settlement scheme. They need to establish guidelines for the management of catchment/riparian/protected areas as well as enforcement and in compliance with the National and County policies, legislation, regulation, rules and guidelines.
- l) County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries to promote good crop and livestock husbandry in the entire Mochongoi settlement scheme.

The long term, progressive and continuous national/county/stakeholder interventions include:

- a) Establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;
- b) Develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;
- c) Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use;



- d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;
- e) Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas;
- f) Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species inter alia through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies;
- g) Establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health;
- h) Prevent, control or eradicate the introduction of alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species;
- i) Endeavour to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components;
- j) Subject to applicable policies/legislation/regulation/rules (National and County) to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;
- k) Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions at County and National level for the protection of threatened species and populations;
- l) County Government to cooperate with OI Arabel CFA and KFS in providing technical, financial and other support for in-situ (on-farm) conservation outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (k) for rehabilitation of degraded areas and to increase the vegetation cover to 10% or more in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.

**Conclusion:**

There are three alternatives (available options) for Mochongoi settlement scheme: (a) degazettement; (b) relocation and (c) status quo (No alternative). The comparison of alternatives established the practicable environmental alternative option for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme. ***The Degazettement Alternative (Option) is the Practical Option.***

- a) ***Degazettement Alternative (Option):*** This alternative implies that the petition succeeds and the land continues to be used as agricultural land and settlement. The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme will enjoy the fruits of the land ownership as detailed in section 6.2. This will pave way for issuance of title deeds. Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and Community Forest Association (CFA) will be able to manage the remaining section of the forest. In addition, KWS will be able to manage the wildlife and contain within the forested areas and corridors reducing human-wildlife conflict. It will also create harmony and good neighbourliness as envisaged in Participatory Forest Management. This alternative implies degazettement of approximately 10,056.36 hectares (Ha) of forest land to agricultural land, providing a long term solution to land ownership issues and community partnership on conservation of Ol Arabel Forest. However, there are several negative impacts as indicated in section 6.3. Mitigation measures have been proposed and shall be used by the proponent (people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme) to address these adverse effects.
- b) ***Relocating Alternative (Option):*** This scenario envisages the decision that community has occupied the land illegally and has no ownership rights. Under such circumstances there are two approaches: the humane resettlement and forceful eviction. The humane resettlement will involve identification of alternative land and resettling the people there. Although this alternative may be the best bargain for conservation of the forest, however the cost would be very high. Relocation means that the Government has to look for another land for resettlement of all the people in Mochongoi settlement scheme. Looking for the land to accommodate 5672 Households (Homesteads) and completing the transfer of land ownership or lease agreement may take a long period although there is no guarantee that the land would be available. At present the County and National Government does not have an alternative land. The forceful eviction will result in resistance and bad blood. The long term impact if this approach implemented is negative as there will be no

sustainability of programmes where community support is weak. Cases of arsons are likely to be regularly and cost of restoration could be very high.

- c) ***The No Action Alternative (Option):*** The no action alternative occurs when it is difficult to take any of the above alternatives. Under this alternative, the status quo remains. The settlement scheme will remain as it is currently. Community living in the settlement will not be able to invest on the land and might result to more land degradation due to uncertainty and unwillingness to invest in areas you are not sure of status of tomorrow. This is not the best option as it will encourage further encroachment since there is no clear boundary/cutline between the settlement scheme and the forest.

The threat (risk) to the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is manageable and all current and emergent environmental issues shall be responded immediately and as they arise. The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme were willing and able to address the mitigation measures to negative impacts as well as emergent environmental issues given in this report.

## **Recommendation**

1. The Degazettement Alternative (Option) is the Practical Option.
2. The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme to ensure adherence to the mitigation measures for potential negative impacts stated in chapter Seven, Eight and the Environmental Management Programme (EMP).
3. The community (land owners) to take adequate measures to conserve and protect the reserved forest, catchment areas, riparian areas and other protected areas [**MANDATORY**]. County Government, CFA, KFS, WRA, KWS and other stakeholders to assist and enforce where necessary/applicable/practicable the implementation of the conservation of protected areas.
4. The community (land owners) to practise good crop and livestock husbandry for soil and water conservation. County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (CMoALF) through Ward Agricultural Extension Services to assist and enforce the implementation of soil and water conservation in Mochongoi Settlement

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ACC:	Assistant County Commissioner
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
BCG	Baringo County Government
CA:	Conservation Agriculture
CBD:	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFFM:	Community Based Forest Fire Management
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CEC:	County Executive Committees
CECs:	County Environment Committees
CFA:	Community Forest Association
CIDP:	County Integrated Development Plan
CLTS:	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMoALF:	County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries
CMoENTW:	County Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Tourism and Wildlife Management
CMoLHUD:	County Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
CO:	Chief Officer
COP:	Conference of the Parties
CSA:	Climate Smart Agriculture
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ER	Environmental Report
ERS:	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
ESA	Environmental and Social Audit
ESP:	Economic Stimulus Programme
EWC:	Endorois Welfare Council
FBO:	Faith Based Organizations
FMS:	Fire Management Strategy
GDI:	Gender Development Index
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GEM:	Gender Empowerment Measure
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GTI:	Government Training Institute
HDI:	Human Development Index
IESIA:	Integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment
IESMP:	Integrated Environment and Social Management Programme
IMCE:	Kenya's Inter-Ministerial Committee on Environment
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural, Livestock Research Organization
KFS:	Kenya Forest Service
KII:	Key informant interviews
KNBS:	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNPHC:	National Housing and Population Census
KWS:	Kenya Wildlife Services
LAPPSET:	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport Corridor

LHUD:	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development
MAPs:	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
MCA:	Member of County Assembly
MEAs:	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MP:	Member of Parliament
MSME:	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Tone
MT	Metric Tone
NEAP:	National Environment Action Plan Committee
NEC:	National Environmental Council
NECC:	National Environment Complaints Committee,
NEMA :	National Environment Management Authority
NET	National Environmental Tribunal
NET:	National Environmental Tribunal
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NLP:	National Land Policy
NPEP:	National Poverty Eradication Plan
OD:	Open Defecation
PCBs:	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCDDs:	Dioxins and furans (polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins)
PCDFs:	Polychlorinated dibenzofurans
PH:	County Department of Public Health
POPs:	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRSP:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (1999) on Environment and Development
RIM:	Registry Index Map
SCA:	Sub County Administrator
SERC:	Standards and Enforcement Review Committee
SERC:	Standards and Enforcement Review Committee
SFM:	Sustainable Forest Management
SHG:	Self Help Group
TOR:	Terms of Reference
UNCBD:	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD:	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED:	United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development
UNFCCC:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WA:	Ward Administrator
WRA:	Water Resources Authority
WSSD:	World Summit for Sustainable Development
YDI:	Youth Development Index

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background information**

Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is located in Mochongoi Ward, Baringo South Sub County, Baringo County. The scheme was established in the year 1989 after the former retired His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi gave directive that people who had surrendered their land for the construction of Kirandich dam, schools, churches, the airstrip and the Government Training Institute (GTI) to be allocated land at Mochongoi.

The settlement was set up in the Ol-Arabel Forest Reserve on the eastern escarpment of the Rift-Valley, North of Nyahururu. The Forest reserve consists of upper catchment of the Ol-Arabel River.

However the due process of the degazettement of the forest for the establishment of the settlement was not undertaken at that time. This led to the development of the informal Mochongoi settlement causing encroachment and land ownership problems. Part of the settlement scheme was degazetted and some land owners were issued with land titles while others have allotment letters.

The scheme has three blocks which have not been degazetted namely:

Block I (107) – Mochongoi

Block II (110) – Kamailel

Block III (111) – Kimoriot

The three blocks constitute a total acreage of 10,056.36 hectares (Ha) and that some land owners have paid SFT funds.

Current status of the three blocks is as summarized below:

- i) Total number of parcels = 5672
- ii) Total number of parcels with letters of offer = 2426
- iii) Total number of parcels without letters of offer = 3246
- iv) Total number of parcels with title deeds = 1409
- v) Total number of maps covering the scheme = 37

On Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2016, the people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme petition the National Assembly through their MP Hon. Grace Kipchoim for degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme and issuance of titles pursuant to Article 119 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and Standing Order 219. The National Assembly pursuant to standing Order 227 referred the Petition to the Department Committee on Lands for processing and preparation of a report. The committee on Lands visited Baringo County and particularly Mochongoi settlement scheme to prepare a response report on the petition. The



National Assembly Committee on Lands presented the findings in a report dated 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017 with recommendation for Environment and Social Impact Assessment as a requirement for degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme. The County Government of Baringo was tasked to facilitate the Integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) Study.

The County Government of Baringo through the Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development (LHUD) intends to regularize occupied lands in the county which have not been degazetted from forest for settlement schemes particularly Mochongoi Settlement Scheme including Block I (107) — Mochongoi, Block II (110) — Kaimalel and Block III (111) — Kimoriot. Mochongoi settlement scheme is an informal settlement requiring proper physical planning. The encroachment and landownership disputes/conflict need to be addressed. This can be achieved through degazettement of the section Ol Arabel forest already occupied as a human settlement.

The degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is among projects listed under schedule II of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act (EMCA, 2015) requiring IESIA. According to Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018, Section 14 (1) an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study shall be conducted for all high-risk projects tabulated in the Second Schedule of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act 2015. The proposed project activity, Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme falls under the category of high-risk project because it will result in:

- i. Major changes in land use.
- ii. Designation of new townships.
- iii. Large scale resettlement schemes.
- iv. Establishment or expansion of recreational areas in National Parks, National reserves, Forest and nature reserves and any areas designated as environmentally sensitive.
- v. Clearance of forest areas.
- vi. Excisions of gazette (forest for whatever purposes).

The proponent (Baringo County Government: Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development) contracted Lead Securities to undertake an Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) study to establish possible impacts of the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme on the natural and socio-economic environment.

## **1.2 Objective/Purpose of the IESIA Study**

### **1.2.1 Main Objective**

The main objective is to undertake an Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) study for the degazettement of part of Ol Arabel Forest Land for the Mochongoi Settlement Scheme in Mochongoi Ward, Baringo South Sub County, Baringo County. This is in accordance with Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act 2015 and regulation 2018 taking into account environmental, social, cultural, economic, legal, safety and health considerations. An IESIA ensures that the proposed settlement is compatible with sustainable environmental planning and management a prerequisite towards ensuring sustainable development of natural resources (Article 69 of the Constitution).

### **1.2.2 Specific Objective**

The specific objective is to prepare a detailed Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study for the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act (EMCA, 2015) and Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018 for issuance of titles.

### **1.2.3 The Purpose**

The Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) study will provide the County Government of Baringo and the National Government Agencies (NEMA) and other key stakeholders with sufficient information to justify, on environmental grounds, the acceptance, modification or rejection of the degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme for the purpose of issuance of titles. It will also provide the basis for guiding subsequent actions, which will ensure that the settlement is carried out considering the environmental issues identified.

### **1.3 Terms of References for the IESIA Study**

The Integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) was undertaken in accordance with Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act 2015 and the Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018 taking into account environmental, social, cultural, economic, legal, safety and health considerations as follows:

1. Collect baseline socio economic and environmental baseline characteristics data of the settlement scheme and potential impact expected from the degazettement.
2. Review existing policy, legal and institutional framework and environmental management as relates to the degazettement.
3. Identify, contact, plan and undertake participatory stakeholders and public consultation as may be appropriate, holding one or several public meeting (s) with the affected parties and communities including the youth, persons with disability and other vulnerable groups in a venue convenient and accessible, and a language understandable by the various stakeholders to explain the project and its effects and to receive their oral or written comments;
4. Identify and analyze at least three (3) alternatives to the proposed project, which are the proposed degazettement, the no-degazettement option and one other proposed alternative.
5. A description of the environment likely to be affected by degazettement;
6. The environmental impacts analysis of the project including direct, indirect, cumulative, irreversible, short-term and long-term impacts anticipated, social analysis, economic analysis and cultural analysis;
7. Provision of an action plan for the prevention of foreseeable accidents, occupational diseases and management of hazardous activities in the course of carrying out activities of the settlement scheme;
8. Propose mitigation measures to be taken during and after the implementation of the degazettement and settlement; and cost estimates for all the identified negative impacts of the degazettement and settlement.
9. Integration of climate change vulnerability assessment, adaptation and mitigation actions;
10. An environmental management plan proposing the measures for eliminating, minimizing or mitigating adverse impacts on the environment; including the cost, time frame and responsibility to implement the measures;
11. An indication of whether the degazettement is likely to affect the environment in any other country, the available alternatives and mitigation measures; and
12. Gather and provide any other data and information that will be useful or may be required for IESIA by NEMA.

## CHAPTER TWO: BASE LINE INFORMATION

### 2.1 Baringo County Location

Baringo County is one of the 47 counties in Kenya. It is situated in the Rift Valley region. It borders Turkana and Samburu counties to the north, Laikipia to the east, Nakuru and Kericho to the south, Uasin Gishu to the southwest, and Elgeyo-Marakwet and West Pokot to the west. It is located between longitudes 35 30' and 36 30' East and between latitudes 0 10' South and 1 40'. The Equator cuts across the county at the southern part. Baringo covers an area of 11,015.3km<sup>2</sup> of which 165km<sup>2</sup> is covered by surface water including Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria and Lake Kamnarok.



Source: Baringo County CIDP (2018-2022)

Figure 1: Map of Kenya Showing Baringo County

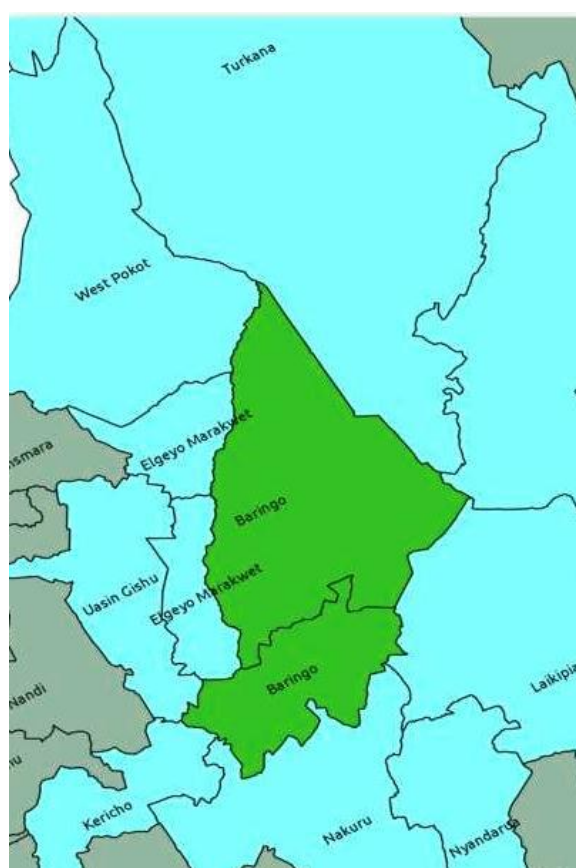


Figure 2: Map of Baringo County  
Showing Neighbouring Counties

## **2.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions**

### **2.2.1 Topography**

One of the prominent features is the Kerio Valley, which is situated on the western part of the county. In the eastern part of the county near Lake Baringo and Bogoria is the Lobo Plain covered mainly by the lathstring salt-impregnated silts and deposits. The Tugen Hills form a conspicuous topographic feature in the county. The trend of the hills is north-south and mainly consists of volcanic rocks. The hills have steep slopes with prominent gullies. On the eastern and western parts of the hills are escarpments. Rivers on the hills flow in very deep gorges. The floor of the Rift Valley owes its origin to the tectonic and volcanic disturbances, which have dislocated surfaces, forming separate ridges. The troughs of the rift that have a north-south alignment are occupied by Lake Baringo and Bogoria, which occupy 164 Km<sup>2</sup>. Lake Bogoria is particularly spectacular because it is one of the few hot, salt water lakes in the world and is the breeding ground for flamingoes. Lake Baringo is a fresh water lake which is the home of crocodiles and hippopotamus. Lake Kamnarok an ox-bow lake covers 1 Sq. Km, and a home of elephants and crocodiles. It is also located in the larger Rimoi game reserve which occupies Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet counties.

### **2.2.2 Ecological Conditions**

Exotic forests exist in the county but the known indigenous forests are found in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Tenges, Lembus, Saimo, Sacho, **Ol' Arabel** and Eldama Ravine. The main exotic species are: *Gravillea Rabusta*, *Cuppressus lusitanic* and *Eucalyptus saligna*. *Prosopis juliflora* also exists in Marigat area. Kipng'ochoch forest in Sacho, one of the 10 forest blocks under Tenges forest station, is an example of a well conserved indigenous forest where visitors and nature lovers could view the entire Lake Baringo basin, fluorspar mines, Laikipia ranges, Elgeyo escarpment, Kerio Valley and other touristic attractions that the county offers. The county is classified as arid and semi-arid. Most parts of East Pokot, Baringo Central, Baringo South, Eldama Ravine, Mogotio sub-counties are arid and semi-arid except for Koibatek sub-county, which is in a highland zone. Rainfall ranges between 300 mm and 500 mm, decreasing from south to north.

### **2.2.3 Climatic conditions**

The rainfall varies from 1,000mm to 1,500mm in the highlands to 600mm per annum in the lowlands. Due to their varied altitudes, the sub-counties receive different levels of rainfall. Koibatek sub-county receives the highest amount of rainfall. The lowland sub-counties of Mogotio, East Pokot and Eldama Ravine receive relatively low amounts. The temperatures range from a minimum of 10°C to a maximum of 35°C in different parts of the county.

Average wind speed is 2m/s and the humidity is low. The climate of Baringo varies from humid high-lands to arid lowlands while some regions are between these extremes.

## 2.3 Administrative Units

### 2.3.1 Administrative Units

Baringo county government administrative units is comprised of six sub counties and 30 wards, with the largest sub county being Tiaty with an area of 4540 square kilometers and the smallest being Baringo Central with 588.52 square kilometres. The wards are also vast in sizes with the largest ward being Tirioko ward with 1102.68 square kilometers and the smallest being Ravine ward being 33.55 square kilometers. The County Government Act established the Village Administrative Units as the lowest administrative units in the Counties but are yet to be created in Baringo County.

**Table 1: Electoral wards and Area by Sub-county and Ward**

Sub County	Area in Km <sup>2</sup>	Electoral Wards	Area in Km <sup>2</sup>
Eldama Ravine	1703.50	Barwessa	475.5
		<b>Saimo Kipsaraman</b>	<b>85.60</b>
		Saimo-Soi	542
		Kabartonjo	126.70
		Bartabwa	473.50
Tiaty	4540.48	Tirioko	1102.68
		Kolowa	752.55
		Ribkwo	871.49
		Silale	335.36
		Tangulbei	591.25
		Loiyamorock	597.80
		Churo-Amaya	289.35
Mogotio	1303.87	Mogotio	287.53
Baringo south	1985.11	Emining	529.21
		Kisanana	487.13
		Mukutani	534.90
		Marigat	682.71
		Ilchamus	180.70
Eldama ravine	953.82	Mochongoi	586.80
		Lembus	142.89
		Ravine	33.55
		Lembus-Kwen	178.01
		Koibatek	254.37
Baringo Central	588.52	Lembus-Perkera	130.20
		Mumberes/ Majimazuri	214.80
		Kabarnet	165.68
		Sacho	105.98
		Tenges	123.94
		Kapropita	96.35
		Ewalel-Chapchap	96.57

*Source: CIDP Baringo, 2018-2022*

**Table 2: National government administrative units**

<b>Sub County</b>	<b>No. of Divisions</b>	<b>No. of Locations</b>	<b>No. Sub-Locations</b>	<b>No. Villages</b>
Baringo central	4	21	53	284
Eldama Ravine	4	14	44	355
Marigat	3	18	37	348
Mogotio	5	23	50	216
Koibatek	4	18	36	225
East Pokot	7	27	61	568
<b>Baringo County</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1996</b>

*Source: CIDP Baringo, 2018-2022*

### **2.3.2 Political Units**

**Table 3: Administrative and Electoral Units in Baringo County**

<b>Sub-County</b>	<b>Area Km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Electoral Wards</b>	<b>Locations</b>
Baringo South	1,678	4	17
Mogotio	1,315	3	24
Eldama Ravine	1,003	6	16
Baringo Central	800	5	21
Eldama Ravine	1,704	5	14
Tiaty	4,517	7	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,015</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>116</b>

*Source: CIDP Baringo, 2018-2022*

## **2.4 Demographic Features**

### **2.4.1 Population size and composition**

According to the population and housing census conducted in 2009, the population of Baringo County was 555,561, it was projected to be 728,720 in 2017. Further projection indicates that the population will increase to 754,014 in 2018; 779,546 in 2019; 804,346 in 2020; 829, 346 in 2021; and 853,515 by 2022 using inter-censural population growth rate for the county. The data for the 2019 National Housing and Population Census (KNPHC) is currently underway.

**Table 4: Population Projections by Age Cohort**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2009</b>			<b>2018</b>			<b>2020</b>			<b>2022</b>		
<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>0- 4</b>	46,950	44,569	91,519	63,721	60,490	124,211	67,975	64,527	132,502	72,130	68,472	140,602
<b>5-9</b>	47,011	44,752	91,763	63,804	60,738	124,542	68,063	64,792	132,855	72,224	68,753	140,977
<b>10-14</b>	44,302	41,504	85,806	60,127	56,330	116,457	64,141	60,090	124,231	68,062	63,763	131,825
<b>15- 19</b>	34,292	30,641	64,933	46,542	41,586	88,128	49,648	44,362	94,011	52,683	47,074	99,757
<b>20- 24</b>	23,109	24,818	47,927	31,364	33,683	65,047	33,457	35,932	69,389	35,503	38,128	73,631
<b>25- 29</b>	18,006	20,843	38,849	24,438	28,288	52,726	26,069	30,177	56,246	27,663	32,021	59,684
<b>30- 34</b>	13,797	15,047	28,844	18,725	20,422	39,147	19,975	21,785	41,761	21,196	23,117	44,313
<b>35- 39</b>	11,655	12,447	24,102	15,818	16,893	32,712	16,874	18,021	34,895	17,906	19,122	37,028
<b>40- 44</b>	8,457	9,106	17,563	11,478	12,359	23,837	12,244	13,184	25,428	12,993	13,990	26,982
<b>45- 49</b>	7,794	8,182	15,976	10,578	11,105	21,683	11,284	11,846	23,130	11,974	12,570	24,544
<b>50- 54</b>	6,225	6,024	12,249	8,449	8,176	16,624	9,013	8,722	17,734	9,564	9,255	18,818
<b>55- 59</b>	4,829	4,510	9,339	6,554	6,121	12,675	6,991	6,530	13,521	7,419	6,929	14,348
<b>60- 64</b>	4,257	3,996	8,253	5,778	5,423	11,201	6,163	5,785	11,949	6,540	6,139	12,679
<b>65- 69</b>	2,508	2,656	5,164	3,404	3,605	7,009	3,631	3,845	7,476	3,853	4,080	7,934
<b>70- 74</b>	2,145	2,498	4,643	2,911	3,390	6,302	3,106	3,617	6,722	3,295	3,838	7,133
<b>75- 79</b>	1,393	1,613	3,006	1,891	2,189	4,080	2,017	2,335	4,352	2,140	2,478	4,618
<b>80+</b>	2,351	3,274	5,625	3,191	4,444	7,634	3,404	4,740	8,144	3,612	5,030	8,642
<b>Total</b>	<b>279,081</b>	<b>276,480</b>	<b>555,561</b>	<b>378,772</b>	<b>375,242</b>	<b>754,014</b>	<b>404,056</b>	<b>400,290</b>	<b>804,346</b>	<b>428,755</b>	<b>424,760</b>	<b>853,515</b>

The County of Baringo is majorly rural with 89 per cent of its citizens inhabiting in rural areas and another 11 per cent by average living in the key urban centres majorly in Baringo Central with 32 percent, Eldama Ravine with 25 per cent, and 9%, 6% for Marigat and Mogotio respectively. Baringo East (Tiaty) and Eldama Ravine had no counted populations in urban centres as at 2009 census but a dozen of the centres in this sub-counties are now inhabited by a sizeable population. There is an expected increase in population migrations to six key urban centres in the county namely; Kabarnet, Marigat, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Kabartonjo and Chemolingot which are currently the Sub-county headquarters.



**Table 5: Urban and Rural projected populations, 2018**

Sub-County	Rural				Urban			
	Males	Females	Total	%	Males	Females	Total	%
Baringo Central	36747	38171	74918	68	16711	18957	35668	32
Koibatek	53921	53372	107293	75	17527	18058	35585	25
East Pokot	94854	85912	180766	100	0	0	0	0
Eldama Ravine	62741	64550	127292	100	0	0	0	0
Mogotio	38727	38799	77526	94	2544	2664	5208	6
Marigat	50352	50034	100386	91	4648	4725	9374	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>337342</b>	<b>330838</b>	<b>668180</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>41430</b>	<b>44404</b>	<b>85834</b>	<b>11</b>

*Source: CIDP Baringo, 2018-2022*

## 2.4.2 Population density and distribution

**Table 6: Population density and distribution in various constituencies**

Constituency	Male	Female	Total	Area in sq. Kms	Density	Households
Tiaty	94854	85912	180766	4540	40	28896
Baringo Central	53458	57128	110586	589	188	26320
Eldama Ravine	62741	64550	127292	1704	75	26783
Baringo South	55000	54759	109759	1985	55	12432
Mogotio	41271	41463	82734	1304	63	17093
Eldama Ravine	71448	71430	142878	954	150	38649
<b>Total</b>	<b>378772</b>	<b>375242</b>	<b>754014</b>	<b>11075</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>150174</b>

## 2.4.3 Population Projection for Special Age Groups

The special age groups are categorized as follows:

**Pre-school going age-under 5:** The total population in this age brackets is projected to grow from 144,790 in 2017 to 149,816 in 2018 and rise to 154,889 in 2019. Therefore there is need to increase immunization coverage and early childhood development centers (ECD) in respect to the growth rate.

**Primary school going age (6-13):** The total populations in this age brackets is projected to raise to 193,488 in 2018 from 186,997 in 2017 and further raise to 200,040 in 2019. This population puts pressure on existing primary schools and thus there is need for county and national government to collaborate in increasing the number of primary schools and teachers to balance the pupil-teacher ratio.

**Secondary school going age (14-17):** The total populations is expected to raise from 76,744 in 2017 to 79,408 in 2018 and further increase to 82,097 in 2019. the national and county governments need to plan for more secondary schools to manage enrolments and teachers.

**Youth Population (15-35):** The population of this age bracket is expected to raise from 247,433 in 2017 to 256,022 in 2018 and further increase to 264,691 in 2019. this is the skill acquiring age bracket thus there is need to plan for vocational trainings centers to cater for this increasing population

**Female reproductive age (15-49):** The population of this age group is expected to raise from 158,824 in 2017 to 164,337 in 2018 further raise to 169,901 in 2019. this implies that there is need to increase resources towards improving maternal and child health care and nutritional standards. There is also need to intensify reproductive health and family planning education in order to curb the population growth rates.

**Labor force (15-64):** The county labor force was 351,577 in 2017 and expected to raise to 363,780 in 2018 and further to 376,098 in 2019. This implies that there is need to create more opportunities for employment.

**The Aged population (65 and above):** The population of this age bracket was 24,185 in 2017, 25,025 in 2018 and projected to be 25,872 in 2019. This calls for redirecting of resources during the plan period to cater for provision of health services, home care and pensions for those employed

#### **2.4.4 Population of persons with disabilities**

The number of persons living with disabilities in Baringo is calculated to be 3.1% of the population translating to 17,121 persons (2009-Kenya Population and Housing Census analytical report on persons with disability-Baringo County). The numbers are categorized by type of disability and gender. These numbers are projected to be around 26,300 persons by 2022 in relation to the increase in the county population. More surveys needs to be done to ascertain the exactly number, specific age categories and disability types in the County.

**Table 7: Population of persons with disabilities**

<b>Type of Disability</b>	<b>Male (%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Female (%)</b>	<b>No.</b>
Visual	27.3	2334	24	2057
Hearing	19.2	1639	19.3	1651
Speech	7.3	623	8.5	730
physical	21.6	1845	25.9	2223
Mental	8.4	719	9.4	802
Self-care	9.7	828	6.8	581
Others	6.4	549	6.3	541
<b>Total</b>		<b>8537</b>		<b>8584</b>

*Source: CIDP Baringo, 2018-2022*

### **2.4.5 Demographic Dividend Potential**

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that a country can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors. It results to accelerated economic growth that a county can experience as a result of declining fertility levels that occasion a reduction in the dependency levels and an increase in the proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64 years). With fewer dependents to support, those in the working ages will have more savings that can be invested for the economic growth of the county thereby improving the wellbeing of the county's residents. However, the attainment of a demographic dividend is not automatic. As the fertility levels decline, the county needs to make simultaneous strategic investments in the health, education, economic and governance sectors. The aim of these investments is to ensure that as the county's children and youth get older, they remain healthy, are able to access education and training opportunities, as they enter the labour force they get income and employment opportunities, they invest for their life in old age, and they participate fully in governance matters affecting the county.

Table 1-8 shows the key demographic indicators for Baringo County. Total population for Baringo county according to 2009 census was 555,441. In 2017 the population was projected to be 676,301 people up from almost 626,451 people in 2014. This figure is projected to reach about 0.8 and 0.9 million people in 2022 and 2030 respectively assuming that the county fertility rate continue declining over the years to reach 2.1 children per woman in the year 2075.

By the end of the MPT III period in 2022, the fertility is expected to decline to 4.9 from the this average of 5.3 in 2014, before declining further to 4.5 in 2030 based on fertility rate of 5.6 as per 2009 census results. Given the decline in fertility, the proportion of children below the age 15 is expected to decline from 43.1% in 2014 to 40.9% in 2017 to 38% in 2022 and 37.2%

in 2030. This will result in a corresponding increase in proportion of the population in working ages (15-64 years) from 48.2% in 2009 to 53.9% in 2014 to 56.4% in 2017 to 59.5% in 2022 and 59.9% in 2030 over the same period, the proportion of the older persons above 64 years will remain almost unchanged at about 3%.

**Table 8: Baringo County Demographic Dividend Indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2030</b>
Population Size	555,441	626,451	676,301	769,487	929,225
Proportion of Population Below Age 15 (%)	48.4	43.1	40.9	38.0	37.2
Proportion of Population Above Age 64 (%)	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64) (%)	48.2	53.9	56.4	59.5	59.9
Dependency Ratio	107.2	85.2	77.1	68.0	66.6
Fertility (Average No. of Children Per Woman)	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5

*Source: CIDP Baringo, 2018-2022*

The demographic window for Baringo County is expected to open in 2044. This is based on assumption that fertility rate continues to decline over the years to reach 2.1 by 2075. This is the period when the county can achieve maximum pace of economic growth as a result of the huge labour force relative to the dependent population. During this period, the proportion of children below age 15 will be below 30 percent while the proportion of older persons above 64 years will be less than 15 percent.

## **2.5 Human Development Approach**

### **2.5.1 Human Development Indicators**

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators, which are used to rank countries... A country has scores a high HDI score when its life expectancy at birth is high (long), the education period is extensive, and the income per capita is high. These factors are measured by considering aspects such as education, healthy living, access to social amenities, the position and condition of women and gross domestic product. The HDI of the county is 0.5108275 which is slightly lower than the national's HDI of 0.520. The human poverty index is 30.6 per cent compared to the national level of 29 per cent.

### **2.5.2 Youth Development Index (YDI)**

The YDI is a composite measure of youth development. The index is a tool developed to raise visibility of youth issues by monitoring the changes that occur in the youth over time. The youth development index at the county is 0.5952, which is above the national index, which is 0.5817

### **2.5.3 Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)**

The GDI is a measure of human development that adjusts the HDI for disparities between men and women. It is, therefore, not a measure of gender inequality. GDI is a basic measure of how gender inequalities in knowledge acquisition, longevity and health, and standard of living affect human development.

GEM measures gender equity in political and economic power by assessing the level of female representation. It considers gender gaps in political representation, professional and management positions, and earned incomes. It captures gender inequality in political participation, as measured by the percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments; economic participation and decision-making power, measured by the percentage of women among legislators, senior officials, and managers in professional and technical fields; and power of economic resources measured by the estimated earned income of women and men. On the other hand, the gender development index for the county is 0.50 per cent. The above indices show that the county is generally underdeveloped.

### **2.5.4 Poverty levels**

Poverty is a multidimensional measure of deprivation/need. As there is a definite link between marginalization and deprivation, a consideration of multiple basic needs gives an indication on marginalization. Poverty is characterized by the inability of households to meet basic needs and enjoy fundamental rights and by limited access to opportunities to fully participate in the economy. It is measured by the ability to feed oneself, to access quality housing, to attain quality health and to educate children. Poverty is also reflected through inadequate access to infrastructure and social services. Poverty was and is used by Commission of Revenue Allocation as one of the indicators because of its bearing on county's development. Most marginalized counties are poor, seen through inadequate access to basic services. Baringo County is among the marginalized counties in Kenya with a poverty incidence of 52.2% against 45.2% nationally and a contribution of 1.7% to the National poverty.

## **2.6 Infrastructure Development**

### **2.6.1 Roads and Rail Network**

A modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is a key catalyst to economic growth and poverty reduction. The county does not have a good road network. It has a total 5,943.92km of road with Class B, D, E, G, R and U having 66.4km, 339.22km, 1810km, 46.85km, 1,538.08km, and 2043.37km respectively. The roads are mainly earth and mixed type. These roads are usually impassable during the rainy season. This impedes livestock

marketing business commuting, which is the main source of livelihood for majority of the residents. There are four airstrips in the county and no airport, ports or jetties.

**Table 9: County Road network**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Length (Km)</b>
A	International link roads – proposed LAPPSET	100.0
B	National trunk roads – linking provinces and counties	66.4
C	Primary roads – linking important centres or to higher class Roads	-
D	Secondary roads – linking important centres together	339.2
E	Minor roads – linking minor centres	1810.0
G	Government roads	46.9
R	Rural access roads	1,538.1
U	Unclassified roads	2,043.4

*Source: CIDP Baringo, 2018-2022*

**Table 10: Roads Coverage by Type & Distance**

<b>Type of Road</b>	<b>Km</b>		
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2017</b>
Earth	995.17	1,639.97	3,125
Murram	2,141.10	2,197.30	2,396.30
Bitumen	339.22	343.22	422.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,475.49</b>	<b>4,180.49</b>	<b>5,943.92</b>

*Source: CIDP Baringo, 2018-2022*

Baringo County is endowed with many wide spread tourist attraction sites across the County with accessibility challenges but with many mapped airstrips and airfields. Most of these airstrips and airfields are undeveloped with only Kabarnet airstrip having a tarmacked runaway. There is need to invest in the improvement of these aviation facilities in the county. The following table indicates the county aviation facilities and their present statuses:

**Table 11: Airstrips and airfields in Baringo County**

<b>Airstrip</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Kabarnet Airfield	Serviceable, Tarmacked, with 1.7km runway, gazetted	Has an all-weather access road to Kabarnet town, parking bay and security housing. Urgently requires rehabilitation as well as windsock replacement.
Kimalel Airstrip	Partially serviceable, Dirt surface, Gazzeted	Apron and access under encroachment
Marigat Airstrip	Unserviceable, Dirt surface, Gazzeted	Apron and access under encroachment
Lake Baringo Airstrip	Serviceable, Dirt surface Gazzeted	Currently handling tourist traffic. Urgently requires re-habilitation and facility provision. On the western shores of the lake
Loboi Landing Strip	Unserviceable, Not gazetted	Airstrip has been submerged in Lake Bogoria
Eldama Ravine FTC Air-Strip	Unserviceable and Gazzeted	Land under cultivation. Urgently requires restoration
Kamara Airstrip	Disused and decommissioned	Area demarcated for settlement
Tinomoi Landing Strip	Disused	Land under dispute
Kiserian Airstrip	Currently under reconstruction	On the eastern shores of Lake Baringo
Mukutani Airstrip	Partially serviceable	Needs rehabilitation
Loruk Airstrip	Disused	Urgently requires reconstruction. Land is available and has been set aside.
Tangulbei Airstrip	Disused	Urgently requires reconstruction. Land is available
Churo Airstrip	Disused	Urgently requires reconstruction. Land is available
Arus Airstrip	Serviceable	Needs rehabilitation and expansion
Nginyang Airstrip	Serviceable	Needs rehabilitation and expansion
Maron Airstrip	Disused	Needs rehabilitation
Kapedo Airstrip	Partially serviceable	Needs rehabilitation. Jointly used by Baringo and Turkana
Barpelo Airstrip	Not in use	N/A
Ngoron Airstrip	Never took off	Land available
Kinyach Airstrip	Serviceable	Needs expansion
TukTuk	Proposed	Land available – under grazing

There are several helipads in all the sub-counties though not officially gazetted. All landings are at the discretion of the pilots. These include school playfields, forest glades, bare hilltops and open grasslands.

### **2.6.2 Information, Communication and Technology**

The Postal Corporation of Kenya and other registered courier operators currently provide mail and parcel delivery services in rural and urban areas with nine post offices in various urban areas across the county. Most of the fixed telephone lines provided by Telkom Kenya in the county have been vandalized. However, there is mobile telephone coverage in various parts of the county in varying degrees. Koibatek Sub County has the highest mobile phone coverage in the county with 65.3 per cent, while East Pokot has the lowest mobile phone coverage of 16.8 per cent. Generally the county has an average mobile coverage of 45 per cent, which is very low.

The County has an operational Huduma Centre located at Kabarnet Town. Comparatively, the County has about 15.1% of its population owning Television sets ranked number 29 out of 47 counties in Kenya against a national average of 28%.

### **2.6.3 Energy access**

Electricity connections in the county are just above 9.6% of the County Population. This situation is rapidly changing as the County in collaboration with the National Government invests more resources in power generation, transmission and distribution through its last mile programme. The County is still below the national averages in the renewable improved energy sources.

### **2.6.4 Housing Types**

#### **2.6.4.1 Housing Typologies**

Housing typologies are largely influenced by the level of services within the County and also by the indigenous culture of the people. Nomadic pastoralism as a way of life is predominant in the some section of the County. Majority of people use mud/wood for construction of their houses as this is easily available and affordable.

A smaller percentage of the population use brick and blocks. This can be attributed to the nomadic nature and lifestyle of the various communities in the region thus the need for temporary structures that can be easily demolished when need arises. However, it is important to note that the plot densities around major towns are beginning to increase and this will require development control in future.



#### **2.6.4.2 Housing Materials**

##### ***Floor material***

In Baringo County, 25% of homes are constructed by use of cement material, 73% have earth floors and less than 1% has tile floors. Baringo central has the highest share of cement floors at 46%. Tiaty has the least cement floors 4% (KNBS and SID, 2013).

##### ***Roof material***

Corrugated iron sheets are commonly used the county at 58% and grass and Makuti thatched houses 39%. Other roofing materials are mu/dung and concrete each at 1%. Eldama Ravine Sub County has most of the houses with corrugated roofs while Tiaty has the highest number of homes with Makuti/grass roofs at 92%. (KNBS and SID, 2013).

##### ***Wall material***

The most common material used in the county is mud/wood at 57%, wood only at 26%, grass/thatched walls at 2% while 1% made of tin and other materials. (Source: KNBS and SID, 2013).

##### ***Informal Settlements***

Informal settlements in urban areas are settlements that have no legal ownership of land they occupy and the buildings do not comply with planning and building standards.

Informal settlements in Baringo County include Bondeni in Eldama Ravine, Bondeni and Kaptimbor in Kabarnet, Kivumbini and Kampi Turkana in Marigat and Katorong'ot in Mogotio sub counties.

There is need for the county government to coordinate all slum upgrading projects in the county. The county government should facilitate the regularization of slums and informal settlements, towards providing sustainable housing solutions

#### **2.7 Land And Land Use**

Land, sometimes referred to as dry land, is the solid surface of the earth that is not permanently covered by water. Most human activities occur on land which support agriculture, vast habitats and natural resources. Baringo County with a total land area of 11,015 square kilometres, has total arable land of 4, 435, total non-arable land of 5, 700 and total urban area land of 715 square kilometres of Land.

##### **2.7.1 Land ownership categories / classification**

Land tenure systems define rights to land ownership, use, access, control and transfer. The Constitution of Kenya categorizes land tenure into three groups:

### **2.7.1.1 Community Land**

The largest portion of land in Baringo County is community land, held in trust by the County Government. Community land is protected under Article 63 of the Kenyan Constitution, will now be governed as outlined by the recently enacted Community Land Act 2015. (This provides for the recognition, protection and registration of community land rights, as well as the management and administration of community land through community land boards, management committees and outlining the role of county governments in relation to unregistered community land).

The community land ownership is predominant in Tiaty, North and South Baringo sub-counties. There are no community land/ group ranches in Baringo Central, Eldama Ravine and Mogotio. Group ranches are mostly found in Marigat, Kimalel, Bartun, Salabani, Kokwa Island, Eldume, Sabor, and Ngaratuko.

The community land in Baringo South has been a source of conflict. However, with the recent enactment of the Community Land Act 2015, the existence of large portions of community land in the County is a big opportunity for development. The Act will enable communities to register their rights and interests in communal land, and to prepare their own plans for development, management and use of that community land.

One of the forms of community land management is conservancies. A conservancy refers to land set aside by an individual landowner, body corporate, group of owners or a community for purposes of wildlife conservation (Wildlife Act 2013). The benefits from conservancies range from improved security, better land management, income, employment and support to community projects. There are various conservancies in the county.

### **2.7.1.2 Private Land Ownership**

Private land ownership is dominant in Eldama Ravine, Mogotio, Baringo Central and the high-lands of Eldama Ravine (such as Ossen, Kabartonjo and Kipsaraman), which are largely held under a freehold basis. Land is also held on a leasehold basis within the town centres.

### **2.7.1.3 Public Land**

Public land refers to land governed either by the national government or by the county government (other than community land). Within the County, this includes the forested lands, Lake Bogoria National Reserve and Lake Kamnarok National Reserve (managed by the County Government), Lake Baringo and the public land within town centres. Public land management is a complex matter because of the myriad of legislation and institutions involved in its governance.

The main challenge facing public land is encroachment and grabbing in various parts of the county. This in turn, constrains public utility provision when it is planned for as land availability no longer exists. There is therefore, an urgent need to reclaim and protect all public land within the county.

The New Baringo Land Policy aims at increasing public land by obligating a surrender of 10% of land for public use whenever any subdivision of group ranches into individual parcels is being done, or 4% of land where land over 2.5 acres is being subdivided into smaller units.

### **2.7.2 Mean holding size**

The average farm size is 2.5ha. Landholding in the county varies from one sub-county to another. Whereas landholding in the southern part of the county, that is, Koibatek Sub-County, averages 2.5ha and demarcated with title deeds, land is still communal and managed by the community in the northern part, that is, the Tiaty, Eldama Ravine and Baringo south Sub-Counties.

### **2.7.3 Percentage of land with title deeds**

In Baringo County, three main types of land tenure exist: Leasehold, freehold, communal land. Most land in Baringo County is under trust and is owned by the community. The main land ownership documentation includes title deeds (47%) and letters of allotment (23%) and the remaining (30%) held Occupation Licenses, Letter of offer, Certificate of Ownership, Scheme Cards and Certificate of lease as ownership documentation.

About 45 per cent of land is demarcated and owners issued with title deeds with Eldama Ravine, Mogotio and Baringo Central sub counties have the higher numbers of title deeds issuance compared to Eldama Ravine, Marigat and Tiaty sub counties.

### **2.7.4 Incidence of landlessness**

As per the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Baringo County had a total population of 63,243 persons in urban areas with 100% formal settlement pattern and zero incidence of landlessness reported, however there are few cases of squatters in urban centers of Mogotio and Marigat cropping up.

### **2.7.5 Settlement patterns**

Human settlements refer to the concentration of activities and people in space. They include urban areas, informal settlements, etc. Settlements play an important role; they are agents of economic growth and provide favorable locations for productive investment.

Physical developments in functional human settlements-whether located in urban or rural areas-are organized in a coherent manner. Human settlements are broadly categorized as urban or rural. Rural population is majorly homogenous and the settlements are characterized by nucleated/clustered patterns while urban population is predominantly heterogeneous and follows linear and clustered patterns. Sustainable human settlement development is achieved through the integration of services and functions offered at growth, service and market centres facilitated by human settlement. Human settlements therefore, play an important role as agents of economic growth by providing favorable locations for productive investments, human resource and market for the produce.

## **2.8 Employment**

### **2.8.1 Wage-earners**

The County has a population of 5% with no formal education, 14% with primary education and 26% with a secondary level of education or above are working for pay. Work for pay is highest in Nairobi at 49%, which is almost twice the level of work for pay in Baringo for those with a secondary level of education or above.

### **2.8.2 Self-employed**

From the County 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census(KPHC, 2009), 33.3 per cent of the total population in the county are in self-employment through modern self-employment at 0.5 per cent, informal self-employment at 16.5 per cent, self-small scale Agriculture at 6.9 per cent and self pastoralist at 9.4 per cent; all spread across the county. These percentages are expected to increase during the planning period as most of the County population was under 15 years as at 2009 transiting to the labour force age bracket of 15 – 64 years.

### **2.8.3 Labour force**

According to 2009 KPHC Analytical report, projected population within the age brackets 15–64 years which forms the County’s labour force forms about 48 per cent of the projected total population during the planning period as indicated below.

**Table 12: Labour Force in the County**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Age Bracket (yrs)	Total Labour Force	Total Labour Force	Total Labour Force	Total Labour Force	Total Labour Force	Total Labour Force
15-64	351,577	363,780	376,098	388,063	400,125	411,785

#### **2.8.4 Unemployment levels**

Unemployment Rate in Kenya decreased to 11 percent in 2016 from 11.29 percent in 2015. Unemployment Rate in Kenya averaged 10.62 percent from 1991 until 2016, reaching an all-time high of 12.18 percent in 2010 with 9.7 per cent in 2009 and a record low of 8.10 percent in 1999. In Baringo County, unemployment stood at 11 per cent in 2009 and increased at the same rate.

### **2.9 Irrigation Infrastructure and Schemes**

#### **2.9.1 Irrigation schemes and potential (small/large scale)**

The county has an estimated potential of 65,000 ha of land that can be put under irrigation but only 2236 of this has been utilized. There is need for the county to create more sources of water taking advantage of the County topographical landscape that is very much suitable for rivers upstream water collection to bring more land in the flat lowlands into utilization through gravity water which will in turn increase food production and reduce incidences of malnutrition and create wealth.

### **2.10 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value Addition**

#### **2.10.1 Main crops produced**

Horticultural crops in the County are: Fruits which include Banana, mango, avocado, oranges, lemons, passion fruits, pawpaw, water melons, guavas, tree tomato, custard apple, apples, plums, pears, and peaches; Nuts and Oils include macadamia nuts and ground nuts; Vegetables grown in the County include cabbage, kales, tomato, carrots, French beans, spinach, gar-den peas, snow pea, snap peas, potato, eggplant, bell pepper/sweet paper, pumpkin fruit, pumpkin leaves, butter nut, leaf amaranth, African nightshade, spider plant and cowpeas and Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) including Bulb onion, Spring onion, Chilies and Aloe. The Cereal crops grown in the county are: Maize, Wheat, Rice, Sorghum, Finger millet, Pearl millet, Oats, Grain amaranth.

Maize and beans are mainly grown in the highlands while sorghum and finger millet are grown in the lowlands. There is need to put incentives in agriculture like subsidized farm inputs to encourage more people into farming to reduce incidences of food shortage.

Coffee is also grown in some parts Eldama Ravine, Baringo central. Investors have shown interest in this crop and its production is expected to increase by double digits since the county for the last 3 years has been subsidizing coffee seedlings to farmers.

#### **2.10.2 Average farm sizes**

The average farm size is 2.5ha. Landholding in the county varies from one sub-county to another. Whereas landholding in the southern part of the county, that is, Koibatek Sub-County, averages 2.5ha and demarcated with title deeds, land is still communal and managed by the community in the northern part, that is, Tiaty Sub-County, Baingo North and Baringo south.

#### **2.10.3 Main storage facilities**

A high percentage of agricultural produce is for subsistence purposes. The county is also served by the National Cereals and Produce Board, which has four depots in the county that are located in Eldama Ravine, Marigat, Kimalel and Kabarnet. There are only 7 coffee factories spread across coffee growing zones. The only functioning coffee cooperatives; one in Kituro and another in Kapkawa, Macadamia cooperative in Kabarnet and Maize cooperative in Marigat (seed maize production and rice production). There is an inactive Cotton cooperative.

#### **2.10.4 Agricultural extension, training, research and information services**

Extension personnel have the task of bringing scientific knowledge to farm families in the farms and homes. The object of the task is to improve the efficiency of agriculture. County extension services or system assists farm people, through educational procedures, in improving farming methods and techniques, increasing production efficiency and income, bettering their standard of living and lifting social and educational standards.

County Extension Services involves the conscious use of communication of information to help people form sound opinions and make good decisions. Agricultural Extension: Assistance to farmers help them identify and analyze their production problems and become aware of the opportunities for improvement. It is also a professional communication intervention deployed by County institutions i.e ATC to induce change in voluntary behaviors with a presumed public or collective utility.

The essence of agricultural extension is to facilitate interplay and nurture synergies within a total information system involving agricultural research, agricultural education and a vast complex of information-providing businesses.

Agricultural Training Collage at Eldama Ravine provides an opportunity in application of scientific research and new knowledge to agricultural practices through farmer education. The field of 'extension' now encompasses a wider range of communication and learning activities organized for rural people by educators in agriculture, agricultural marketing and value addition.

Agricultural and machinery services agency based in Marigat provides new farming technologies to the farmers and provides subsidized equipment as part of farm input strategy in the sub sector.

Veterinary sub sector has also invested heavily in extension services to improve the animal husbandry in the county and add value and income to the sector. Kenya Agricultural, Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) and Egerton University have set bases in the county to assist in research and development in agricultural sector in order to improve farmer incomes and develop resilience in the arid areas.

#### **2.10.5 Ranching in Baringo County**

The group ranches in the Lake Baringo Basin were under adjudication and registration between 1968 and 1982 when the Kenya Livestock Development project phase I and II was functional. This project ended in 1982 when the Group Ranches were still under the process of adjudication and registration. Many of the group ranches that were proposed for adjudication and registration have yet to be fully registered. Those whose adjudication and registration have been completed have not had any ranch development carried out by the members nor have there been any donor to help finance the ranch developments. This situation has led to members of some of the group ranches demanding for subdivision of their ranches into individual holdings as indicated above. The group ranches neighboring urban centers are being encroached by the expanding towns.

#### **2.10.6 Apiculture/Beekeeping**

Beekeeping (apiculture) is practiced in most parts of the County, particularly in the lowlands In addition to contributing directly to household incomes. Bees play an important role in plant pollination. The county produces an estimated 600 tonnes of honey annually valued at KES 120

million. Due to the low investment and variable costs involved, beekeeping is becoming increasingly popular in the county.

In particular, the department of livestock production plans to increase productivity in honey among other commodities. The target is to revive existing honey refineries and construct more. Besides educating farmers on modern beekeeping methods, harvesting and processing techniques, there are plans to open up more collection centers and demonstration apiaries to be ran by the local communities

Most of the farmers use the log hive and efforts have been intensified by the county government and stakeholders to gradually move the farmers to the use of appropriate (modern hives).

## **2.11 Oil and Other Mineral Resources**

### **2.11.1 Mineral and Oil potential**

A few valuable minerals have been discovered in the county. Opal has been mined at Isanda near Perkerra. Fluorspar deposits have been cited in the basement and volcanic rocks of Tiaty Hills and North Baringo (Kaborion) while carbon dioxide has been extracted from several bore-holes in the southern part of the county. In recent times, quarrying has gained prominence in the county, especially in Marigat Ward where building stones, sand and ballast are being exploited. There are also abandoned ruby mines at Sandai location near Lake Bogoria.

The county has a potential of ruby, diatomite, manganese and fluorspar mining though the quantity of deposits is yet to be established. Exploration will need to be carried out so as to establish the quantity of these mineral deposits. Quarrying is generally done for building stones, ballast, sand, laterite (murrum) and other building and construction rock material. The proceeds from the sale of minerals in Baringo County have not been quantified, as the small scale mining activities are not structured.

Tullow Oil Company has set base at the county, Block 12A, to explore oil and if it is exploited, it will be shared between Baringo and Elgeyo-Marakwet counties. Government-owned Geothermal Development Company has also started drilling geothermal energy at Silale area in Tiaty. Baringo County also has carbon dioxide deposits at Esageri, Mogotio Sub-County.

### **2.11.2 Ongoing mining and extraction activities**

The county Department of Environment, Natural Resource, Energy and Mining has been mandated to do head count and assessment of County Quarries and mineral base.



**Table 13: Mining and Extraction Activities per Sub County**

Number	Baringo Central	Eldama Ravine	Baringo South	Eldama Ravine	Mogotio	Tiaty
Stones	14	7	5	20	7	8
Ballast	0	3	2	1	0	1
Minerals	0	0	2	0	0	1
Marrum	0	2	1	0	1	1
Sand	2	-	1	-	-	2

*Source: County Department of Environment, Mining and Natural Resources, 2018*

## **2.12 Tourism and Wildlife**

### **2.12.1 Main tourist attraction, national parks and reserves**

The bubbling waters, hot springs, gushing geysers, flamingoes and ostriches are among the major attractions in Lake Bogoria and Kapedo hot springs. Other wildlife includes tortoises, large aquatic and terrestrial game. There is also huge potential for private/community conservancies as well as cultural and agro-eco-tourism tourism.

Baringo County boasts of high class tourist resort centers, among them Lake Bogoria Spa Resort and Papyrus Inn hotels.

Baringo County shall also diversify the industry and tap into conference tourism potential by marketing the existing facilities and promoting and encouraging new investments to complement earnings from other tourist attractions. Other areas with opportunity for diversification include education tourism and golf tourism. The county governments will, therefore, support incentive schemes to enhance educational tourism and actualization of golfing.

Some forests in Tugen Hills, Laikipia escarpment and Eldama Ravine have beautiful sceneries that attract regular visitors. Apart from being good catchment areas for birds, wildlife, picnics and eco-tourism, forests encourage soil conservation through terracing, vegetable growing and beekeeping.

Lake Baringo has 13 islands and viewpoints that provide magnificent views of the lake. The largest island being Olkokwe, with Samatian being small but with breathtaking views across the bronze waters of Lake Baringo.

Other interesting tourist locations in the lake are Soi Safari Lodge, Lake Baringo Club as well as Reptile Park, which is one of the largest reptile parks in the Rift Valley. Another one is Ruko Wildlife Conservancy that scenic attractions ranging from wildlife to cultural villages.

Korossi volcano, which rises 1,449m above sea level, offers an ideal spot for watching birds such as bat hawks and majestic verreauxs eagle. Kabarnet National Museum and Kipsaraman

Community Museum are located on top of Tugen Hills. The two museums form unique tourist sites with varied attractions and house traditional Kalenjin artifacts, which include musical instruments, storage equipment, furniture and ornamental decorations. At Eldama Ravine, there are the Kursalal falls, a stunning waterfall within Lembus forests.

## **2.13 Industry and Trade**

### **2.13.1 Markets**

In an effort to create an enabling environment to promote business growth and investment. The County has so far constructed nine (9) fresh produce markets at Kabel, (Mochongoi); Emining; Kapkelelwa; Equator/Mumberes/; Koloa; Tenges; Kabarnet; Barbachun; Kipsaraman and renovated Eldama Ravine and Mogotio markets. Each of the 11 markets has capacity to host upto 60 traders translating to the creation of 660 enterprises and 990 jobs respectively. It is anticipated that traders operating in these markets are able to optimize profits and enjoy higher incomes. Additionally, the County also constructed two (2) curio shops at Lake Baringo (KampiSamaki) and Emsos in Lake Bogoria, eighteen (18) Honey Stalls and 80 retailer stalls each accommodating upto four traders.

To enhance the benefits derived from the markets, the County provides training to business operators to equip them with entrepreneurial and financial management skills to be able to start, grow and sustain profitable enterprises.

**Table 14: No. of Markets constructed, enterprises & jobs created and total number of beneficiaries**

<b>Type of markets</b>	<b>Status at baseline</b>	<b>No. of markets</b>	<b>No. of enterprises created</b>	<b>No. of jobs created</b>	<b>No. of Household beneficiaries</b>
Number of Modern Retail Market	2	11	660	990	4,950
Number of Curio Shops	0	2	20	30	150
Number of Honey Stalls	0	18	18	27	135
Number of Retailer Stalls	0	80	320	480	2,400

**Source: CIDP Baringo County, (2018-2022)**

### **2.13.2 Industrial Parks (Including Jua Kali sheds)**

Currently, the County has two operational Jua Kali sheds located in Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine. These sheds accommodates close to forty (40) businesses mainly in carpentry and welding and employs at least 60 people, directly or indirectly.

Additionally, the county has also initiated construction of Boda Boda sheds at Barwessa, Seguton, Torongo, Sawich, Tugumoi, Kampi Samaki, Timboroa and Arama. There are plans to construct more Jua Kali and Boda Boda sheds in other locations to create better working environment for the fast growing informal businesses.

The County does not have an industrial park at the moment, however, there are plans to develop one in a strategic location that can attract local, Regional and international businesses in all sectors. Completion and operationalization of the industrial park will help create massive employment and wealth for the people of Baringo.

### **2.13.3 Major Industries**

The major regional infrastructure passing through Baringo which include the LAPPSET corridor, the National power grid from Lake Turkana wind power, and the Nakuru- Marigat-Loruk-Kapedo highway positions the county as a strategic location for industrialization and investment. The county potential for industrialization is yet to be fully exploited, mainly in the following sectors:

- Honey Refinery
- Diatomite mining
- Meat processing
- Leather processing & manufacturing of leather products e.g. shoes, belts, hand-bags
- Coffee processing
- Timber
- Dairy processing
- Aloe processing & manufacturing

Existing factories include Goldox Kenya Limited, an international donkey slaughter house located in Mogotio sub-county; Cummins Power Co-generation Company for renewable energy in Baringo South (yet to be operationalized), Salawa cotton Ginnery in Baringo Central (privately owned); a Fruit processing factory in Marigat (formerly owned by KWAL and sold to Marigat Co-operative & Marketing Society and an upcoming Dairy processing plant in Eldama Ravine owned by BAMSCOS , a co-operative umbrella body owned by a group of co-operative societies in Baringo.

#### 2.13.4 Types and number of businesses

The county prides in having a wide range of businesses in various sectors. Most of these businesses are small and medium size and are located in the major towns namely: Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Marigat and Mogotio.

It is anticipated that with improved business environment, some of the businesses will upscale to bigger businesses and will be able to create more employment and wealth for the people of the Baringo.

Table 13 shows the main businesses and their numbers by category. Fresh producer traders, retail traders, supermarkets, wholesalers, liquor outlets and hawkers and informal enterprises have not been documented

**Table 15: No of business by category**

<b>Business Category</b>	<b>Number of Businesses</b>
Hospitality (Hotels, guesthouses etc)	30
Private Schools	30
Private hospitals	10
Agro-processors	5
Agro-vets	50
Timber millers	15
Export market	3
Construction	200
Telecommunication	2
Petrol stations	25
Financial & Non-financial service providers(Banks, Insurance, SACCOs)	74
Transport business ( Matatu Operators SACCO's)	20

**Source: CIDP Baringo County, (2018-2022)**

#### 2.13.5 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

MSME remains to be one of the largest source of wealth and employment creation in Baringo and in Kenya at large. However, majority of the MSME operators in Baringo are constraint by inadequate capital and knowledge gap that is necessary for business growth and sustainability. To address these challenges, the County government implements various initiatives that are aimed at supporting the traders. These initiatives include accessing MSME loans to traders for business enhancement and providing them with business and financial management training. The training equip the traders with entrepreneurial knowledge and skills that help them to grow and sustain profitable businesses for increased income.

Cumulatively, the county has disbursed Kshs. 29.6 Million to 358 beneficiaries in the last five years. The beneficiaries include 78 Men; 146 women; 108 youth and 26 Persons with Disability. All the 358 loan beneficiaries have been provided business and financial management training.

## **2.14 The Blue Economy (Including Fisheries)**

### **2.14.1 Aquaculture**

Fish farming in Baringo County is mainly practiced at subsistence level in earthen ponds that were constructed under the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) in Mogotio and Koibatek sub-counties. There has since increased the interest in fish farming in other sub-counties such as Marigat, Baringo Central and Eldama Ravine. Aquaculture accounts for about 20% of total fish production in the county (about 42 MT) in 2016. Fish production from aquaculture is expected to increase as a result of the present increase in demand for fish given that fish production from the lakes has been on the decrease. There are over 750 fish ponds in the county each measuring approximately 300 m<sup>2</sup> putting the total area under aquaculture to about 195,000 m<sup>2</sup> (214.52 acres). The main fish species cultured in the county includes tilapia and catfish.

### **2.14.2 Main Fishing Activities, Type of Fish Produced and Landing sites**

Fish production in Baringo mainly occur in Lakes Baringo, Lake 94 and Kapnarok. Besides, fishing also occurs in major water dams and individual owned fish ponds across the County. Fresh water fisheries of Lake Baringo contributes to over 80% of total fish production in Baringo County. Approximately 250 MT were landed in 2016 and earned the fishermen Ksh 75 million. Lake Baringo has six gazette beaches namely Kampi ya Samaki, Ngenyin, Loruk, Komolion, Kiserian and Salabani. There are 200 artisanal fishermen operating in the lake and fish using small wooden canoes. Five fish species are commercially exploited in Lake Baringo namely Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus baringoensis*), African lung fish (*Protopterus ethiopicus*) cat fish (*Clarias gariepinus*), barbus species (*Barbus intermedius*) and Labeo. Currently, landings of Lung fish constitute the largest percentage of the total catch landed annually and is a major contributor to revenues earned locally. The Lake has a potential to produce over 600 metric tonnes (MT) achievable with good management practices.

#### ***Dam fisheries***

Over 35 community dams were stocked with tilapia and catfish fingerlings in the year 2014. This fishery has not been fully exploited but it has a huge potential of producing fish besides creating employment to the communities living around those dams. Currently organized

fishing activities are practiced in very few dams and contribute less than 0.1% of the County annual fish production. Besides producing fish for consumption, the County is promoting sport fishing in Chemususu dam in Eldama Ravine Sub County.

There are over 400 fishing households in Lake Baringo and 700 fish farmers with fishponds in the county. In the recent past, 35 dams have also been stocked with 910,000 fingerlings mainly of the Tilapia and Clarias species. Fishponds in the county occupy over 184,000 square metres. The main fish species are protopterus (lung fish), tilapia and clarias. Fish farmers obtain their fingerlings from Omega farm in Lake Baringo or Jewlet Farm in Homabay County at a price of between Sh7 and Sh11. The survival rates are estimated at 90%. The fishing gear being used by the fishermen are: Fishing nets, hooks, traps, motorboats and canoes. The total value of fish is approximately Sh11.8 million.

## **2.15 Forestry, Agro-Forestry and Value Addition**

The indicative value chains and value addition facilities for forest products is presented in this section.

### **2.15.1 Main Forest types and size of forests (Gazetted and Un-gazetted forests)**

According to Kenya Forest Service, there exist 11 number of gazetted forests covering a total area of 73, 709 hectares of land and one non-gazetted forests covering a total of 2, 593 hectares of land across Baringo County.

### **2.15.2 Main Forest products**

The Main wood forest products include: timber, fuel wood, poles, withies, char-coal, wild fruits among others, while non-wood forest products are grass, quarrying, water, soil, herbs, and honey among others.

### **2.15.3 Value chain development of forestry products**

The following are the Value chain development activities of forestry products; Poles treatment plants, Charcoal production, Tannins (wattle trees), Electricity generation from biomass, Honey processing, Fruit juice processing plants, Human food and animal fodder processing (prosopis juliflora) gums and resins production, Fuel energy saving technologies e.g. improved jikos.

## 2.16 Financial Services

### 2.16.1 Distribution and coverage of financial services by sub-county

The County has 14 Banks, 13 SACCOs and 32 other financial institutions established across the county offering financial services. Most of the banks and financial institutions are based in four major towns in the county: Kabarnet, Marigat, Koibatek and Mogotio. The County's access to financial services is still low with no established insurance institution.

## 2.17 Environment and Climate Change

### 2.17.1 Major degraded areas / hotspots and major contributions to environmental degradation

Land degradation in Baringo County manifests as soil erosion, vegetation degradation and sedimentation of open water sources which pose a threat to the livelihood of Baringo County residents. Overgrazing, overstocking, deforestation, uncontrolled charcoal burning and cultivation on steep slopes especially in the highlands in the County degrade the land. Proper measures need to be put in place to mitigate the impact of land degradation. Furthermore, productive land is necessary for crop production and good pasture. Increased human population coupled with climate change put pressure on land resource. Deforestation and land degradation upstream also results in flooding downstream.

**Table 16: Causes of Environmental Degradation in Baringo County**

<b>Causes of environmental Degradation</b>	<b>No. wards</b>	<b>name of ward</b>
Felling of trees in forests and charcoal burning	20	Saimo/Kipsaramam, Saimosoi, Barwesa, Kabartonjo, Koibatek, Lembus Central, Lembusmosop, Kisanana, Mogotio, Emining, <b>Mochongoi</b> , Ilchamus, Mochongoi, Mukutani, Sacho, Tenges, Ewalel/ Chapchap, Kapropita, Koloa and Ribkwo
Soil erosion and floods	12	Barwesa, Saimosoi, Kisanana. Mogotio, Marigat, <b>Mochongoi</b> , Kabarnet, Koibatek, Emining, Ilchamus, Ribkwo and Loyamorok
Unregulated and uncontrolled waste disposal	11	Kapropita, Marigat, Kabartonjo, Tenges, Mogotio, Eldama/Ravine, Lembusmosop, Chemolingot, Kolowa and Tangelbei
Sand harvesting along river Beds	5	Saimosoi, Mogotio, Kabarnet, Ribkwo and Koloa, Barwessa.

Presence of quarries leaving many openings which pose dangers	14	Marigat, <b>Mochongoi</b> , Bartabwa, Barwesa, Saimosoi, Kisanana, Koibatek, Mogotio, Perrkera, Tenges, Kabartonjo, Ribkwo, Tangelbei and Kolowa
Poor farming methods	30	All wards
Encroachment of expanding populations into forested areas	6	<b>Mochongoi</b> , Kabartonjo, Bartabwa, Koibatek, Sacho, Marigat
Agricultural inputs contaminating soil and water bodies resulting in eutrophication	4	Marigat, Kabarnet, Ilchamus, Churo
Overgrazing	13	Barwesa , Bartabwa, Saimosoi, Marigat, Ilchamus, <b>Mochongoi</b> , Ripkwo, Silale, Loyamorok, Tangelbei, Tirioko, Churo/Amaya, Kolowa

**Source:** *CIDP Baringo County, (2018-2022)*

### 2.17.2 Environmental threats

Environmental threats such as loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, deforestation landslides, coastal and marine erosion / pollution, emergence of marine related diseases and epidemics, invasive species etc are considered.

In Baringo County, the main environmental threats/hazards affecting the county are; Droughts, floods, conflicts (Natural resource based including wildlife), land degradation and landslides, human diseases, animal diseases and crop diseases, invasive species.

The following is the ranking of Environmental threats/hazards in Baringo, Table 17.

**Table 17: Environmental Threats/Hazards in Baringo County**

Threats/Hazard	Rank
Drought	1
Natural Resource Based Conflict	2
Human diseases	3
Livestock diseases	4
Crop diseases	5
Floods	6
Wild life conflicts	7
Land degradation	8
Fire	9
Landslides	10

**Source:** *County Hazards Map, 2016*



### 2.17.3 Solid waste management facilities

**Table 18: Solid waste facilities**

Sub county	Type of facility		
	Hauler/transport Agent	Collection/storage	Disposal
Baringo South	-	1 transfer station	Non
		36 litter bins	
Eldama Ravine	-	21litter bins	-
Baringo Central	1 waste track	46 litter bins	1 dump site (not functional) Kabarnet
	1 waste compactor	4 transfer stations	
Tiaty		18 litter bins	
Mogotio	1 tractor	31 litter bins	1 dumpsite at Emining
E/Ravine	2 tractors	13 litter bins	1 dump site / Ravine town

## 2.18 Water and Sanitation

### 2.18.1 Water resources

Being an ASAL county, Baringo has prioritized the provision of water for human, livestock and for irrigation as a necessary requirement for the general development of the county. Water shortage is prevalent, especially around Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria, parts of Kerio Valley, Mogotio, western slopes of Ng'elecha (Mochongoi) and the entire Tiaty (Kolowa to Tangelbei). This is caused by the low rainfall received and cyclic droughts. This has hindered development in livestock production and farming activities, as people spend many hours daily looking for water.

Water from Lake Baringo has not been exploited for domestic use and irrigation. The county government shall support efforts to upscale construction of water pans and dams as well as ground water in order to solve water shortage, especially during dry seasons. The county government shall promote partners to drill boreholes to increase accessibility of clean water in the county. The ongoing Chemususu phase two, covering Mogotio, Eldama ravine and parts of Nakuru, is one of the long-term strategies in solving water shortage in the county. Other water development initiatives to be supported by the county government include abstraction of water from rivers, spring protections, harvesting of rain water from roof and other catchments. The county government shall promote and support efforts for upstream water catchment protection.

Major rivers like Kerio, Waseges, Emsos, Lobo, Perkerra and Molo together with their tributaries could be tapped for domestic use and irrigation. Other rivers that may be of importance, though seasonal, are Amaya, Nginyang', Mukutani, Arabel and Edao.

### **2.18.2 Water supply schemes**

Water supplies are managed by county through two newly formed companies (Kirandich and Chemususu) and the community. The county has scarce water sources and most of the population relies on water from streams. Phase two of Kirandich Dam in Kabarnet which is ongoing will expand coverage and thus serve higher population. The water distribution system needs to be expanded in all parts of the county.

The county government shall promote, support and encourage implementation of projects geared towards expanding water supply coverage to communities through own or partnership initiatives. The county government shall mobilize resources internally and externally to finance such initiatives.

### **2.18.3 Water sources and access**

The sources of water in the county include dams, lake, water pans, streams, wells, springs and boreholes. They may be piped water or point sources. Water from vendors, especially in urban centres and small market centres, constitute a small percentage. The average distance to the nearest water point is 5km. This is way below the SHERE Standards on access to water. The county government shall institute measures and policies that will favour improvement of the existing situation. Therefore, the county government shall initiate programmes for improvement of water access and also engage with partners to reduce distance to water points to the acceptable standard of 30 minutes' walk. The Bill on Human Rights lists water as one of the human rights. Policy makers should put in measures to increase accessibility.

**Table 19: Water sources for different Households in Baringo County (Kenya population and Housing Census Report, 2009)**

Sub-County	Dam	Lake	Stream	Springs / Wells	Piped Into Piped Dwelling		Jabia/ Rain	Water Vendor	Other
Baringo Central	513	861	20106	6768	822	5151	118	422	177
Eldama Ravine	291	915	13120	4577	49	367	103	82	230
East Pokot	2246	536	9394	6280	97	59	60	35	2584
Koibatek	4073	32	15094	5276	957	8046	159	656	393
<b>Total</b>	<b>7123</b>	<b>2344</b>	<b>57714</b>	<b>22901</b>	<b>1925</b>	<b>13623</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1195</b>	<b>3384</b>

#### **2.18.4 Water management**

Baringo County has two water companies which manage water. Chemususu Water Company manages Eldama Ravine and Mogotio Sub-counties while Kirandich Water Company manages Baringo Central, Eldama Ravine, Baringo South and Tiaty sub-counties

#### **2.18.5 Sanitation**

Most of the population does not have access to good sanitation. Households using bushes to relieve themselves constitute 49 per cent while 46 per cent use pit latrines. Only five per cent of the population has access to proper sanitation. There is no sewerage plant in all the towns and trading centres in the county. This poses a major health and pollution hazard among the residents of Baringo. The county government shall support and partner with relevant development agencies to promote sensitization towards increased latrine coverage as well as mobilizing resources for programmes geared towards Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and promotion of low-cost latrine construction technologies.

## **CHAPTER THREE: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

### **3.1. Back Ground and General Overview**

Development can have major impacts on the environment by degrading soils and waterways, altering landscape and destroying biodiversity and habitat. Other problems associated with development and human activity include land use conflicts, human and animal conflicts, water management and environmental pollution. In addition to harming the environment, these impacts can and do have significant economic costs and negatively affect human health. Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) is a tool that assists in the anticipation and minimization of the adverse effects of development. Undertaken in the early stages of project planning and design, IESIA seeks to help shape development in a manner that best suits the local environment and is most responsive to human needs. The concept of IESIA arose from the pollution and degradation of natural resources caused by rapid population growth, industrialization, agricultural development and technical progress. IESIA recognizes that natural resources are finite and incapable of absorbing the unchecked demands of modern society.

There is a growing concern in Kenya and at global level that many forms of development activities cause damage to the environment. This has been aggravated by lack of awareness and inadequate information amongst the public on the consequences of their interaction with the environment. In addition there is limited local communities' involvement in participatory planning and management of the environment and natural resources. Recognizing the importance of natural resources and the environment in general, the Kenyan Government has put in place wide range of policy, institutional and legislative framework to address the major causes of environmental degradation and negative impacts on ecosystems emanating from industrial and economic development programmes.

It is now accepted that development projects must be economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound. It is a condition of the Kenya Government to conduct Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study on development of high environment risk. IESIA assesses the impacts of a proposed Mochongoi settlement scheme before, during and after degazettement. In addition to helping formulate proper development policy, IESIA provides for public participation in the decision making process. IESIA serves the following purposes:

- i) Integration of environmental issues into planning and decision making processes;

ii) Anticipation, minimization and mitigation of environmental damage and recommendation of alternatives;

iii) Public participation in decision making and environmental conservation.

The steps included in and IESIA are contained in the Environmental of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act of 2015 (EMCA) at Sections 58 and regulation 4, 19 and 19 of Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018. All undertakings enumerated in the Second Schedule of EMCA require an Environmental Impact Assessment project/study report prepared and submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for review and eventual licensing before the development commences.

### **3.2. Fundamental Principles of Environmental Laws**

Environmental law is principally concerned with ensuring the sustainable utilization of natural resources according to a number of fundamental principles developed over the years through both municipal and international processes. In an ideal setting, the utilization of land and land based resources should adhere to these principles, which are sustainability, intergenerational equity, principle of prevention, the precautionary principle; the polluter pays principle, and public participation.

*The principle of sustainability* requires that natural resources should be utilized “in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.” It strives for equity in the allocation of the benefits of development and decries short-term resource exploitation which does not consider the long-term costs of such exploitation. In short, it advocates for prudent utilization of natural resources.

The principle of sustainability should be examined together with that of intergenerational equity, which focuses on future generations as a rightful beneficiary of environmental protection. Essentially, the principle of intergenerational equity advocates fairness, so that present generations do not leave future generations worse off by the choices they make today regarding development. Its implementation requires the utilization of natural resources in a sustainable manner while avoiding irreversible environmental damage.

The *principle of prevention* states that “protection of the environment is best achieved by preventing environmental harm in the first place rather than relying on remedies or compensation for such harm after it has occurred.” The reasoning behind this principle is that prevention is less costly than allowing environmental damage to occur and then taking mitigation measures. At the international level, this principle has been particularly prominent in the context of pollution.

The *precautionary principle* recognizes the limitations of science, as it is not always able to accurately predict the likely environmental impacts of resource utilization. Thus environmental problems occurring today such as ozone depletion and climate change were not foreseen in good time by scientists. It thus calls for precaution in the making of environmental decisions where there is scientific uncertainty. Accordingly, it is closely related to the principle of prevention and “can be viewed as the application of the principle of prevention where the scientific understanding of a specific environmental threat is not complete.” The precautionary principle thus requires that all reasonable measures must be taken to prevent the possible deleterious environmental consequences of development activities. Further, it demands that scientific uncertainty should not be used as a reason for not taking cost-effective measures to prevent environmental harm. In addition, the need for environmental impact assessment (ESIA) should be seen in the context of the precautionary principle. The purpose of such an assessment is to assess the impact of proposed development activities and ensure that any likely adverse impacts on the environment can be dealt with.

The *polluter pays principle* requires that polluters of natural resources should bear the full environmental and social costs of their activities. It thus seeks to internalize environmental externalities by ensuring that the full environmental and social costs of resource utilization are reflected in the ultimate market price for the products of such utilization. Since environmentally harmful products will tend to cost more, this principle promotes efficient and sustainable resource allocation as consumers are likely to prefer to the cheaper less polluting substitutes of such products.

Finally, the *principle of public participation* seeks to ensure environmental democracy and requires that the public, especially local communities should participate in the environment and development decisions that affect their lives. It requires that the public should have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, and should be given an opportunity to participate in decision making processes. In addition, it requires that

the public should be given effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings. Accordingly, the public should have access to the judicial review of environmental decision making.

### **3.3. International Conventions and Treaties**

Conventions are legally binding bilateral, regional or international agreements that binding to the states that are parties thereto. Kenya has ratified some of the most important conventions on the environment and is bound by the same.

#### **3.3.1 The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance**

Kenya ratified the Convention in June 1990. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is primarily concerned with the conservation and management of wetlands. Parties to the Convention are also required to promote wise use of wetlands in their territories and to take measures for the conservation by establishing nature reserves in wetlands, whether they are included in the Ramsar list or not. Wetlands are defined by the Ramsar Convention as “areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salty, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters”.

The National Wetland Standing Committee of Kenya’s Inter-Ministerial Committee on Environment (IMCE) defines wetlands as “areas of land that are permanently, seasonally or occasionally water logged with fresh, saline, brackish or marine water, including both natural and man-made areas that support characteristic biota” while EMCA defines wetland as “an area permanently or seasonally flooded by water plants and animals have become adapted. *For this reason, the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi settlement scheme is expected to strictly observe the Ramsar Convention’s principles of wise use of the wetlands.*

#### **3.3.2. The Rio Declaration and Agenda 21**

The Rio Declaration and Agenda 2, the action plan for the 21<sup>st</sup> century are two non-legally binding instruments adopted by the 1992 United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED). While the Rio Declaration contains general principles and objectives, Agenda 21 contains detailed guidance on their practical implementation.

Principle 4 of the Rio Declaration provides that in order to achieve sustainable development environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it. Principle 25 accentuates this by stating that peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible.

In an effort to control levels of air pollutants from industries sources, the Geneva Convention on long-range trans-boundary air pollution was signed. Other conventions include the convention on the law of the sea (1994). Conventions on nuclear accidents (Notification Assistance) 1986; the Montréal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, the Biological and toxin weapons etc

### **3.3.3. The World Commission on Environment and Development (The Brundtland Commission of 1987)**

The Commission in its 1987 report dubbed “Our Common Future” focused on the environmental aspects of development, in particular the emphasis on sustainable development that produces no lasting damage to the biosphere and to particular ecosystems. In addition to environmental sustainability is economic and social sustainability. Economic sustainable development is development for which progress towards environmental and social sustainability occurs within available financial resources. While social sustainable development is development that maintains the cohesion of a society and its ability to help its members work together to achieve common goals, while at the same time meeting individual needs for health and well-being, adequate nutrition, and shelter, cultural expression and political involvement. The key aspect of sustainability is the interdependence of generations.

The concept of ESIA is embodied in many multilateral environmental agreements. *Principle 17 of the Rio Declaration provides that environmental impact assessment as a national instrument shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority. The IESIA study is in line with the World Commission on Environment and Development.*

### **3.3.4. United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)**

UNCBD is guided by specific principle under Article 3 that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right exploit



their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Article 4 gives Jurisdictional Scope of UNCBD and states that subject to the rights of other States, and except as otherwise expressly provided in this Convention, the provisions of this Convention apply, in relation to each Contracting Party as follows:

- (a) In the case of components of biological diversity, in areas within the limits of its national jurisdiction; and
- (b) In the case of processes and activities regardless of where their effects occur, carried out under its Jurisdiction or control, within the area of its national jurisdiction or beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Article 6 gives the general measures for conservation and sustainable use as follows:

- a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and
- b) Integrate as far as possible and as appropriate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

Article 7 provides for the process for identification and monitoring of Biodiversity. Each state is required as far as possible and as appropriate in particular for the purposes of Articles 8, 9 and 10 to:

- a) Identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use having regard to the indicative list of categories set down in Annex I;
- b) Monitor, through sampling and other techniques, the components of biological diversity identified pursuant to subparagraph (a) above, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use;
- c) Identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects through sampling and other techniques; and

- d) Maintain and organize, by any mechanism data, derived from identification and monitoring activities pursuant to subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

Article 8 provide for In-situ Conservation and require party states as far as possible and as appropriate to:

- a) Establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;
- b) Develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;
- c) Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use;
- d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;
- e) Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas;
- f) Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species inter alia through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies;
- g) Establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health;
- h) Prevent the introduction of control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species;
- i) Endeavour to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components;
- j) Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles

relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

- k) Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations;
- l) Where a significant adverse effect on biological diversity has been determined pursuant to Article 7, regulate or manage the relevant processes and categories of activities; and
- m) Cooperate in providing financial and other support for in-situ conservation outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (l) above particularly to developing countries.

Article 10 provides for sustainable use of components of biological diversity by each state party as far as possible and as appropriate as follows:

- a) Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making;
- b) Adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity;
- c) Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements; support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced; and
- d) Encourage cooperation between its governmental authorities and its private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources.

Each contracting party (member) is required under Article 14 to conduct Environment Impact Assessment as a tool for and minimizing adverse impacts by:

- a) Introducing appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects and, where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures;

- b) Introducing appropriate arrangements to ensure that the environmental consequences of its programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account;
- c) Promoting, on the basis of reciprocity, notification, exchange of information and consultation on activities under their jurisdiction or control which are likely to significantly affect adversely the biological diversity of other States or areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, by encouraging the conclusion of bilateral, regional or multilateral arrangements, as appropriate;
- d) In the case of imminent or grave danger or damage, originating under its jurisdiction or control, to biological diversity within the area under Jurisdiction of other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, notify immediately the potentially affected States of such danger or damage, as well as initiate action to prevent or minimize such danger or damage; and
- e) Promote national arrangements for emergency responses to activities or events, whether caused naturally or otherwise, which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity and encourage international cooperation to supplement such national efforts and, where appropriate and agreed by the States or regional economic integration organizations concerned, to establish joint contingency plans.

The UNCBD establishes a global legally binding framework for the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources.

*The provisions of this convention should be taken into account in the conservation of various species of plants, animals and the variety of ecosystems in the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.*

### **3.3.5 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**

The parties to the Stockholm Convention committed to take “into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, and countries with economies in transition, especially the need to strengthen their national capabilities for the management of chemicals, including through the transfer of technology, the provision of financial and technical assistance and the promotion of cooperation among the Parties”; to take “full account of the specific needs and special situation of least developed countries and small island developing states in their actions with regard to technical assistance” (Article 12); and to “take full account of the specific needs and special situation of the least developed countries and the small island developing states in their actions with regard to funding” (Article 13).

Kenya signed the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2004 and ratified it on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2004. The objective of this convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. The convention was established to regulate the use of organic chemicals known to cause toxic reaction, persist for long periods in the environment, travel many kilometers and cause long-term consequences both to humans and environment which were never intended. The most popular of these chemicals are those popularly referred to as persistent organic pollutants include:

1. PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls),
2. Dioxins and furans (polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins or PCDDs, and polychlorinated dibenzofurans or PCDFs)
3. Nine pesticides (Aldrin, Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex, Hexachlorobenzene, and Toxaphene).

*Mochongoi Settlement Scheme need to avoid use of these organic chemicals especially agro-chemicals including pesticides, herbicides among others in crop and livestock production.*

### **3.3.6 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an intergovernmental treaty developed to address the problem of climate change. The Convention, which sets out an agreed framework for dealing with the issue, was negotiated from February 1991 to May 1992 and opened for signature at the June 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) — also known as the Rio Earth Summit. The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994, ninety days after the 50<sup>th</sup> country's ratification had been received. By December 2007, it had been ratified by 192 countries.

Parties to the Convention continue to meet regularly to take stock of progress in implementing their obligations under the treaty, and to consider further actions to address the climate change threat. They have also negotiated a protocol to the Convention. The **Kyoto Protocol** was first agreed in December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, although ongoing discussions were needed between 1998 and 2004 to finalize the “fine print” of the agreement. The Protocol obliges industrialized countries and countries of the former Soviet bloc (known collectively as “Annex I Parties”) to

cut their emissions of greenhouse gases by an average of about 5% for the period 2008-2012 compared with 1990 levels. However, under the terms agreed in Kyoto, the Protocol only enters into force following ratification by 55 Parties to the UNFCCC, and if these 55 countries included a sufficient number of Annex I Parties that at least 55% of that group's total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 were represented. Although the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, the United States, rejected the Kyoto Treaty in 2001 after the election of President George W. Bush, a majority of other Annex I Parties, including Canada, Japan, and the countries of the European Union ratified the treaty. In November 2004, the Russian Federation also ratified the Protocol, thus reaching the 55% threshold. The Protocol finally entered into force as a legally-binding document on 16 February 2005. By December 2007, the Protocol had been ratified by 177 countries, including Annex I parties representing 63.7% of Annex I greenhouse gas emissions in 1990.

With the immediate future of the Kyoto Protocol secured by Russia's ratification, an increasing focus of discussions since 2005 has been on the multilateral response to climate change post-2012, when the Protocol's first commitment period expires. At the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali in December 2007, delegates agreed on a "roadmap" for 2008 and 2009 designed to bring about an agreement by December 2009.

The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties (COP) may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

UNFCCC is guided by several Principles. In their actions to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following principles:

1. The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common

but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.

2. The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration.
3. The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. To achieve this, such policies and measures should take into account different socio-economic contexts, be comprehensive, cover all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and adaptation, and comprise all economic sectors. Efforts to address climate change may be carried out cooperatively by interested Parties.
4. The Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development. Policies and measures to protect the climate system against human-induced change should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change.
5. The Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade

*Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement scheme need to take into account UNFCCC by allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change without threatening food production and to enabling economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner. These*

*measures include: agri-forestry, agri-silviculture and Conservation Agriculture (CA) and reduction of greenhouse gases. These measures act as carbon sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and adaptation.*

### **3.3.7 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 1994**

UNCCD is a Convention to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought through national action programs that incorporate long-term strategies supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements. UNCCD was drafted on 17TH June 1994, signed by parties between 14th October 1994 to 13th October 1995 and came into force on 26th December 1996.

The Convention, the only convention stemming from a direct recommendation of the Rio Conference's Agenda 21, was adopted in Paris, France on 17 June 1994 and entered into force in December 1996. It is the only internationally legally binding framework set up to address the problem of desertification. The Convention is based on the principles of participation, partnership and decentralization—the backbone of Good Governance and Sustainable Development. It has 197 parties, making it near universal in reach.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) oversees the implementation of the Convention. It is established by the Convention as the supreme decision-making body, and it comprises all ratifying governments. The first five sessions of the COP were held annually from 1997 to 2001. Starting 2001 sessions are held on a biennial basis interchanging with the sessions of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC), whose first session was held in 2002. The 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP7) was held in Nairobi, Kenya on 17 to 28 October 2005.

The Convention represents the only internationally legally binding framework set up to address desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. The UNCCD involves 196 parties and addresses environment and development to sustainable land management. Achieving this will involve long-term integrated strategies committed to a bottom-up approach. This has to be consistent with Agenda 21, encouraging the participation of local people by improving land productivity and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources. The UNCCD secretariat facilitates cooperation between developed and developing



countries, particularly around knowledge and technology transfer for sustainable land management.

*Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement scheme need to take into account UNCCD particularly on 10% land cover in every farm by maintaining and or increasing by rehabilitating degraded areas. In addition there is need for Agri-forestry, agri-silviculture and conservation agriculture on farms.*

### **3.4. Relevant Government Environmental Policies and Sessional Papers**

Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) study and an Environmental Report (ER) is a methodology used to identify the actual and probable impacts of projects and programmes on the environment and to recommend alternatives and mitigating measures. The difference between IESIA and ER is that ER is conducted for projects that have less negative impact on the environment while IESIA study is conducted for projects that may pose great impact on the environment; socially, economically, emotionally, health-wise etc.

On the other hand Environmental Audit is required for all on-going development projects and activities commenced prior to the coming into force of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act (EMCA) of 2015. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that all projects are designed, implemented and managed in such a way that they have no adverse environmental impacts and is environmentally sustainable. The Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018 were issued in accordance with the provisions of the EMCA (Amendment) of 2015. The administration of these regulations must take into consideration other relevant national laws and policies. The intention of the act is to approve and license only those projects that take into consideration all aspects of concern to the public as they impact on the health and quality of the environment.

#### **3.4.1. Land Policy**

The National Land Policy (NLP) has a vision to guide the country towards a sustainable and equitable use of land. The land policy calls for immediate actions to addressing environmental problems that affect land such as degradation, soil erosion and pollution. For instance, the policy stipulates the principle of conservation and management of land based natural resources, the

principle of protection and management of fragile and critical ecosystems including wetlands and arid lands. The policy further calls for extensive overhauls to current policies and institutions in an attempt to address chronic land tenure insecurity and inequity. The National Land Policy designates all land in Kenya as public, private (freehold or leasehold tenure), or community/trust land, which is held, managed and used by a specific community. This land policy has thus been formulated to address the critical issues of land administration, access to land, land use planning, restitution of historical injustices, environmental degradation, conflicts, unplanned proliferation of informal urban settlements, out-dated legal framework, institutional framework and information management.

### **3.4.2. Environment and Development Policy (Sessional Paper No.6 of 1999)**

This Sessional Paper elucidates on the connection between environment and development, highlighting the key environmental challenges. It provides priorities for action, implementation strategies and capacity building. It states that the overall goal is to integrate environmental concerns into the national planning and management processes and provide guidance for environmentally, socially and economically sustainable development.

The objective of this policy paper is to harmonize environmental and developmental goals so as to ensure sustainability. The paper provides comprehensive guidelines and strategies for government action regarding the environment and development.

The World Commission on Environment (The Brundtland Commission of 1987) recommends development that produces no lasting damage to the biosphere and to particular ecosystems. Economic sustainable development is development for which progress towards environmental and social sustainability occurs within available financial resources. Similarly, social sustainable development is development that maintains the cohesion of a society and its ability to help its members work together to achieve common goals, while at the same time meeting individual needs for health and well-being; adequate nutrition and shelter; cultural expression and political involvement. *In accordance with the above policy the settlement scheme need to integrate agricultural and other land development with environmental conservation measures to ensure its sustainability.*

### **3.4.3. Private Sector Development Strategy 2006-2010**

The strategy focuses on improving Kenya's business environment, institutional transformation, trade expansion, improved productivity and support to entrepreneurship and indigenous enterprise development. One of the key factors for the improvement of productivity is the adoption of modern, appropriate technologies for optimal uses of resources in order minimize wastage of resources and utilities such land (space), water, power and even time. *The settlement scheme needs to practise modern agriculture and proper land use planning to optimally utilize available land sustainably.*

### **3.4.4. Vision 2030**

Vision 2030 is a government development strategy that is aimed at steering Kenya to a middle income country by the year 2030. It is based on the 3 pillars of political, social and economic advancement and it aims to transform the economy and achieve sustainable growth. Environmental considerations of development are contained within the social and economic pillar. On poverty reduction, the vision aims at creating opportunities for the poor by making institutions stronger. *The proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is in line with the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) which addresses issues of promoting sustainable livelihoods.*

### **3.4.5. National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP)**

The NPEP has the objective of reducing the incidence of poverty in both rural and urban areas by 50 percent by the year 2015; as well as strengthening the capabilities of the poor and vulnerable groups to earn an income. It also aims at narrowing the gender and geographical disparities and at creating a healthy, educated and more productive population. This plan was been prepared in line with the goals and commitments of the World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) of 1995. The benefits of the proposed development Project are in line with the four focuses of the WSSD themes; of poverty eradication, reduction of unemployment, social integration of the disadvantaged people and the creation of an enabling economic, political, and cultural environment.

#### **3.4.6. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (1999) on Environment and Development (PRSP)**

This strategy paper was published by the Government in 2001. The two key goals of the strategy is poverty reduction and economic growth. The document outlines the priorities and measure necessary for poverty reduction and economic growth. The objectives of economic growth and poverty reduction are borne out of realization that economic growth is not a sufficient condition to ensure poverty reduction. In this regard, measures geared towards improved economic performance and priority actions that must be implemented to reduce the incidence of poverty among Kenyans have been identified. With respect to the environment the paper proposes that adequate awareness be created among stakeholders regarding environmental costs and benefits. *It further calls for community involvement and participation in environmental management and conservation.*

#### **3.4.7 Forest Policy 2014**

Forest Policy provides a framework for improved forest governance, resource allocation, partnerships and collaboration with the state and non-state actors to enable the sector contribute in meeting the country's growth and poverty alleviation goals within a sustainable environment. The Policy provides for sustainable development, management, utilization and conservation of forest resources and equitable sharing of accrued benefits for the present and future generations of the people of Kenya.

The objectives include: (a) Increase and maintain tree and forest cover of at least ten percent of the land area of Kenya; (b) Establish an enabling legislative and institutional framework for development of the forest sector; (c) Support forestry research, education, training, information generation and dissemination, and technology transfer for sustainable development; (d) Promote public, private and community participation and partnership in forest sector development; (e) Promote investment in commercial tree growing, forest industry and trade; (f) Enhance management of forest resources for conservation of soil, water biodiversity and environmental stability.

Forest resources offer a range of benefits and opportunities for local and national economic development, improved livelihoods and provision of environmental goods and services such as

watershed protection and carbon sequestration. The forest resources need to be sustainably managed for present and future generations.

Kenya is endowed with a wide range of forest ecosystems ranging from montane rainforests, savannah woodlands; dry forests and coastal forests and mangroves. The current forest cover is about 7% of the land area of the country is still below the constitutional requirement of 10%. Forests play critical ecological, social, cultural, and economic functions. They contribute directly and indirectly to the national and local economies through revenue generation and wealth creation, and it is estimated that forestry contributes to 3.6% of Kenya's GDP, excluding charcoal and Direct Subsistence Uses. Forests also support most productive and service sectors in the country, particularly agriculture, fisheries, livestock, energy, wildlife, water, tourism, trade and industry that contributes between 33% to 39 % of the country's GDP. Biomass comprises about 80% of all energy used in the country, while they also provide a variety of goods, which support subsistence livelihoods of many communities.

The forestry services provided by the water towers include local climate regulation, water regulation, water purification and waste treatment and water pollution sinks. Other services provided include erosion control, natural hazard and disease regulation. Forest adjacent communities benefit directly through subsistence utilization of the forests.

Forests comprise the country's water towers and catchments, where over 75% of the country's renewable surface water originate, and therefore serve critical water regulation roles which are important for human livelihoods, irrigated agriculture, and production of hydroelectric power.

The Kenya constitution and economic blueprint Vision 2030 requires the country to work towards achieving a forest cover of at least 10% of the land area to ensure sustainable resource use, growth and employment creation. Due to population pressure in high potential areas, realizing these targets will require mobilizing communities and the private sector to invest in commercial forestry, expansion of forestry development to arid and semi-arid areas, investment in industry for enhanced processing efficiency and value addition, strengthening of forest governance policies and institutions, and greater consideration of forestry in development programmes such as in agriculture, energy, tourism, and water programmes. Further, the constitution requires that international environmental agreements, protocols and conventions to which Kenya is a signatory be domesticated and implemented within sectoral policies and laws.

The Forests Act (2005) introduced participatory forest management, through the engagement of local communities, and the promotion of the private sector investment in gazetted forest reserves, accompanied by concomitant institutional and organization change, notably the establishment of the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), and the formation of Community Forest Associations.

Compliant with the objectives of the national development agenda and the constitution, the forest sector envisage increasing forest cover from the current 7% to 10%. There are emerging opportunities for sustainable forest financing both at national and international level. In addition, the Civil Society Organizations, the local communities and county governments are more organized and informed to be mainstreamed into the forestry sector decision-making and resource management processes.

The Forest Policy provides a broad range of measures and actions responding to the challenges faced by the forest sector. There are a number of strategic initiatives to improve and develop the forest resource base; integrate good governance, transparency, and accountability, equity and poverty reduction into the forest. The policy is informed by the Constitution, national land policy, County Government Act, 2012, Inter-governmental Relations Act, 2012, Land Act, 2012 as well as the National Climate Change Response Strategy, which underscores forestry's unique role in both climate change mitigation and adaptation. In addition the policy is aligned to Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016 and Forest Rules 2009.

The policy, principles, legislation and rules provides for:

- a) A clear division of responsibilities between public sector institutions where Ministry responsible for forestry provides an oversight role in national forest policy formulation, and regulatory function of the sector, thereby allowing Kenya Forest Service to focus on the management of forests on public land, and the role of the County governments in implementing national policies, County forest programmes including the delivery of forest extension services to communities, farmers and private land owners, and management of forests other than those under Kenya Forest Service.
- b) The devolution of community forest conservation and management, implementation of national forest policies and strategies, deepening of community participation in forest management by the strengthening of community forestry associations, and the introduction of benefit-sharing arrangements.

- c) The preparation of a national strategy to increase and maintain forest and tree cover to at least 10% of the total land area and for the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest ecosystems, and the establishment of a national forest resource monitoring system.
- d) The adoption of an ecosystem approach for the management of forests, and recognition of customary rights and user rights to support sustainable forest management and conservation.
- e) The establishment of national programmes to support community forest management and afforestation/reforestation on community and private land.
- f) The preparation of national standards for forest management and utilization, and the development of codes of conduct for professional forestry associations.
- g) The introduction of a chain-of-custody system for timber and wood products, and legal origin and compliance certificates for exporters of timber and wood products.

Forest Policy implementation is guided by the following principles:

- (a) **Public good:** Taking into consideration the multiple roles played by forests, all forests shall be taken to serve a common good interest irrespective of ownership. This implies that any action taken in any forest shall be regulated to safeguard public interest.
- (b) **Ecosystem approach:** An integrated ecosystem approach to conserving and managing forest resources shall be adopted and enhanced to ensure that all forest ecosystems are managed in an integrated manner for the benefit of the people of Kenya.
- (c) **Sustainable Forest Management (SFM):** All forest resources shall be managed sustainably to yield social, economic and ecological goods and services for the current generation without compromising similar rights of future generations;
- (d) **Good governance:** The rule of law, effective institutions, access to information, transparency and accountability, professional ethics, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and the meaningful participation of citizens shall be integrated in forest conservation and management.
- (e) **Public participation:** Participatory approaches in forest conservation and management need shall be enhanced to ensure that the relevant government agencies, county governments, private sector, civil society and communities are involved in planning, implementation and decision making processes.

(f) **Polluter and User Pays:** The polluter and user of forest resources shall be responsible for paying for the full environmental and social costs of the damage done to the natural environment as a result of their activities.

(g) **Commercialization of forestry activities:** Forestry operations shall be undertaken in a business manner focusing on result based management. The Government will therefore invite private sector to invest in tree growing, wood processing and value addition.

(h) **Ecologically and fragile areas:** Special consideration shall be taken to conserve ecologically fragile areas in order to conserve biodiversity, soil and water.

(i) **Research, education and knowledge:** Key decisions on forest management and conservation shall be informed by forestry science founded on appropriate knowledge derived from research, professionalism and international best practice.

(j) **Livelihood enhancement:** Livelihood improvement with a focus on fighting poverty shall be a major consideration for all strategies and programmes in forest sector development.

(k) **Indigenous knowledge and intellectual property rights:** Indigenous knowledge and intellectual property rights embodied in forest biodiversity and genetic resources shall be harnessed and protected.

(l) **International and regional cooperation:** Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and other regional instruments need to be domesticated and implemented for sustainable forest management in accordance with the Constitution and other established legal and regulatory mechanisms.

*Land is emotive in Kenya and particularly Mochongoi. Forest on the other hand supplies important economic, environmental, recreational, scientific, social, cultural and spiritual benefits. However, many of these forests have been subjected to land use changes such as conversion to farmlands, urban centres and settlements, reducing their ability to supply forest products and serve as water catchments, biodiversity conservation reservoirs, wildlife habitats and carbon sinks.*

*There is need therefore for Community Forest Association (CFA) to promote sustainable conservation, management and utilization of forest resources within Mochongoi and ensure that 10% forest/vegetation cover is maintained in agricultural lands/farms/plots.*



### **3.5. Land Tenure, Land Use and Environmental Legislation**

Land tenure refers to the terms and conditions under which rights to land and land based resources are acquired, held, transferred or transmitted. Land tenure systems fall into three basic categories: private modern communal or customary and public or state. Under private tenure, property rights are assigned to the individual while under the communal tenure system, these rights are assigned to a group of individuals. Public tenure obtains in the former Crown lands and includes national parks, forest land, alienated and unalienated land. Land use on the other hand refers to the utilization of land for agriculture, tourism, grazing, wildlife management, forestry, water conservation, etc. These are all valid and nationally productive uses of land. They are however competing and often give rise to land use conflicts. The main statutes that regulate land ownership, land use and environmental issues in Kenya are discussed in detail below.

#### **3.5.1. Constitution of Kenya**

Article 60 clause (1) states that Land in Kenya shall be held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable. Land (all) belongs to the people of Kenya collectively as a nation, as communities and as individuals. It is classified as Public, community or private.

Public land (article 62, clause (1)) includes but limited to: a) unalienated government land; f) all minerals and mineral oils; g) government forests, government game reserves, water catchment areas, national parks, government animal sanctuaries and protected areas; h) all roads; i) all rivers, lakes and other water bodies as defined by an Act of Parliament; j) the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the sea bed; k) the continental shelf; l) all land between the high and low water marks; m) any land not classified as private or community land under the constitution.

Community land (article 63, clause (1)) is land held by communities identified on the basis of ethnicity, culture or similar community interest. Under article 63, clause (2), it includes: a) land lawfully registered in the name of group representatives; b) transferred lawfully to community or c) declared as such by an Act of Parliament. Under article 63, clause (2), paragraph (d), it also includes: land that is i) lawfully held, managed or used by specified communities as community forests, grazing areas or shrines; ii) ancestral lands and lands occupied by hunters-gatherer communities. Clause (3) states that any unregistered community land shall be held in trust by

the county government on behalf of the communities for which land is held and clause (4) prohibits disposal or use except in terms of legislation specifying the nature and extent of the rights of the members of each community individually and collectively.

Private land (article 64) on the other hand is land held or registered by any person under freehold tenure or any land declared private under an Act of Parliament. The new constitution under article 66, clause (1) empowers the state to regulate when necessary the use of any land, or any interest in or right over any land, in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health or land use planning.

For the purpose of sustainable management of environment, the state is obliged under article 69, clause (1) to: a) *ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources* and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits; b) work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least ten per cent of the land area of Kenya; d) *encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of environment*; e) protect genetic resources and biological diversity; f) *establish systems of environment impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring of the environment*; g) eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment and h) utilize the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya.

Under clause (2), *every person has the duty to cooperate with the state organs and other persons to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources*. Article 70 deals with enforcement of environmental rights. Clause (1) states that *if a person alleges that a right to a clean and healthy environment recognized and protected under article 42 has been, is being or is likely to be, denied, violated, infringed or threatened, the person may apply to a court for redress in addition to any other remedies that are available in respect to the same matter*.

### **3.5.2. National Land Commission Act No. 28 of 2016**

This an Act of Parliament to make further provision as to the functions and powers of the National Land Commission, qualifications and procedures for appointments to the Commission; to give effect to the objects and principles of devolved government in land management and administration, and for connected purposes.

The object and purpose of the Act is to provide for:

- (a) The management and administration of land in accordance with the principles of land policy set out in Article 60 of the Constitution and the national land policy;
- (b) The operations, powers, responsibilities and additional functions of the Commission pursuant to Article 67(3) of the Constitution;
- (c) A legal framework for the identification and appointment of the chairperson, members and the secretary of the Commission pursuant to Article 250 (2) and (12) (a) of the Constitution;
- (d) A linkage between the Commission, county governments and other institutions dealing with land and land related resources.

Section 5 (1) of the Act gives the functions of the Commission pursuant to Article 67(2) of the Constitution including:

- (a) Management of public land on behalf of the national and county governments;
- (b) Recommending a national land policy to the national government;
- (c) Advising the national government on a comprehensive programme for the registration of title in land throughout Kenya;
- (d) Conducting research related to land and the use of natural resources, and make recommendations to appropriate authorities;
- (e) Initiating investigations, on its own initiative or on a complaint, into present or historical land injustices, and recommend appropriate redress;
- (f) Encouraging the application of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms in land conflicts;
- (g) Assessing tax on land and premiums on immovable property in any area designated by law;
- (h) Monitoring and have oversight responsibilities over land use planning throughout the country.

Section 15 (1) states that “pursuant to Article 67 (3) of the Constitution, the Commission shall receive, admit and investigate all historical land injustice complaints and recommend appropriate redress”.

Sub section 2 indicates that, a historical land injustice is a grievance which:

- (a) Was occasioned by a violation of right in land on the basis of any law, policy, declaration, administrative practice, treaty or agreement;
- (b) Resulted in displacement from their habitual place of residence;
- (c) Occurred between 15th June 1895 when Kenya became a protectorate under the British East African Protectorate and 27th August, 2010 when the Constitution of Kenya was promulgated;

Sub section 9 allows the Commission to recommend the following remedies for historical land injustice: (a) restitution; (b) compensation, if it is impossible to restore the land; (c) resettlement on an alternative land; (d) rehabilitation through provision of social infrastructure; (e) affirmative action programmes for marginalized groups and communities; (f) creation of way leaves and easements; (g) order for revocation and reallocation of the land; (h) order for revocation of an official declaration in respect of any public land and reallocation; (i) sale and sharing of the proceeds; (j) refund to bona fide third party purchasers after valuation; or (k) declaratory and preservation orders including injunctions.

Sub Section 10 states that “Upon determination of a historical land injustice claim by the Commission, any authority mandated to act under the redress recommended shall be required to do so within three years”.

The commission is obliged by Section 17 of the Act to work in consultation and co-operation with the national and county governments subject to Article 10 and Article 232 of the Constitution.

### **3.5.3. The Land Act, 2012 (Legal Notice 6)**

This provides the body of Kenya’s substantive law, earlier found scattered in different pieces of legislation like the Indian Transfer of Property Act 1882, The Government Lands Act and the Registered Land Act. It repeals the Way leaves Act Cap 292 and the Land Acquisition Act Cap 295. The law has the effect of embodying Kenya’s substantive law in one statute which makes easy reference for scholars and practitioners.

This is an Act of Parliament to give effect to Article 68 of the Constitution, to revise, consolidate and rationalize land laws; to provide for the sustainable administration and management of land and land based resources, and for connected purposes. It was assented on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2012 and commenced 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2012. The Act applies to all land declared as: (a) public land under Article 62 of the Constitution; (b) private land under Article 64 of the Constitution; and (c) community land under Article 63 of the Constitution and any other written law relating to community land.

The utilization of land resources under any category of land provided in the constitution, this act or any other written law is guided by the following values and principles of land management and administration

- (a) Equitable access to land;
- (b) Security of land rights;

- (c) Sustainable and productive management of land resources;
- (d) Transparent and cost effective administration of land;
- (e) Conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas;
- (f) Elimination of gender discrimination in law, customs and practices related to land and property in land;
- (g) Encouragement of communities to settle land disputes through recognized local community initiatives;
- (h) Participation, accountability and democratic decision making within communities, the public and the Government;
- (i) Technical and financial sustainability;
- (j) Affording equal opportunities to members of all ethnic groups;
- (k) Non-discrimination and protection of the marginalized; and
- (l) Democracy, inclusiveness and participation of the people; and
- (m) Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in land dispute handling and management.

Section 11 mandates the Land Commission to identify and conserve ecologically sensitive public land that has endangered or endemic species of flora and fauna, critical habitats or protected areas. It includes demarcation or taking any other justified action on those areas and act to prevent environmental degradation and climate change.

The land Act (s.161) repeals the laws given in the schedule and all other laws relating to land are construed with the alterations, adaptations, qualifications and exceptions necessary to give effect to this Act. Section 162(1) states that “unless the contrary is specifically provided in this Act, any right, interest, title, power, or obligation acquired, accrued, established, coming into force or exercisable before the commencement of this Act shall continue to be governed by the law applicable to it immediately prior to the commencement of this Act”.

Any dispute arising out of any matter provided for under this Act may be referred to the Land and Environment Court for determination.

### **3.5.4 Land Registration Act, 2012**

This law will be the singular law to guide the registration of title to land in Kenya, earlier done under various statutes like the Land Titles Act Cap 282 earlier applicable to properties within the ten mile Coastal strip and the Registration of Titles Act Cap 281 earlier operated under a Centralized Land Registry at Nairobi for properties surveyed under precise boundaries. It also

repealed the Registered Land Act Cap 300 which applied to most rural properties surveyed under general boundaries and some few urban properties surveyed under the “fixed boundary” provisions of the Act. This Land Registration Act also repealed the Indian Transfer of Property Act 1882 and the Government Lands Act Cap 280. The application of this law will result in a uniform land registration system and uniform registries countrywide. This will ease land transactions and land development in the country. This Act received presidential assent on 27th April 2012 with a commencement date of 2nd May 2012.

Section 24 (a) of land registration Act 2012, stipulates that the registration of a person as the proprietor of land shall vest in that person the absolute ownership of that land together with all rights and privileges belonging or appurtenant thereto. In addition subsection (b) indicates that the registration of a person as the proprietor of a lease shall vest in that person the leasehold interest described in the lease, together with all implied and expressed rights and privileges belonging or appurtenant thereto and subject to all implied or expressed agreements, liabilities or incidents of the lease.

Section 25 subsection 1 states that the rights of a proprietor, whether acquired on first registration or subsequently for valuable consideration or by an order of court, shall not be liable to be defeated except as provided in this Act, and shall be held by the proprietor, together with all privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto, free from all other interests and claims whatsoever, but subject to the leases, charges and other encumbrances and to the conditions and restrictions, if any, shown in the register; and

(b) to such liabilities, rights and interests as affect the same and are declared by section 28 not to require noting on the register, unless the contrary is expressed in the register.

However the proprietor under subsection 2 shall not be relieved from any duty or obligation to which the person is subject to as a trustee.

Certificate of title held by proprietor shall be conclusive evidence of absolute and indefeasible owner, subject to the encumbrances, easements, restrictions and conditions contained or endorsed in the certificate, and the title of that proprietor shall not be subject to challenge, except: (a) on the ground of fraud or misrepresentation to which the person is proved to be a party; or (b) where the certificate of title has been acquired illegally, unprocedurally or through a corrupt scheme.

### 3.5.5 The Community Land Act No. 27 of 2016

This is an Act of Parliament to give effect to Article 63 (5) of the Constitution; to provide for the recognition, protection and registration of community land rights; management and administration of community land; to provide for the role of county governments in relation to unregistered community land and for connected purposes. It was assented on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2016 and commenced on 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2016.

In order to eliminate any doubt with respect to interpretation of the *core terms* used in this Act, the meaning of the terms are defined below:

**Community** means a consciously distinct and organized group of users of community land who are citizens of Kenya and share any of the following attributes: (a) common ancestry; (b) similar culture or unique mode of livelihood; (c) socio-economic or other similar common interest; (d) geographical space; (e) ecological space; or (f) ethnicity.

**Community land** means land declared as such under Article 63(2) of the Constitution.

**Registered community** means a community that has completed the registration processes and is recognized under this law

**Community reserve land** means any land set aside for communal or land allocated by the registered community for individual occupation and use;

**Certificate of reservation** means a certificate issued in the interim by the Registrar pending the registration of community land and acquisition of the certificate of title.

**Community tenure system** means unwritten land ownership practices in certain communities in which land is owned or controlled by a family, clan or a designated community leader.

**Fragile ecosystem** means an ecosystem hosting threatened biodiversity

Part II of the Act provides for recognition, protection and registration of community land rights. Section 4 (3) states that “Community land shall vest in the community and may be held under any of the following tenure systems: (a) customary; (b) freehold; (c) leasehold; and (d) such other tenure system recognized under this Act or other written law. Sub section 2 allows the state to regulate the use of community land in accordance with Article 66 of the Constitution subject to the provisions of this Act or any other written law.

Section 5 (1) states that “Every person shall have the right, either individually or in association with others, to acquire and own property, in accordance with Article 40 of the Constitution: (a) of any description; and (b) in any part of Kenya. Sub section 2 states that

“Customary land rights shall be recognized, adjudicated for and documented for purposes of registration in accordance with this Act and any other written law”.

Under sub section 3, customary land rights, including those held in common shall have equal force and effect in law with freehold or leasehold rights acquired through allocation, registration or transfer.

Sub section 4 prohibits the state from compulsorily acquisition of community land except in accordance with the law (Article 40 (3) of the Constitution and the Land Act) for a public purpose, and upon prompt payment of just compensation to the person or persons, in full or by negotiated settlement.

Sub section 5 states that “subject to the provisions of section 46 of this Act, any person who immediately before the commencement of this Act had a subsisting customary right to hold or occupy land shall upon commencement of this Act continue to hold such right”.

Section 6 (1) gives the responsibility County governments to hold in trust all unregistered community land on behalf of the communities for which it is held. In addition (s. s. 2), the respective county government shall hold in trust for a community any monies payable as compensation for compulsory acquisition of any unregistered community land.

Sub section 3 states that “Upon registration of community land, the respective county government shall promptly release to the community all such monies payable for compulsory acquisition”.

Sub section 7 states that “Upon the registration of any unregistered community land in accordance with this Act, the respective registered community shall, assume the management and administrative functions provided in this Act and the trustee role of the respective county government in relation to the land shall cease”.

Sub section 8 prohibits County governments from selling, disposing, transferring, converting for private purposes or in any other way disposing of any unregistered community land that it is holding in trust on behalf of the communities for which it is held.

Section 7 (1) allows community claiming an interest in or right over community land to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this section (s.7). Section 11 (1) states that “Community land shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Land Registration Act, 2012”.



The community land under section 12 of this Act recognizes land holding as: (a) communal land; (b) family or clan land; (c) as reserve land; or (d) any other category of land recognized under this Act or other written law.

Under section 13 (3) of the Act, a registered community may reserve special purpose areas including areas for: (a) farming; (b) settlement; (c) community conservation; (d) cultural and heritage sites; (e) urban development; or (f) any other purposes as may be determined by the community, respective county government or national government for the promotion or upgrading of public interest.

Section 14 (2) states that a customary right of occupancy on any community land subsisting before the commencement of this Act shall upon the commencement of this Act be a recognizable right of occupancy in the respective community land subject to Article 40 (6) of the Constitution”.

Part VII, section 35 of the Act requires sustainable and productive management of Environment and Natural Resources for equitable benefit of the whole community including future generations Management.

### **3.5.6. The Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019**

This is an Act of Parliament to make provision for the planning, use, regulation and development of land and for connected purposes. It was assented on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2019 and commenced on 5th August, 2019.

Section 4 requires major developments to be subjected to **environmental and social impact** assessment. Section 8 states that “Where the development involves the erection of a building, the county government will consider the following.”

- a) The use of the building;
- b) The sitting of the building within the plot;
- c) The elevations of the building, plinth area, canopies and height of buildings;
- d) The design, shape, civic design and facade and appearance of the building;
- e) The set back and the building line;
- f) Access to and parking on land which the building is to be erected;

- g) Loading bay;
- h) Density;
- i) Plot coverage;
- j) Provision for rainwater harvesting facilities and water storage tanks in every building;
- k) Landscaping;
- l) Character;
- m) Ventilation and lighting;
- n) Infrastructure adequacy;
- o) Environmental, health and cultural considerations; and
- p) Any other matter that a county government considers necessary for purposes of planning.

Section 5 of the Act requires every person engaged in physical and land use planning and regulation shall adhere to the following principles and norms of physical and land use planning:

- a) Physical and land use planning shall promote sustainable use of land and liveable communities which integrates human needs in any locality;
- b) Development activities shall be planned in a manner that integrates economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations;
- c) Physical and land use planning shall be comprehensive, sustainable and integrated at all levels of government, taking into consideration the interests of all parties concerned;
- d) Physical and land use planning shall take into consideration long-term optimum utilization of land and conservation of scarce land resource including preservation of land With important functions;
- e) Physical and land use planning shall be inclusive and must take into consideration the culture and heritage of people concerned; and
- f) Physical and land use planning shall take into account new approaches such as transit-oriented development, mixed land-uses, planning for public transport and non-motorized transport among others to achieve sustainable development and more efficient use of natural resources.

The National Physical and Land Use Development Plan under section 22 (1) define strategic policies for the determination of the general direction and trends of physical, and sectoral development in Kenya and provide a framework for the use and development of land.

The basis of, the National Physical and Land Use Development Plan under sub section 2 of the act include:

- (a) Environmental conservation, protection and improvement;
- (b) Promoting social and economic development including national competitiveness;
- (c) Promoting balanced national development;
- (d) Optimal use of land and natural resources;
- (e) Formulation of national physical and land use development planning policies;
- (f) Guiding inter-county, county and local planning;
- (g) Coordinating sectoral planning and development;
- (h) Managing human settlements; and
- (i) Providing a framework for guiding the location and development of strategic national investments and infrastructural development.

Section 36 (1) of the Act requires the county Government to prepare county physical and land use development plan once in every ten years. Sub section 2 requires each county physical and land use development plan to be in conformity with the National Physical and Land Use Development Plan and any relevant Inter-County Physical and Land Use Development Plan.

Section 37 gives the objectives of a county physical and land use development plan including:

- a) Provision an overall physical and land use development framework for the county;
- b) Guiding rural development and settlement;
- c) Provision the basis for infrastructure and services delivery;
- d) Guiding the use and management of natural resources;
- e) Enhancing environmental protection and conservation;
- f) Identification the proper zones for industrial, commercial, residential and social developments;
- g) Improvement transport and communication networks and linkages;
- h) Promotion of the safeguarding of national security; and
- i) Any other purposes that may be determined by the planning authority.

County is in addition empowered to require a development applicant to submit an EIA report where a proposed development is considered of potential injurious impacts on the environment,

(Section 36). EMCA echoes the same by requiring that such an EIA is approved by the NEMA and should be followed by **annual environmental audits**.

### **3.5.7 The Energy Act No. 1 of 2019**

This is an Act of Parliament to consolidate the laws relating to energy, to provide for National and County Government functions in relation to energy, to provide for the establishment, powers and functions of the energy sector entities; promotion of renewable energy; exploration, recovery and commercial utilization of geothermal energy; regulation of midstream and downstream petroleum and coal activities; regulation, production, supply and use of electricity and other energy forms; and for connected purposes. It was assented on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2019 and commenced on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2019.

Energy under this Act means any source of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, nuclear, or thermal power for any use; and includes electricity, petroleum, coal, geothermal, biomass and all its derivatives, municipal waste, solar, wind and tidal wave power; "renewable energy means non-fossil energy generated from natural non-depleting resources including but not limited to solar energy, wind energy, biomass energy, biological waste energy, hydro energy, geothermal energy and ocean and tidal energy.

It is the obligation of the government under section 7 (1) to facilitate the provision of affordable energy services to all persons in Kenya.

Section 73 vests all unexploited renewable energy resources under or in any land in the National Government subject to any rights which, by or under any written law, have been or are granted or recognized as being vested in any other person.

Section 75 (1) requires the Cabinet Secretary to promote the development and use of renewable energy technologies, including but not limited to biomass, biodiesel, bioethanol, charcoal, fuel wood, solar, wind, tidal waves, hydropower, biogas and municipal waste.

Sub section 2 empowers the Cabinet Secretary to promote the development and use of renewable energy, including but not limited to:

- a) Formulating a national strategy for coordinating research in renewable energy;

- b) Providing an enabling framework for the efficient and sustainable production, distribution and marketing of biomass, solar, wind, small hydros, municipal waste, geothermal and charcoal;
- c) Promoting the use of fast maturing trees for energy production including biofuels and the establishment of commercial woodlots including peri-urban plantations;
- d) Promoting the use of municipal waste for energy production;
- e) Promoting the development of appropriate local capacity for the manufacture, installation, maintenance and operation of basic renewable technologies such as bio-digesters, solar systems and turbines;
- f) Promoting international cooperation on renewable energy programmes focusing on sources;
- g) Harnessing opportunities offered under clean development mechanism and other mechanisms including, but not limited to, carbon credit trading to promote the development and exploitation of renewable energy sources;
- h) Promoting the utilization of renewable energy sources for either power generation or transportation;
- i) Promoting co-generation of electric power by sugar millers and sale of such electric power through the National Grid directly to the consumers; and
- j) Promoting the production and use of gasohol and biodiesel.

Section 187 requires Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority coordinate the development and implementation of a prudent national energy efficiency and conservation programme.

Section B of the Fifth Schedule of the Act defines the functions of the county governments with respect to energy planning including:

- a) Preparation of County energy plans, incorporating petroleum, renewable energy and electricity master plans.
- b) Physical planning relating to energy resource areas such as dams, solar and wind farms, municipal waste dumpsites, agricultural and animal waste, ocean energy, woodlots and plantations for production bio energy feedstock.
- c) Provision of land and rights of way for energy infrastructure.

- d) Facilitation of energy demand by planning for industrial parks and other energy consuming activities.
- e) Preparation and implementation of disaster management plans.

### **3.5.8 Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority Act No. 13 of 2013**

This is an Act of Parliament to provide for the consolidation of the laws on the regulation and promotion of agriculture generally, to provide for the establishment of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority, to make provision for the respective roles of the national and county governments in agriculture excluding livestock and related matters in furtherance of the relevant provisions of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution and for connected purposes. It was assented on 14th January, 2013 and commenced 17<sup>th</sup> January, 2014.

Section 23 provides for land preservation guidelines. Sub section 1 states that “The Cabinet Secretary, on the advice of the Authority, and in consultation with the National Land Commission, for the purposes of the conservation of the soil, or the prevention of the adverse effects of soil erosion on, any land, may, prescribe national guidelines for any or all of the following matters:”

- a) Prohibiting, regulating or controlling the undertaking of any agricultural activity including the firing, clearing or destruction of vegetation when such prohibiting, regulating or controlling is deemed by the Cabinet Secretary to be necessary for the protection of land against degradation, the protection of water catchment areas or otherwise, for the preservation of the soil and its fertility;
- b) Requiring, regulating or controlling:
  - i. The afforestation or re-afforestation of land;
  - ii. The drainage of land, including the construction, maintenance or repair of drains, gullies, contour banks, terraces and diversion ditches;
  - iii. Salination, acidification and saltification of soil;
- c) Requiring the uprooting or destruction, without payment of any compensation therefor, of any vegetation which has been planted in contravention of a land preservation order;
- d) Requiring the supervision of unoccupied land;

- e) Prohibiting, restricting or controlling the use of land for any agricultural purpose excluding livestock.

Section 29 of the Act gives the respective roles of national and county governments. Sub section 1 gives the county government the responsibility for agricultural matters in accordance with Part 2 of Fourth Schedule to the Constitution. On the other hand sub section 2 gives the National government the responsibility for agricultural policy and for assisting the county governments on agricultural matters in accordance with Part 1 of section 29 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution,.

Sub section 3 empowers the county government enact, administer and implement legislation for purposes of ensuring uniformity and national standards in the agricultural sector and act in accordance with the national policy guidelines issued by the Cabinet Secretary on the advice of the authority under this Act.

Section 32 empowers the county government to make a land preservation order against the owner or occupier of land, or against both the owner and occupier either at the same time or at different times. Section 30 states that “A person who contravenes or fails to comply with the terms of a land development order commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, and in the case of a continuing offence to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand shillings for every day of which the offence continues.”

### **3.5.9. Water Act No. 43 of 2016 (Chapter 372 of Laws of Kenya)**

This is an ACT of Parliament to provide for the regulation, management and development of water resources, water and sewerage services; and for other connected purposes. It was assented on 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2016. PART II section (5) of the act states that “Every water resource is vested in and held by the national government in trust for the people of Kenya”.

Section 9 gives every person has the right to access water resources, whose administration is the function of the national government as stipulated in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution. Part III, section (11) establishes Water Resource Authority (WRA) for regulation of the management and use of water resources including receive water permit applications for water abstraction,

water use and recharge and determine, issue, vary water permits; and enforce the conditions of those permits.

Section 40 gives the procedure for application of water permit. Section 40 sub section 4 states that “An application for a permit shall be the subject of public consultation and, where applicable, of environmental impact assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Management and Co- ordination (Amendment) Act, 2015”.

Section 143 sub section 1(a) prohibits un authorized willful obstruction, interference, diversion of water from any watercourse or any water resource, or negligently allowing any such obstruction, interference, diversion or abstraction; or (b) throw, convey, cause or permit to be thrown or conveyed, any rubbish, dirt, refuse, effluent, trade waste or other offensive matter or thing into or near to any water resource in such manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, pollution of the water resource.

### **3.5.10. Public Health Act Chapter 242 of the Laws of Kenya**

This is an Act of Parliament that makes provision for securing and maintaining health. It regulates activities detrimental to human health. Part IX, contains provision regarding sanitation and housing. Section 115 of the Act states that no person shall cause nuisance or cause to exist on any land or premises any condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to human health. An environmental nuisance is one that causes danger, discomfort or annoyance to the local inhabitants or which is hazardous to human health.

Section 116 requires that Counties take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures to maintain their jurisdiction clean and sanitary to prevent occurrence of nuisance or condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to human health. Such nuisance or conditions are defined under section 118 as waste pipes, sewers, drainers or refuse pits in such state, situated or constructed as in the opinion of the medical officer of health to be offensive or injurious to health. Any noxious matter or waste water flowing or discharged from any premises into the public street or into the gutter or side channel or watercourse, irrigation channel, or bed not approved for discharge is also deemed as nuisance. Other nuisances are accumulation of



materials or refuse which in the opinion of the medical officer of health is likely to harbour rats or other vermin.

The Act also contains provisions on discharges of pollutants into water sources. On responsibility of the Local Authorities Part XI, section 129, of the Act states in part “It shall be the duty of every county to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures for preventing any pollution dangerous to health of any supply of water which the public within its district has a right to use and does use for drinking or domestic purposes. Part XII, Section 136, states that all collections of water, sewage, rubbish, refuse and other fluids which permit or facilitate the breeding or multiplication of pests shall be deemed nuisances under this Act. This part seeks to guard against the breeding of mosquito which is key as they cause malaria which is one of the major causes of death in this country.

The owner(s) of the premises responsible for environmental nuisances such as noise and emissions, at levels that can affect human health, are liable to prosecution under this Act.

*There is for people in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme to construct sanitary facilities at every homestead preferably VIP Latrine to reduce open defecation (OD) and subsequent environment pollution especially water.*

### **3.5.11 The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act No. 47 of 2013**

This is an Act of Parliament to provide for the protection, conservation, sustainable use and management of wildlife in Kenya and for connected purposes. The Act was assented on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2013 and commenced on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2014. The Act under Section 4 is guided by the following principles:

- a) Wildlife conservation and management shall be devolved, wherever possible and appropriate to those owners and managers of land where wildlife occurs;
- b) Conservation and management of wildlife shall entail effective public participation;
- c) Wherever possible the conservation and management of wildlife shall be encouraged using an ecosystem approach;
- d) Wildlife conservation and management shall be encouraged and recognized as a form of land use on public, community and private land;
- e) Benefits of wildlife conservation shall be derived by the land user in order to offset costs and to ensure the value and management of wildlife do not decline;

- f) Wildlife conservation and management shall be exercised in accordance with the principles of sustainable utilization to meet the benefits of present and future generations;
- g) Benefits accruing from wildlife conservation and management shall be enjoyed and equitably shared by the people of Kenya.

Section 5 (2) of the national wildlife conservation and management strategy provides for the principles, objectives, standards, indicators, procedures and incentives for the protection, conservation, management sustainable utilization and control of wildlife resources particularly:

- a) Measures for the protection of wildlife species and their habitats and ecosystems;
- b) Norms and standards for ecosystem-based conservation plans;
- c) Measures facilitating community-based natural resources management practices in wildlife conservation and management;
- d) Priority areas for wildlife conservation and projections on increasing designated wildlife conservation areas in form of national parks, national reserves, conservancies and sanctuaries;
- e) Innovative schemes and incentives to be applied in securing identified critical wildlife migratory routes, corridors and dispersal areas for sustainable wildlife conservation and management;
- f) Clear targets indicating projection in terms of specific percentage of landscape and seascape to be brought under protected areas, conservancies and sanctuaries over the next five years;
- g) National wildlife research and monitoring priorities and information systems.
- h) Measures necessary to ensure equitable sharing of benefits;
- i) Guidelines for granting and monitoring wildlife user rights.
- j) Criteria for listing and measures for protection and management of endangered and threatened species;
- k) Innovative measures for mitigating human wildlife conflict;
- l) Framework for capacity development and training for effective wildlife management;
- m) Measures for wildlife disease surveillance and control;
- n) Adaptation and mitigation measures to avert adverse impacts of climate change on wildlife resources and its habitats;

- o) Reflection on regional co-operation and common approaches for enhancing protection, conservation and management of shared wildlife resources.

Section 6 of the Act establishes Kenya Wild Life Service with the following functions:

- a) Conserve and manage national parks, wildlife conservation areas, and sanctuaries under its jurisdiction;
- b) Provide security for wildlife and visitors in national parks, wildlife conservation areas and sanctuaries;
- c) Set up a county wildlife conservation committee in respect of each county;
- d) Promote or undertake commercial and other activities for the purpose of achieving sustainable wildlife conservation;
- e) Collect revenue and charges due to the national government from wildlife and, as appropriate, develop mechanisms for benefit sharing with communities living in wildlife areas;
- f) Develop mechanisms for benefit sharing with communities living in wildlife areas;
- g) Advise the Cabinet Department on matters pertaining to wildlife policy, strategy and legislation;
- h) Coordinate the preparation and implementation of ecosystem plans;
- i) Prepare and implement national park management plans;
- j) Assist and advise in the preparation of management plans for community and private wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries;
- k) Undertake and conduct enforcement activities such as anti-poaching operations, wildlife protection, intelligence gathering, investigations and other enforcement activities for the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act;
- l) Conduct and co-ordinate, all research activities in the field of wildlife conservation and management and ensure application of research findings in conservation planning, implementation and decision making;
- m) Advise the National Land Commission, the Cabinet Secretary and the Council on the establishment of national parks, wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries;
- n) Promote and undertake extension service programmes intended to enhance wildlife conservation, education and training;
- o) Identify user rights and advise the Cabinet Secretary thereon;

- p) Grant permits;
- q) Establish forensic laboratories
- r) Monitor the compliance of terms and conditions of licenses;

Section 25 of the Act establishes County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee. Section 25 (1) states that “Where any person suffers any bodily injury or is killed by any wildlife listed under the Third Schedule, the person injured, or in the case of a deceased person, the personal representative or successor or assign, may launch a claim to the County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee within the jurisdiction established under this Act”.

Sub section(4) Any person who suffers loss or damage to crops, livestock or other property from wildlife specified in the Seventh Schedule hereof and subject to the rules made by the Cabinet Secretary, may submit a claim to the County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee who shall verify the claim and make recommendations as appropriate and submit it to the Service for due consideration

### **3.5.12 The Climate Change Act No. 11 of 2016**

This is an Act of Parliament to provide for a regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change; to provide for mechanism and measures to achieve low carbon climate development, and for connected purposes. It was assented 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2016 and commenced on 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2016.

The Act establishes the Climate Change Council; Climate Change Directorate; climate change unit within government departments (National and County) to administer and mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Section 3 (1) states that the Act shall be applied for the development, management, implementation and regulation of mechanisms to enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for the sustainable development of Kenya.

The Act is applicable in all sectors of the economy by the national and county governments to:

- a) Mainstream climate change responses into development planning, decision making and implementation;
- b) Build resilience and enhance adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change;
- c) Formulate programmes and plans to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of human and ecological systems to the impacts of climate change;

- d) Mainstream and reinforce climate change disaster risk reduction into strategies and actions of public and private entities;
- e) Mainstream intergenerational and gender equity in all aspects of climate change responses;
- f) Provide incentives and obligations for private sector contribution in achieving low carbon climate resilient development;
- g) Promote low carbon technologies, improve efficiency and reduce emissions intensity by facilitating approaches and uptake of technologies that support low carbon, and climate resilient development;
- h) Facilitate capacity development for public participation in climate change responses through awareness creation, consultation, representation and access to information;
- i) Mobilize and transparently manage public and other financial resources for climate change response;
- j) Provide mechanisms for, and facilitate climate change research and development, training and capacity building;
- k) Mainstream the principle of sustainable development into the planning for and decision making on climate change response; and
- l) Integrate climate change into the exercise of power and functions of all levels of governance, and to enhance cooperative climate change governance between the national government and county governments.

Section 19 (1) requires county government to integrate and mainstream climate change actions, interventions and duties set out in this Act, and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) into various sectors. In addition (ss2), the county government shall in development, updating and approval of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), and the County Sectoral Plans mainstream the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan, taking into account national and county priorities.

NEMA is empowered by section 20 of the Act to integrate **climate risk and vulnerability assessment** into all forms of assessment, and for that purpose liaise with relevant lead agencies for their technical advice.

### **3.5.13 The Forest Conservation and Management Act No 34 of 2016**

This is an Act of Parliament to give effect to Article 69 of the Constitution with regard to forest resources; to provide for the development and sustainable management, including conservation and rational utilization of all forest resources for the socio-economic development of the country and for connected purposes.

The Act under section 4 has several six (6) principles:

- a) Good governance in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution;
- b) Public participation and community involvement in the management of forests;
- c) Consultation and co-operation between the national and county governments;
- d) The values and principles of public service in accordance with Article 232 of the Constitution;
- e) Protection of indigenous knowledge and intellectual property rights of forests resources;
- f) International best practices in management and conservation of forests.

Section 7 of the Act establishes Kenya Forest Service (KFS) with the following functions:

- a) Conserve, protect and manage all public forests in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- b) Prepare and implement management plans for all public forests and, where requested, assist in preparation of management plans for community forests or private forests in consultation with the relevant owners;
- c) Receive and consider applications for licenses or permits in relation to forest resources or management of forests or any other relevant matter in accordance with this Act;
- d) Establish and implement benefit sharing arrangements in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- e) Assist county governments to build capacity in forestry and forest management in the counties;
- f) In consultation with relevant stakeholders, develop programmes for tourism and for recreational and ceremonial use of public forests;
- g) Promote forestry education and training;
- h) Register and maintain a register of all forest management plans prepared for public forests;

- i) Collaborate with relevant persons in identifying research needs and applying research findings in relation to forests and forestry;
- j) Manage water catchment areas in relation to soil and water conservation, carbon sequestration and other environmental services in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;
- k) Prepare (i) a Forest Status Report for the Cabinet Secretary once in every two years; and (ii) a Resource Assessment Report for the Cabinet Secretary once in every five years;
- l) Consider and recommend to the Cabinet Secretary the establishment of public forests on un- alienated public land or any other public land;
- m) Consider and recommend to the Cabinet Secretary the determination and alteration of boundaries of public forests;
- n) Establish forest conservancy areas for purposes of conservation and management;
- o) Approve the provision of credit facilities and technical training for community-based forest industries, and the provision of incentives to persons for the sustainable utilization of wood and non-wood forest products;
- p) Implement and enforce rules and regulations governing importation, exportation and trade in forest produce; and
- q) Develop, maintain and regularly update a geographic information system database of all forests in Kenya.

The service (KFS) is managed by the Board (s.9). The Board establishes conservation areas and committees for proper and efficient management of forests [s.20 (1)]. The conservation areas are further divided into ecosystems. The forest conservation committee performs the following functions: (a) make recommendations to the Board and to the relevant county government in relation to the conservation and utilization of forests; (b) identify and recommend areas to be set aside for the creation of public forests; and (c) perform any other function that may be assigned to it by the Board.

Section 21 sub section 1 requires the County Government to:

- a) Implement national policies on forest management and conservation;
- b) Manage all forests on public land defined under Article 62(2) of the Constitution;

- c) Prepare an annual report, with the approval of the County Assembly, for the Service on the activities of the county government in relation to this Act and any national policies on forest management and conservation;
- d) Promote afforestation activities in the county;
- e) Advice and assist communities and individuals in the management of community forests or private forests; and
- f) May enter into joint management agreements with communities or individuals for the management of community forests or private forests.

Part IV of the Act classifies the forest and specifies the Conservation and Management of Forests. The forests [s.30 (1)] are classified as public, community or private forests. Public forests given in subsection 2 of the Act include: (a) public forests classified under Article 62(1)(g) of the Constitution; and (b) forests on land between the high and low water marks classified under Article 62(1)(1) of the Constitution. On the other hand Community forests under sub section 3 include:

- a) Forests on land lawfully registered in the name of group representatives;
- b) Forests on land lawfully transferred to a specific community;
- c) Forests on any other land declared to be community land by an Act of Parliament;
- d) Forests on land that is lawfully held, managed or used by specific communities as community forests;
- e) Forests on ancestral lands and lands traditionally occupied by hunter-gatherer communities; and
- f) Forests lawfully held as trust land by the county governments, but not including any public land held in trust by the county governments under Article 62(2) of the Constitution.

Finally private Forest under sub section (4) includes:

- a) Forests on registered land held by any person under any freehold tenure;
- b) Forests on land held by any person under leasehold tenure;
- c) Any forest owned privately by an individual, institution or body corporate for commercial or non-commercial purposes; and
- d) Forests on any other land declared private land under an Act of Parliament.



All public forests in Kenya [s.31(1)] are vested in the Service, subject to any rights of user in respect thereof, which by or under this Act or other written law, have been or are granted to any other person. On the other hand all community forests [s.32(1)] are vested in the community, subject to any rights of user in respect thereof, which by or under this Act or other written law, have been or are granted to any other person.

*Section 34 (1) of the Act allows any person to petition the National Assembly or the Senate, for the variation of boundaries of a public forest or the revocation of the registration of a public forest or a portion of a public forest. Sub section 2 requires the petitioner to demonstrate that the variation of boundaries or revocation of the registration of a public forest or a portion of a public forest does not: (a) endanger any rare, threatened or endangered species; or (b) adversely affect its value as a water catchment area; and prejudice biodiversity conservation, cultural site protection of the forest or its use for educational, recreational, health or research purposes.*

Sub section 3 indicates that the petition shall be considered in accordance with the provisions of the Petitions to Parliament (Procedure) Act and the Standing Orders of the relevant House.

Sub section 4 states that the Cabinet Secretary shall, within thirty days of the petition being committed to the relevant Committee, submit a recommendation on whether the petition should be approved subject to: *(a) the petition being subjected to an independent Environmental Impact Assessment; and (b) public consultation being undertaken in accordance with the Second Schedule.*

Sub section 5 states that “If the relevant Committee, reports that it finds that the petition”: (a) does not disclose a ground for the variation of the boundaries of a public forest or the revocation of the registration of a public forest or a portion of a public forest, no further proceedings shall be taken; or (b) discloses a ground for the variation of the boundaries of a public forest or the revocation of the registration of a public forest or a portion of a public forest, the National Assembly or the Senate shall vote on whether to approve the recommendation.

Subsection 6 states that “If the resolution under subsection (5) (b) is supported by a majority of the members of the National Assembly or the Senate, present and voting, the Cabinet Secretary shall publish a notice in the Gazette”.

Section 35 (1) states that “Upon the recommendation of the Service or the relevant county government, the Cabinet Secretary may, by notice in the Gazette, declare any community or private forest, which in the opinion of the Service is mismanaged or neglected, to be a provisional forest”.

The declaration of provisional forest shall only be made where:

(a) The forest:

- i. is an important catchment area or a source of water springs;
- ii. is rich in biodiversity and contains rare, threatened or endangered species;
- iii. is of cultural or scientific significance; or
- iv. supports an important industry and is a source of livelihood for the surrounding forest communities; and

b) The Director General has issued a notice requiring the forest owner, as the case may be, to undertake specific silvicultural practices to improve the forest, and such notice has not been complied with, or the forest owner is unable to undertake the specified practices.

Sub section 3 indicates that a provisional forest shall be managed by the Service in collaboration with the owner thereof for a period of three years subject to review, and any profits accruing therefrom shall be paid to such owner less the expenses incurred by the Service in managing the forest concerned.

Sub section 4 states that “A provisional forest shall revert to the owner where the Board is satisfied that it has been adequately rehabilitated and the owner has given an undertaking to efficiently manage it”.

*Part V section 48 (1) of the Act allows for community participation in conservation and management of public by registering Community Forest Association (CFA) in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act. In Mochongoi Settlement Scheme there is an existing Ol Arabel CFA.*

Section 49 (1) requires CFA to:

- a) Protect, conserve and manage the forest or part of the forest in accordance with an approved management agreement entered into with the Service and the provisions of the management plan for the forest;

- b) Formulate and implement sustainable forest programmes that shall be consistent with the traditional forest user rights of the relevant forest community;
- c) Protect sacred groves and protected trees;
- d) Assist the Service or any other relevant authority in enforcing the provisions of this Act including in relation to illegal harvesting of forest products;
- e) With the approval of the Service enter into partnerships with other persons for the purposes of ensuring the efficient and sustainable conservation and management of the forest;
- f) Inform the Service of any developments, changes and occurrences within the forest which are critical for the conservation of biodiversity;
- g) Help in firefighting; and
- h) Do any other act that is necessary for the efficient conservation and management of the forest.

Sub section 2 indicates that the management agreement between the Service and the community forest association shall confer on the association all or any of the following forest user rights: (a) collection of medicinal herbs; (b) harvesting of honey; (c) harvesting of timber or fuel wood; (d) grass harvesting and grazing; (e) collection of forest produce for community based industries; (f) ecotourism and recreational activities; (g) scientific and education activities; (h) plantation establishment through non-resident cultivation; (i) contracts to assist in carrying out specified forestry operations; (j) development of community wood and non-wood forest based industries; and (k) other benefits which may from time to time be agreed upon between an association and the Service.

#### **3.5.14 Forests (Participation in Sustainable Forest Management) Rules, 2009**

The rules are subsidiary legislation to operationalize the Forest Conservation and Management Act number 34 of 2016. These Rules provide for sustainable forest harvest and community management of forest resources and provide with respect to granting of a permit, timber-licence, special-use licence, contract, joint management agreement, concession, community forest management agreement and cultivation-permit and the exercise of rights related to such authorizations. The Rules require the Kenya Forest Service to adopt a management plan covering a period of at least five years in respect of every state forest.

Part III of the rules talks about community participation in Forest Management. Rule 41 states that “the service may, whenever circumstances make it necessary or appropriate to do so, invite forest associations to participate in the sustainable management of state forests”. The types of agreements for community participation under rule 42 include (a) a community forest management agreement issued to a forest association to undertake community forestry activities; and (b) a cultivation-permit issued to members of a forest association to undertake non-resident cultivation.

Rule 43 (1) states that “The Service may enter into a community forest management agreement with a forest association wishing to conserve and utilize a forest for purposes of livelihood, cultural or religious practices”.

Rule 50 (1) allows the Service to enter into a written agreement with a forest association to allow its members to engage in non-resident cultivation in adjacent forest areas. Sub rule 2 states that “The Service shall only allow non-resident cultivation in areas intended for the establishment of industrial plantations”.

Rule 51 talks about zoning of forest areas. Sub rule 1 states that “the Service shall for the purposes of Rule 50: (a) identify and zone off the forest areas available for such cultivation; (b) demarcate individual plots, which shall be of a minimum size of one quarter hectare and of a maximum size set by the Service based on local conditions; and (c) prepare a sketch map of all the plots, and display it prominently at the forest station responsible for the forest area”. Sub rule 2 allows the Service to open up new areas for cultivation in accordance with the approved planting programmes.

### **3.5.15. Fire Risk Reduction Rules, Legal Notice No. 59, 2007**

Fire outbreak is common in work places and not only destroys property but also loss of life. To reduce such cases, the Kenya government through the Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2007 gazetted the Fire Risk Reduction Rules which among other things require that every owner or occupier of a work place shall:

- a) Cause a fire safety audit at the work place to be carried out at least once in every period of 12 months by an approved fire safety auditor,
- b) Establish a fire fighting team at the work place

- c) Ensure that every member of the fire fighting team undertakes a basic fire safety training course within three months from the date of appointment into the fire fighting team
- d) Ensure that a fire drill is conducted at least once in every period of 12 months and a record of such a drill kept available for inspection
- e) Establish and implement a written fire safety policy outlining the organization and arrangements for carrying out the policy
- f) Ensure that any door of any store where flammable substances are stored is constructed in a manner that the door shall be self closing, opening outwards or sliding and capable of containing smoke from within the work room, in event of a fire
- g) Identify a location in the work place where every worker shall assemble in the event of a fire
- h) Provide suitable means of alerting persons in the work place, in the event of a fire, and such means shall be made known to all workers

***The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme shall ensure that fire reduction rules are adhered to at all times by avoiding land clearing by burning that reduces vegetation cover significantly and sometimes may go out hand and consumes crops, forest, property, wildlife and human life***

### **3.5.16 Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, 2015**

Existing environmental legislation in Kenya was formulated in response to specific problems, thus they were reactive. The thrust of the legislation was almost entirely negative; stressing what should not be done. It had little relationship to environmental management, a concept emphasizing planning and incentives for environmentally sound choices.

The lack of coordination in dealing with environmental protection necessitated the need for a comprehensive Act to deal with all environmental matters. This Act referred to as Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999 came into force in the year 2000, and was aimed at bringing into one legislation the 77 other statutes, which related to environmental issues yet scattered among the various government ministries. EMCA was amended in 2015

The Act gives every person in Kenya a right to a clean and healthy environment. It also confers upon every person the duty to protect and safeguard the environment. Part V of the Act provides measures for protection and conservation of the environment. Pollution of the

environment through waste disposal, noise, dust, radiation, pesticides, smells is prohibited. The Authority (National Environment Management Authority) may issue and serve on any person in respect of any matter relating to the management of the environment a restoration order to require the person on whom it is served to restore the environment as near as it may be to the state in which it was before the implementation of a project or action. Thus the polluter pays principle shall apply. The Act also provides for heavy penalties on any person who commits an environmental offence under Part XIII. Section 148 provides that the Act shall prevail over any written law in force immediately before the coming into force of this Act, relating to the management of the environment. *The Client (Baringo County) has conducted IESIA and is seeking approval from NEMA.*

#### **3.5.16.1 Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations No. 47 of 2006.**

This is a subsidiary legislation enacted to operationalize Environment management and Co-ordination (Amendment), Act 2015.

Regulation 4 (1) prohibits any person from engaging in any activity that may:

- a) Have an adverse impact on any ecosystem;
- b) Lead to the introduction of any exotic species;
- c) Lead to unsustainable use of natural resources,

without an Environmental Impact Assessment Licence issued by the Authority under the Act.

Regulation 5 provides for conservation of threatened species. Sub regulation 1 states that the Authority (NEMA) shall, in consultation with the relevant lead agencies, impose bans, restrictions or similar measures on the access and use of any threatened species in order to ensure its regeneration and maximum sustainable yield.

Regulation 8 provides for protection of environmentally significant areas including area of land, sea, lake or river which has Gazetted and declared to be a protected natural environment system for purposes of promoting and preserving biological diversity in accordance with section 54 of the Act (EMCA).

Part III of the regulation gives provisions for access to genetic resources. Regulation 9 (1) states that “Any person who intends to access genetic resources in Kenya shall apply to the Authority for an **access permit** in the form set out in the First Schedule, and such application shall be accompanied by the fees prescribed in the Second Schedule to these Regulations”.

Part IV of the regulation gives provision for benefit sharing. Regulation 20 (1) requires the holder of an access permit to facilitate an active involvement of Kenyan citizens and institutions in the execution of the activities under the permit. Sub regulation 2 requires the holder of an access permit to include enjoyment of both monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the right of access granted and the use of genetic resources.

### **3.5.16.2 Waste Management Regulations, 2006 (Legal Notice No.121)**

Waste Management Regulations are meant to streamline the handling, transportation and disposal of various types of waste. The aim of the Waste Management Regulations is to protect human health and the environment. Currently, different types of waste are dumped haphazardly posing serious environmental and health concerns. The regulations place emphasis on waste minimization, cleaner production and segregation of waste at source. The regulations have classified various types of waste and recommended appropriate disposal methods for each waste type. Under the Waste Management Regulations, NEMA licenses transporters, incinerators, landfills, composers, recyclers and transfer stations. Facilities to be licensed include local authorities, transporters and handlers of various types of waste. The licensing employs a risk-based approach by concentrating on facilities considered to pose a high risk to the environment.

### **3.5.16.3 The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores and Sea Shore Management) Regulations, 2009**

The subsidiary legislation (Special issue 51; Kenya Gazette Supplement Legislative Supplement No. 6; No. 9 Legal Notice No. 19 of 13<sup>th</sup> February 2009) is in compliance with section 42(3) and 147 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act 2015.

Section 5 (1) gives the principles that shall be observed in the management of all wetlands in Kenya:

- (a) Wetland resources shall be utilized in a sustainable manner compatible with the continued presence of wetlands and their hydrological, ecological, social and economic functions and services;

- (b) Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audits as required under the Act and shall be mandatory for all activities likely to have an adverse impact on the wetland; Special measures shall be essential to promote respect for, preserve and maintain knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;
- (c) Sustainable use of wetlands shall be integrated into the national and local land use plans to ensure sustainable use and management of the resources;
- (e) The principle of public participation in the management of wetlands;
- (f) The principle of international co-operation in the management of environmental resources shared by two or more states;
- (g) The polluter-pays principle;
- (h) The pre-cautionary principle;
- (i) Public and private good.

Section 21 (1) states that “A developer intending to undertake a project which may have a significant impact on a wetland, river bank, lake shore or the sea shore shall carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment in accordance with the provisions of the EMCA (Amendment), 2015.

Section 27 states that “Any person who contravenes the provisions of these Regulations commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for such term and such fine as are provided for in the Act”.

***Mochongoi settlement scheme need to preserve/conserve/protect wet lands.***

#### **3.5.16.4 Water Quality Regulations, 2006, Legal Notice No. 120**

Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006 is a subsidiary legislation for prevention of water pollution. The water quality regulations, legislative supplement number 36 was published in the Kenya Gazette on 29<sup>TH</sup> September 2006. These Regulations apply to drinking water, water used for industrial, agricultural, recreational, fisheries and wildlife purposes, and water used for any other purposes. Part II spells out ways to protect the water from pollutants such effluent from sewage treatment works, industry or other point sources into the aquatic environment without a valid effluent discharge license issued in accordance with the provisions of the Act.



Regulation 4 sub regulation 1 prohibits any act which directly or indirectly causes, or may cause immediate or subsequent water pollution, and it shall be immaterial whether or not the water resource was polluted before the enactment of these Regulations. Sub regulation 2 states that “No person shall throw or cause to flow into or near a water resource any liquid, solid or gaseous substance or deposit any such substance in or near it, as to cause pollution.

In order to protect lakes, rivers, streams, springs, wells and other water sources from pollution, regulation 6 prohibits discharge of any effluent from sewage treatment works, industry or other point sources without a valid effluent discharge licence issued in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Regulation 11 provides for protection of aquatic environment. It states that “No person shall discharge or apply any poison, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter, radioactive waste or other pollutants or permit any person to dump or discharge such matter into the aquatic environment unless it complies with the standards”.

Every person who generates and discharges effluent into the environment under a license issued under the Act shall carry out daily effluent discharge quality and quantity monitoring and shall submit quarterly records of such monitoring to NEMA or its designated representative (r14(1)).

Any person who contravenes any of these Regulations commits an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings (r27(1)).

The quality standard for water for domestic use is given in the first schedule below in line with regulation 5. On the other hand, the thresholds for discharge of treated effluent into the environment are given in the sixth schedule below in compliance with regulation 14. It provides for water quality standards for various uses, water quality monitoring indicators, standards for effluent both treated and untreated; monitoring indicators for effluents; and chargeable fees for discharge of effluent. The solid and liquid wastes need to be prevented from polluting water courses.

**Table 20: Quality Standards for Sources of Domestic Water**

**FIRST SCHEDULE (r. 5)**

**QUALITY STANDARDS FOR SOURCES OF DOMESTIC WATER**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Guide Value (maximum allowable)</b>
pH	6.5 – 8.5
Suspended solids	30 (mg/L)
Nitrate-NO <sub>3</sub>	10 (mg/L)
Ammonia –NH <sub>3</sub>	0.5 (mg/L)
Nitrite –NO <sub>2</sub>	3 (mg/L)
Total dissolved solids	1200 (mg/L)
<i>E.coli</i>	Nil/100 ml
Fluoride	1.5 (mg/L)
Phenols	Nil (mg/L)
Arsenic	0.01 (mg/L)
Cadmium	0.01 (mg/L)
Lead	0.05 (mg/L)
Selenium	0.01 (mg/L)
Copper	0.05 (mg/L)
Zinc	1.5 (mg/L)
Alkyl benzyl sulphonates	0.5 (mg/L)

**Table 21: Monitoring for Discharge of Treated Effluent into the Environment  
SIX SCHEDULE (r.14)**

**MONITORING FOR DISCHARGE OF TREATED EFFLUENT INTO THE  
ENVIRONMENT**

Average Daily Flow Rate (m <sup>3</sup> /day)					
Parameter		RESULTS			
	Sample upstream	Sample at discharge point	Sample downstream	Guide value	Remark
pH				6.5-8.5	
Biological Oxygen Demand (5 days at 20 °C)				30 (mg/L) max	
Chemical Oxygen Demand				50 (mg/L) max	
Suspended solids				30 (mg/L) max	
Ammonia –NH <sub>4</sub> +				100 (mg/L) max	
Nitrate-NO <sub>3</sub> + Nitrite – N0 <sub>2</sub>					
Total Dissolved Solids				1200 (mg/L) max	
E.Coli				Nil/100 ml	
Total coliform				1000/100 ml	
Others					

*There is for people in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme to construct sanitary facilities at every homestead preferably VIP Latrine to reduce open defecation (OD) and subsequent water pollution.*

### **3.5.16.5 Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations No. 47 of 2006.**

This is a subsidiary legislation enacted to operationalize Environment management and Co-ordination (Amendment), Act 2015.

Regulation 4 (1) prohibits any person from engaging in any activity that may:

- a) Have an adverse impact on any ecosystem;
- b) Lead to the introduction of any exotic species;
- c) Lead to unsustainable use of natural resources,

without an Environmental Impact Assessment Licence issued by the Authority under the Act.

Regulation 5 provides for conservation of threatened species. Sub regulation 1 states that the Authority (NEMA) shall, in consultation with the relevant lead agencies, impose bans, restrictions or similar measures on the access and use of any threatened species in order to ensure its regeneration and maximum sustainable yield.

Regulation 8 provides for protection of environmentally significant areas including area of land, sea, lake or river which has Gazetted and declared to be a protected natural environment system for purposes of promoting and preserving biological diversity in accordance with section 54 of the Act (EMCA).

Part III of the regulation gives provisions for access to genetic resources. Regulation 9 (1) states that “Any person who intends to access genetic resources in Kenya shall apply to the Authority for an **access permit** in the form set out in the First Schedule, and such application shall be accompanied by the fees prescribed in the Second Schedule to these Regulations”.

Part IV of the regulation gives provision for benefit sharing. Regulation 20 (1) requires the holder of an access permit to facilitate an active involvement of Kenyan citizens and institutions in the execution of the activities under the permit. Sub regulation 2 requires the holder of an access permit to include enjoyment of both monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the right of access granted and the use of genetic resources.

### **3.5.16.6 The Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018**

Regulation 4 (1) states that “No proponent shall implement a project (a) likely to have a negative environmental impact; or (b) for which an environmental impact assessment is required under the Act or these Regulations; unless an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment has been concluded and an Environmental Impact Assessment Licence granted in accordance with these Regulations.

In addition (Sub regulation 2), No licensing authority under any law in force in Kenya shall issue a licence for any project for which an environmental impact assessment is required under the Act unless the applicant produces to the licensing authority a licence of environmental impact assessment issued by the Authority under these Regulations.

Sub regulation 3 states that “If the Authority determines that an application for an environmental impact assessment licence raises issues that concern more than one (1) County, it shall submit the application to the relevant County Directors of Environment”.

Part IV of the regulations talks about Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment Study. Under Regulation 14 (1), it is mandatory to conduct Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment Study for all high risk projects tabulated in the Second Schedule of the Act. Sub regulation 2 requires the proponent to undertake a scoping study and develop terms of reference for approval by the Authority prior to commencement of the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment Study.

Sub regulation 3 states “In carrying out the scoping study, the Proponent shall:

- a) Review relevant documents such as laws, regulations, guidelines, standards, policies, plans or programs;
- b) Consult and inform the affected public about the proposed project;
- c) Consult and gather the views and concerns of key stakeholders about the proposed project;

Sub regulation 4 states that “A scoping report shall take into consideration the environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects of the proposed project and shall:

- a) Describe the proposed project and its objectives;
- b) Provide a brief description of the environmental characteristics of the project area;
- c) Identify the range of issues to be addressed in the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study and the issues raised by the stakeholders;

- d) Provide a brief of the relevant policy, legislative and regulatory framework;
- e) Determine the relevance of integration of climate change vulnerability assessment, adaptation and mitigation actions;
- f) Identify anticipated significant impacts and issues that would need detailed study and reasons thereof;
- g) Identify study issues that are not significant or very well understood and justifications thereof;
- h) Describe the scope of the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study in terms of geographical extent;
- i) Outline how the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study will be conducted, the disciplines and expertise to be involved together with the evidence of qualifications, and the implementation schedule of the study;
- j) Provide the profile and evidence of experience in similar assignments for the lead expert or the firm of experts;
- k) List the main stakeholders who should be consulted during the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study and develop a strategic communication plan to ensure inclusive participation;
- l) Determine the requirements for the collection of baseline and other relevant information; and
- m) Provide the Terms of Reference for the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study.

Regulation 17 (1) states that “A proponent shall, upon approval of the scoping report and the Terms of Reference, constitute a competent team of registered environmental assessment experts authorized so to do in accordance with section 58 (5) of the Act and these Regulations to undertake the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study”.

Sub regulation 2 requires every Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study to be carried out by a lead expert registered in accordance with the criteria specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations. Sub regulation 3 requires the persons undertaking an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study to conduct themselves in accordance with the code of practice as contained in the Third Schedule to these Regulations or prescribed by the Authority from time to time.

Regulation 18 states that “An Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report prepared under these Regulations shall take into account *inter alia* environmental, social, cultural, economic, legal, safety and health considerations, and shall:

- a) Provide the socio-economic and environmental baseline characteristics of the area likely to be affected by the project;
- b) Identify and predict the anticipated environmental impacts of the project and the scale of the impacts;
- c) Identify and analyze at least three (3) alternatives to the proposed project, which are the proposed project, the no-project option and one other project alternative;
- d) Propose mitigation measures to be taken during and after the implementation of the project; and
- e) Develop an environmental management plan with mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the compliance and environmental performance.

Regulation 19 (1) states that “During the process of conducting the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study, the proponent shall, seek the views of persons who may be affected by the project by:

- a) Holding at least one (1) public meeting or such number as determined in the approved terms of reference under regulation 15, with the affected parties and communities in a venue convenient and accessible, to explain the project and its effects and to receive their oral or written comments;
- b) Ensuring that appropriate notices indicating the dates, times and venues of the meetings, are publicized to the affected communities and the other concerned parties at least fourteen (14) days prior to the meetings referred to in 19(1)(a);
- c) Ensuring that the reports of the public meetings are annexed to Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report.
- d) Posting posters in strategic public places and in the vicinity of the site of the proposed project informing the affected parties and communities of the proposed project.

Regulation 20 (1) states that “A proponent shall submit to the Authority, an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report detailing but not limited to the following information:

- a) The nature of the project;

- b) Methodology of undertaking the study including implementation of stakeholder engagement plan;
- c) The proposed location of the project including the coordinates;
- d) A concise description of the national environmental legislative and regulatory framework;
- e) Baseline information including environmental and socio- economic and any other relevant information related to the project;
- f) The objectives of the project;
- g) The technology, procedures and processes to be used in the implementation of the project;
- h) The materials to be used in the construction and implementation of the project;
- i) The products, by-products and waste generated by the project;
- j) A description of the environment likely to be affected by the project;
- k) Summary of issues discussed at the public participation forum with supporting documents annexed;
- l) The environmental impacts analysis of the project including direct, indirect, cumulative, irreversible, short-term and long-term impacts anticipated, social analysis, economic analysis and cultural analysis;
- m) Integration of climate change vulnerability assessment, adaptation and mitigation actions;
- n) Analysis of alternatives including project site, design, technologies and processes and reasons for preferring the proposed site, design, technologies and processes;
- o) An environmental management plan proposing the measures for eliminating, minimizing or mitigating adverse impacts on the environment; including the cost, time frame and responsibility to implement the measures;
- p) Provision of an action plan for the prevention of foreseeable accidents, occupational diseases and management of hazardous activities in the course of carrying out activities of the project;
- q) The measures to prevent health hazards and to ensure safety in the working environment for the employees and for the management of emergencies related to the project;



- r) An identification of knowledge gaps and uncertainties which were encountered in undertaking the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study;
- s) An indication of whether the project is likely to affect the environment in any other country, the available alternatives and mitigation measures; and
- t) Such other matters as the Authority may require.

Sub regulation 2 states that “The Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report shall be accompanied by a non-technical summary outlining an overview of the project, the key findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study and shall be signed by the proponent and the lead expert involved in its preparation”.

Regulation 21 requires the proponent to submit at least ten (10) printed copies and an electronic copy of an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report to the Authority accompanied by a duly completed Form 9 set out in the First Schedule to these Regulations.

Regulation 22 (1) states that “The Authority shall within fourteen (14) days of the receipt of the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report, dispatch a copy of the report to any relevant lead agencies for their comments”.

Upon receiving the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report (s.r.2), the lead agencies shall review the report to ensure that it complies with the Terms of Reference developed under regulation 15 and that it is comprehensive and shall thereafter send their comments on the study report to the Authority within thirty (30) days or such extended period as the Authority may specify.

Sub regulation 3 states that “If the lead agencies to which a copy of the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report is submitted fail to submit their comments within thirty (30) days or such extended period as the Authority may specify, the Authority may proceed with the determination of the application for the implementation of the project”.

Regulation 23 (1) states that “The Authority shall, within fourteen (14) days of receiving the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report, invite the public to make written comments on the report.

Sub regulation 2 states that “The Authority shall, at the expense of the proponent:

- a) Publish a notice on the proposed project in the Gazette and in at least two newspapers circulating in the area or the proposed area of the project, inviting the public to submit written comments on the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report; and

- b) Make an announcement of the notice in both official and local languages in a radio widely broadcasting in the area or the proposed area of the project for at least once a week for two consecutive weeks.

Sub regulation 3 states that “The notice to the public to submit comments under this regulation shall state:

- a) The nature of the project;
- b) The location of the project;
- c) The anticipated impacts of the project and the proposed mitigation measures;
- d) The times and place where the full report can be inspected; and
- e) The period within which the Authority shall receive comments.

Sub regulation 4 states that “The notice under sub-regulation (3) shall be in the format prescribed in Form 11 set out in the First Schedule to these Regulations”.

Regulation 24 (1) states that “Upon receipt of written comments as specified by section 59 and section 60 of the Act the Authority may hold a public hearing”. The public hearing under these Regulations (s.r.2) shall be presided over by a suitably qualified person appointed by the Authority. The date, time and venue of the public hearing (s.r.3) shall be publicized at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting: (a) by notice in at least one daily newspaper of national circulation; (b) by at least two announcements, one of which shall be in the official language and the other in a local language, which shall run in a radio station with wide coverage in the project area; and (c) by posting posters of the notice in strategic public places in the vicinity of the site of the proposed project.

- The public hearing shall be conducted at a venue convenient and accessible to people who are likely to be affected by the project (s.r.4).
- The proponent shall be given an opportunity to make a presentation and to respond to issues raised at the public hearing (s.r.5).
- The presiding official shall in consultation with the Authority determine the rules of procedure at the public hearing (s.r.6).
- On the conclusion of the hearing, the presiding official shall compile a report of the views presented at the public hearing and submit the report to the Director General within seven (7) days from the date of the public hearing (s.r.7).

Regulation 25 (1) states that “The Authority shall give its Record of Decision on an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report within three (3) months of receiving the study report.

- The Record of Decision of the Authority shall be in writing and shall contain the reasons thereof (s.r.2).
- In making a decision regarding an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment under these Regulations, the Authority shall take into account (s.r.3):
  - a) The integrated environmental impact assessment study report submitted under regulation 21 with emphasis on the environmental, economic, social and cultural impacts of the project;
  - b) The comments submitted by lead agencies, indigenous communities, the public, and other interested stakeholders under these Regulations;
  - c) Recommendations of a Technical Advisory Committee, where applicable;
  - d) The report of a presiding official compiled after a public hearing specified under regulation 24 together with minutes of the public hearing, where applicable; and
  - e) Other factors which the Authority may consider relevant in the implementation of the project.

The Record of Decision shall be availed to the proponent by the Authority within fourteen (14) days from the date of the decision and a copy thereof shall be made available for inspection at the Authority's offices immediately thereafter (s.r.4).

Regulation 26 states that “Where the Authority approves an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report under regulation 25, it shall issue an Environmental Impact Assessment licence in Form 10 set out in the First Schedule to these Regulations on such terms and conditions as it may deem necessary”.

Regulation 27 (1) requires the proponent during the construction (*implementation*) phase of the project undertake continuous monitoring using indicators and parameters developed in the Environmental Management Plan and submit a biannual monitoring report to the Authority for review.

The content of the monitoring report shall be in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 40 (s.r.2).

Regulation 31 (1) empowers the Authority may, at any time after it issues an Environmental Impact Assessment licence under these Regulations:

- a) Suspend the licence on such terms and conditions as the Authority may deem fit for a period not exceeding twenty four (24) months; or
- b) Revoke or cancel the licence.

Sub regulation empowers the Authority may suspend, revoke or cancel a licence as specified under sub-regulation (1) where:

- a) The licensee contravenes the conditions set out in the licence;
- b) There is a substantial change or modification in the project or in the manner in which the project is being implemented;
- c) The project poses an environmental threat which could not be reasonably foreseen before the licence was issued; or
- d) It is established that the information or data given by the proponent in support of his application for an Environmental Impact Assessment licence was false, incorrect or intended to mislead.

Regulation 34 states that “In executing a project after the Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study report has been approved by the Authority, the proponent shall take all practical measures to ensure the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan by”:

- i. Carrying out a self-auditing study;
- ii. Monitoring compliance to and performance against the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan;
- iii. Collecting and analyzing the environmental and social data for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of mitigation measures of adverse environmental impacts identified in the Environmental Management Plan;
- iv. Submitting the self-audit reports to the Authority.

### **3.6. Institutional and Administrative Framework**

The lack of coordination in dealing with environmental protection necessitated the need for a Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999 (later amended in 2015) that came into force in the year 2000, and was aimed at bringing into one legislation the 77 other statutes, which related to environmental issues yet scattered among the various government ministries. However several lead agencies have been responsible for environmental protection and natural resource management in Kenya. This fragmented responsibility led to conflicting ministerial objectives and created gaps in coverage and became one of the main constraints to effective environmental management. The government realized about this problem and in 2002 created the National Environment Management Authority as the supreme regulatory and advisory body on environmental management in Kenya.

NEMA is established under Section 7 of EMCA. NEMA is the principal Government institution charged with the overall supervision and co-ordination over all matters relating to the environment as well as implementation of all policies relating to the environment. NEMA is responsible for dealing with EIA. NEMA has to date considerably developed its human and other resource capacity to enable it coordinate the environmental management activities of Lead Agencies. NEMA is required to coordinate and supervise the various environmental management activities being undertaken by statutory organs with a view to promoting their integration into development policies, programmes, plans and projects that provide sustainable development and a safe and healthy environment to all Kenyans.

Under section 29 (1) of EMCA, the Minister shall by notice in the gazette appoint County Environment Committees (CECs) of NEMA in respect of every County. These committees assist NEMA in effectively carrying out its function of proper management of the environment at these levels. It is instructive to note that the membership of these committees include inter alia representatives of farmers or pastoralists, business community, women and youth.

Other institutions established by EMCA includes National Environmental Council (NEC), National Environment Complaints Committee (NECC), Standards and Enforcement Review Committee (SERC), National Environmental Tribunal (NET) and National Environment Action Plan Committee (NEAP). NEC is established under Section 4 of EMCA. NEC which is chaired by the Minister in charge of the environment and is the highest policy making body under EMCA. NEC is responsible for policy formulation and directions for purposes of EMCA. NEC

sets national goals and objectives and promotes cooperation among both public and private organizations engaged in environmental protection programmes.

NECC is established under Section 31 of EMCA. The NECC is concerned with the investigation of complaints relating to environmental damage and degradation generally. The NECC has powers to investigate complaints

against any person or even against NEMA or on its own motion investigate any suspected case of environmental degradation. The NECC is required by law to submit reports of its findings and recommendations to NEC.

The Standards and Enforcement Review Committee (SERC) is a committee of NEMA and is established under Section 70 of EMCA. This is a technical Committee responsible for formulation of environmental standards, methods of analysis, inspection, monitoring and technical advice on necessary mitigation measures.

The Permanent Secretary under the Minister is the Chairman of the Standard and Enforcement Review Committee. The members of the SERC are set out in the third schedule to EMCA. They consist of representatives of various relevant government ministries and parastatals that are Lead Agencies as well as those responsible for matters such as economic planning and national development, finance, labour, public works, law and law enforcement, etc. Other members are drawn from public universities, and other government institutions. To operationalize the Act, NEMA through this committee has issued the following Regulations which have a bearing on the proposed project in regard to compliance with national requirement:

- i. Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations No. 47 of 2006
- ii. The Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006. Legal Notice No. 121
- iii. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores and Sea Shore Management) Regulations, 2009
- iv. The Environmental Management and Coordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006, Legal Notice No. 120
- v. The Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution (Control) Regulations, 2009, Legal Notice No. 61

- vi. Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations No. 47 of 2006.
- vii. Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018

The NET is established under Section 125 of EMCA for the purpose of hearing appeals from administrative decisions by organs responsible for enforcement of environmental standards. An appeal may be lodged by a project proponent upon denial of an ESIA license or by a local community upon the grant of an ESIA license to a project proponent. NEMA may also refer any matter that involves a point of law or is of unusual importance or complexity to NET for direction. The proceedings of NET are not as stringent as those in a court of law and NET shall not be bound by the rules of evidence as set out in the Evidence Act. Upon the making of an award, NET's mandate ends there as it does not have the power to enforce its awards. EMCA provides that any person aggrieved by a decision or award of NET may within 30 days appeal to the High Court.

The National Environment Action Plan Committee (NEAP) is established under Section 37 of EMCA. This cross-sectoral committee is responsible inter alia, for the development of a five year national environment action plan. The national environment action plan shall contain among other aspects analysis of the natural resources of Kenya and their distribution, quantity and various uses. It also recommends legal and fiscal incentives for business that incorporate environmental requirements into their planning and operational processes as well set out guidelines for the planning and management of the environment and natural resources. NEAP shall upon adoption by Parliament be binding on all organs of government. Provincial and district environmental committees are also required to develop their own five year environmental action plans which are incorporated in the national environment action plan.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: METHODOLOGY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

### **4.1 Introduction**

Public participation is enshrined in the Kenya laws including Constitution 2010, Environment Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act 2015; Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2018; Forest Management and Conservation Act 2016 among others. EMA (Amendment) 2015 require public consultations and participation during the IESIA process for their input/contribution/ opinion/concerns/recommendations. The second schedule of the Forest Management and Conservation Act 2016, provide guidelines on how public consultation should be conducted.

### **4.2 Preparation and Approval of TOR for IESIA**

The Terms of Reference (TOR) for integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) were prepared by technical team from the County. The TOR was submitted to NEMA Head Quarters on 11<sup>th</sup> October 2020 and was approved on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2020 (Approval reference number NEMA/EIA/TOR/07).

### **4.3 Launching of IESIA**

The launching of integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment was done on 22<sup>ND</sup> November 2019 in Kabel trading centre in Mochongoi by the Governor of Baringo His Excellency Stanely Kiptis. Other leaders in attendance included Area MP, Baringo South Constituency, Hon. Charles Kamuren; Area MCA, Mochongoi Ward Kipruto Kimosop; Several other MCAs accompanying the area MCA; CECs and COs; SCA; ACC; Chiefs; Assistant Chiefs; Wazee Wa Mitaa; Community at Large and Other Stakeholders.

### **4.4 Planning and Mobilization for IESIA**

The planning meeting was done on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2019 in Kimoriot Trading Centre during Jamhuri Day. The members of the public had been given two weeks' notice through postas distributed in the entire Mochongoi by chiefs, assistant chiefs and wazee wa Mitaa. The public were informed of the commencement of the field work and public participation. During the public baraza on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2019, the public were informed about the process of Integrated Environment and Social impact assessment (IESIA). The leaders present during the public



baraza included: Area MP, Baringo South Constituency, Hon. Charles Kamuren; Area MCA, Mochongoi Ward Kipruto Kimosop; SCA; ACC; Chiefs; Assistant Chiefs; Wazee Wa Mitaa; Community at Large and Other Stakeholders.

The IESIA team also held planning meeting with Area MCA; ACC; Chiefs; Assistant Chiefs to plan the field work including development on activity schedule for the commencement of the work. It was agreed that the work commence on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2019 as communicated earlier in the notice. The ACC tasked the Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs to engaged wazee wa mtaa and actively participate during the IESIA process with the Consultant.

#### **4.5 Stakeholder Consultations**

The main objectives of the public consultation process were to:

- Inform all the stakeholders' details of the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme;
- Collect the view and concerns of the stakeholders on the proposed degazettement;
- Collect views on the positive and negative impacts anticipated by the stakeholders and how these can be overcome; and
- Build stakeholder consensus and acceptance on the way forward on the proposed degazettement.

#### **4.6 Community/Stakeholders Consultative Process**

The consultative process involved:

- Identification of stakeholders through consultation with proponent (County Government of Baringo), Area MP (Baringo South Constituency) and Area MCA (Mochongoi Ward).
- Leaders' consultative meetings.
- Key informant interviews.
- Social economic survey.
- Open public consultation meeting.
- Administration of Questionnaires.

##### **4.6.1 Identification of stakeholders**

- County government of Baringo (Office of the Governor)

- County Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD)
- County Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Tourism and Wildlife Management (MoENTW)
- County Ministry of Agriculture , Livestock Development and Fisheries (CMoALF)
- County Department of Public Health (PH)
- Water Resources Authority (WRA)-Kabarnet Office
- Kenya Forest Services (KFS)-Ol Arabel Forest Station
- Community Forest Association-Ol Arabel
- Endorois Welfare Council (EWC)
- Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS)-County Conservator and
- Member Parliament (MP)-Baringo South
- Sub County Administrator (SCA)-Baringo Couth
- Member of County Assembly (MCA)-Mochongoi Ward
- Ward Administrator (s) (WA)-Mochongoi Ward
- Assistant County Commissioner, Mochongoi Ward
- Chiefs (Kimoriot and Mochongoi Locations)
- Assistant Chiefs (Kimoriot, Kamail, Mochongoi, Kapnarok and Kapkechir Sub Locations)
- Wazee Wa Mitaa (Nyumba Kumi)-16 Villages
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
- Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- Faith Based Organizations (FBOs)

#### **4.6.2 Leaders consultative meetings**

Consultation with community opinion leaders formed the entry point to public engagement. The purpose of this level of consultation was to solicit leaders good will and support. During the leaders consultation meetings key issues discussed included:

- Identification of stakeholders
- Defining the community involved and
- Issues to be captured in social economic survey

- Key concerns of leaders on issues concerning the degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.

#### **4.6.3 Key informant interviews (KIIs)**

Key informant interviews are qualitative in-depth interviews with people who know what is going on in the community. The purpose of key informant interviews is to collect information from a wide range of people including community leaders, professionals, or residents who have firsthand knowledge about the community. These community experts, with their particular knowledge and understanding, provided insight on the nature of problems and give recommendations for solutions. Offices visited for KIIs included: Office of the Governor-Baringo County; Department of Lands Housing and Urban Development (LHUD); water Resource Authority (WRA)-Kabarnet Office; Area MP-Baringo South Constituency; Office of the MCA-Mochongi Ward; Kenya Wild Office-Kabarnet office; KWS office-Mutitu in Mochongoi; Kenya Forest Service (KFS)-Ol Arabel Forest Station; Community Forest Association (CFA)-Ol Arabel Forest; Endorois Welfare Council (EWC); Assistant County Commissioner (ACC); Chiefs (Kimoriot and Mochongoi Locations); Assistant Chiefs (Kimoriot, Kamailel, Mochongoi, Kapnarok and Kapkechir Sub Locations); Wazee wa Mitaa (16 villages); Opinion Leaders; among others.

#### **4.6.4 Social Economic Survey**

Social economic survey was conducted to get a fair opinion of social economic status and their perception on impact of degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme. The survey was conducted through stratified random sampling to ensure information gatherings covered a significant sample area and population.

#### **4.6.5 Open public consultation meeting**

Public meetings provided an opportunity to consult large numbers of people to fulfill principle of inclusivity. Three major public barazas/meeting held at Kabel, Kamailel and Kimoriot (minutes attached). The first meeting for Block II (Kamailel) was held at Kong'asis trading centre on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2019. The second meeting for Block III (Kimoriot) was held at Kimoriot trading

centre on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2019. The third meeting for Block I was held at Kabel on 4<sup>th</sup> January 2020.

In attendance were: MCA-Mochongi Ward; Community Forest Association (CFA)-Ol Arabel Forest; Chiefs (Kimoriot and Mochongoi Locations); Assistant Chiefs (Kimoriot, Kamail, Mochongoi, Kapnarok and Kapkechir Sub Locations); Wazee wa Mitaa (16 villages); Opinion Leaders; among others.

#### **4.6.6 Review of RIMs**

Mochongoi Settlement Scheme has been surveyed. The Land Registry Maps (RIMs) for the settlement scheme were reviewed. There are 37 RIMs covering the entire settlement scheme. Block I (Mochongoi) consists of 18 RIMs, Block II (Kamail) 10 RIMs and Block III (Kimoriot) 9 RIMs. There are 5672 parcels of land in 37 Maps (“RIMs”) covering a total acreage of 10,056.36 hectares (Ha). Out of these, 1409 have title deeds, 2426 have allotment letters and 3246 do not have allotment letters. Some of the land owners have paid SFT funds.

The number of RIMs obtained for review were 3 for Block I, 7 for Block II and 8 for Block III. It was established that there is minimal encroachment beyond the surveyed area for block I since it borders Laikipia to the East, Escarpment to the West and reserved land to the North. Similarly there is minimal encroachment beyond the surveyed area for block III since it borders Laikipia to the North, East and South except the Western part of Tuyopei. However there was settlement beyond the surveyed land for Block II especially the Southern part.

#### **4.6.7 Delineation of Boundary/Cut Line**

The IESIA Team conducted boundary delineation between the settlement and forest. The aim was to establish the proposed boundary/cutline for degazettement of Ol Arabel for Mochongoi Settlement scheme. The activity involved Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, Wazee wa Mitaa and elders. The exercise took at total of 9 days to work along the entire Mochongoi Settlement Scheme two days to walk along the boundary for block III, two days for Block II boundary and 5 days for Block I).

The exercise was structured to take the form of relay where every village leaders (Assistant Chief, Mzee wa Mtaa and elders) would hand over the IESIA team to the next village and the

exercise continued smoothly till the end. The length of boundary for block I, II and III are 71.179Km, 28.479Km and 42.365 Km respectively. The total length of the outer boundary covering block I, II and III was estimated at 137.8km. The respective areas were 47.075km<sup>2</sup>, 18.270Km<sup>2</sup> and 31.927Km<sup>2</sup> with a total of 97.272Km<sup>2</sup> covering block I, II and III.

#### **4.6.8 Inventory of Public Utilities**

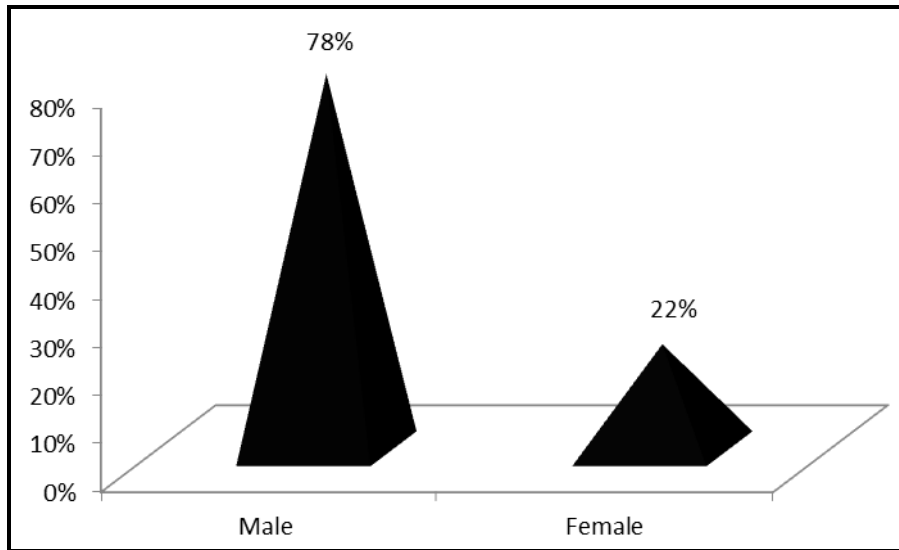
The IESIA Team conducted an inventory of the public utilities both existing and proposed. The public utilities included schools; churches; water projects; health facilities; markets; trading centres among others. The people involved during this exercise included: Chiefs; Assistant Chiefs; Wazee wa Mitaa, elders among other community opinion leaders.

#### **4.6.9 Administration of Structured Questionnaires**

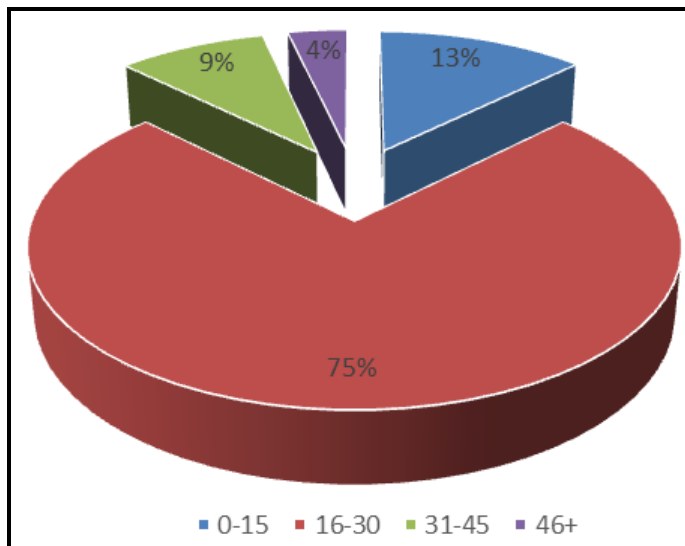
In addition to public barazas, leaders and stakeholder consultative meetings, key informant interviews (KIIs), the IESIA team administered questionnaires. Prior to administering the questionnaires, the community and stakeholders were taken through the IESIA questions concerning the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi settlement scheme as contained in the questionnaires and how to fill them. They were told to freely fill the questionnaires individually and give a clear picture of Mochongoi settlement Scheme including potential (positive and negative), mitigation measures for adverse effects and how to resolve conflicts among other information indicated in the questionnaire. A total of 185 respondents were involved (55 for block I, 80 for Block II and 50 for Block III).

The summaries of questionnaires are given in the pie charts and graphs below.

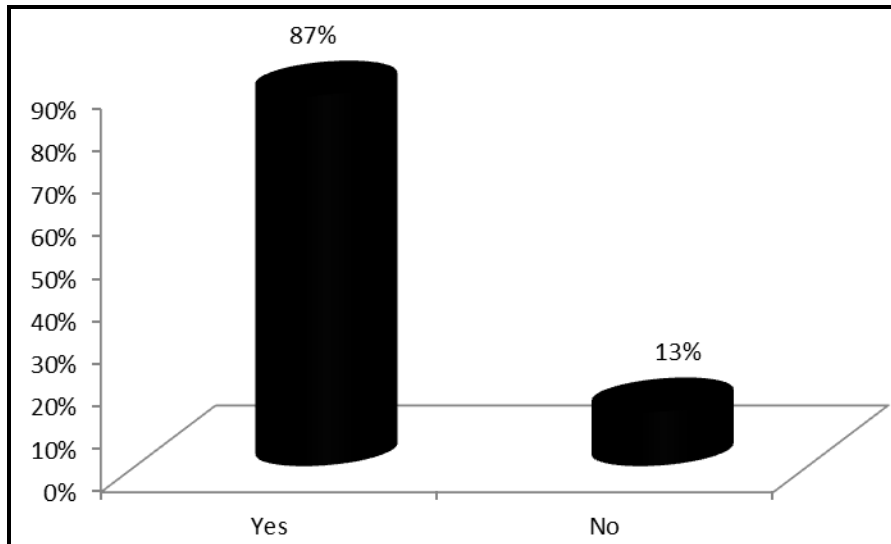
#### 4.6.9.1 Summary of Questionnaires Response (Block I: Mochongoi)



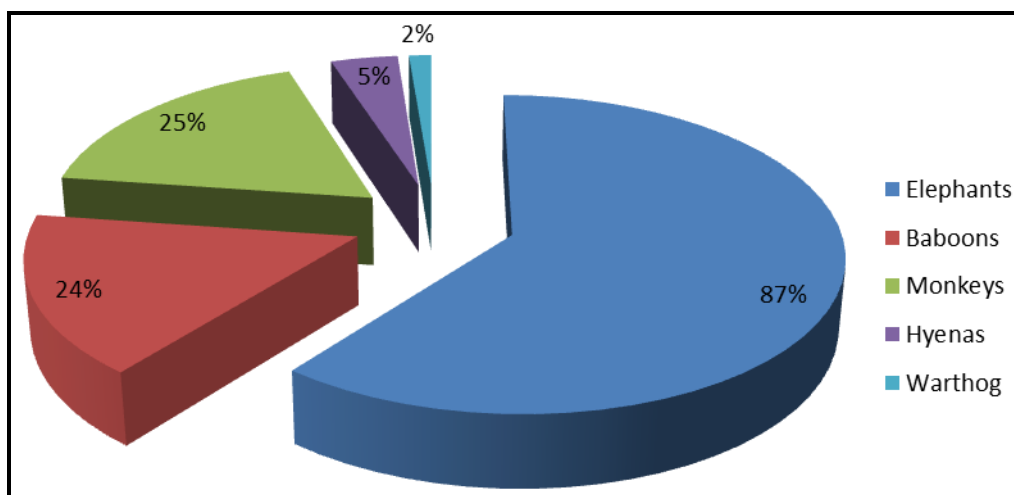
**Figure 3: Percentage of Respondents by Gender (Block I)**



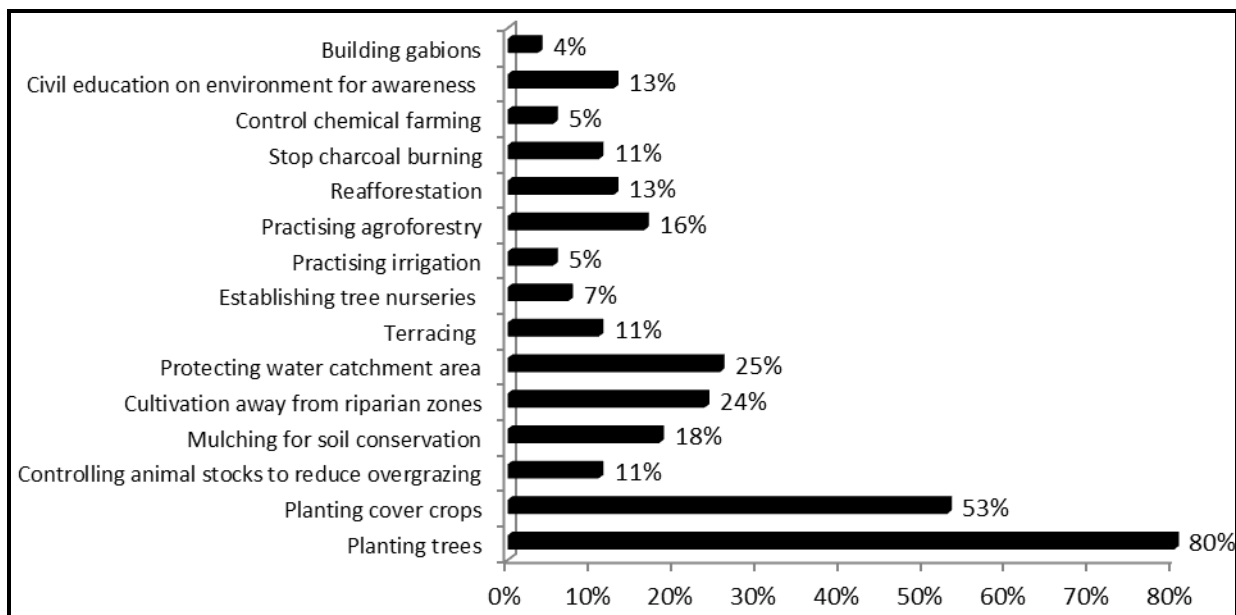
**Figure 4: Percentage of Respondents on Years as Resident (Block I)**



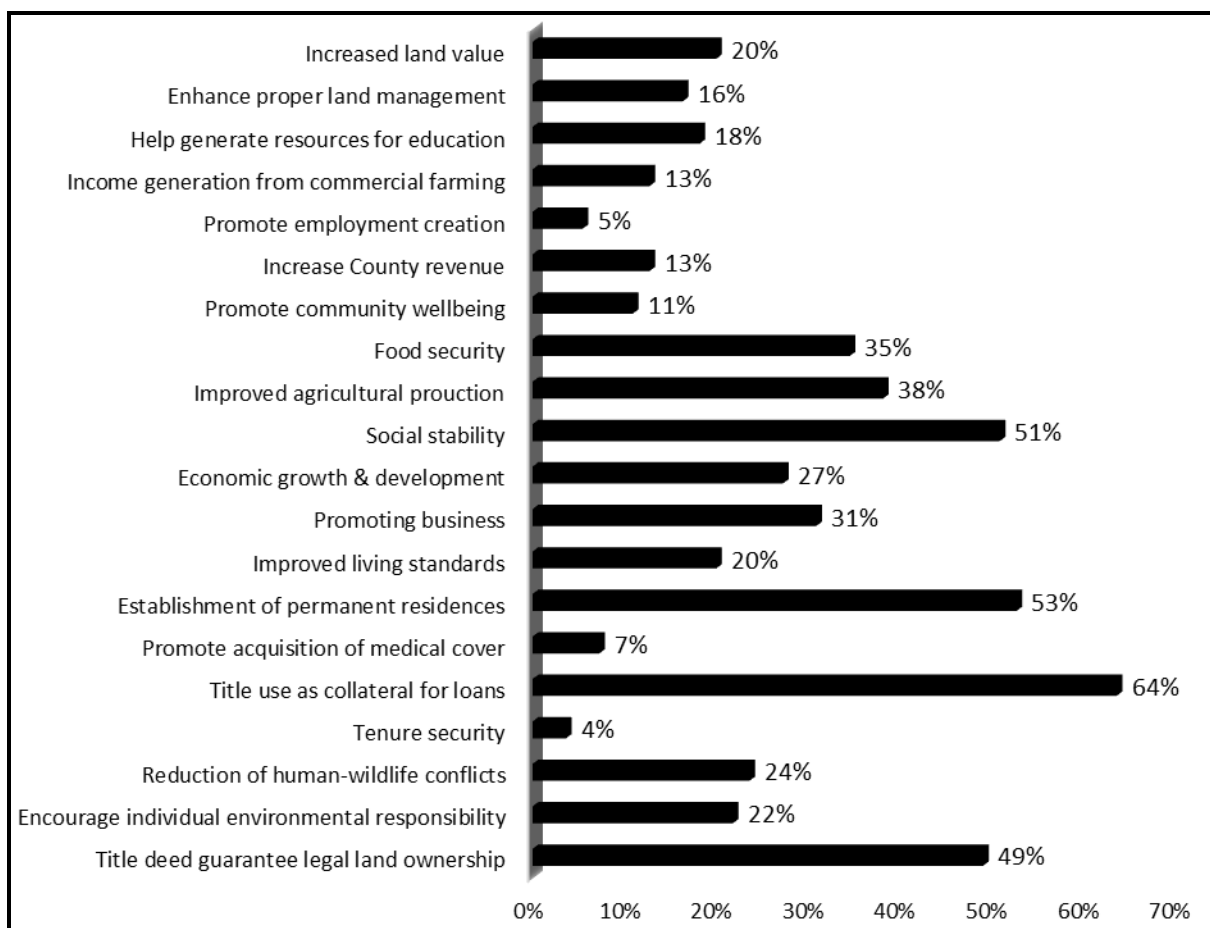
**Figure 5: Percentage of Respondents on Human Wildlife Conflict (Block I)**



**Figure 6: Percentage of Respondents on Wildlife involved in Conflict (Block I)**

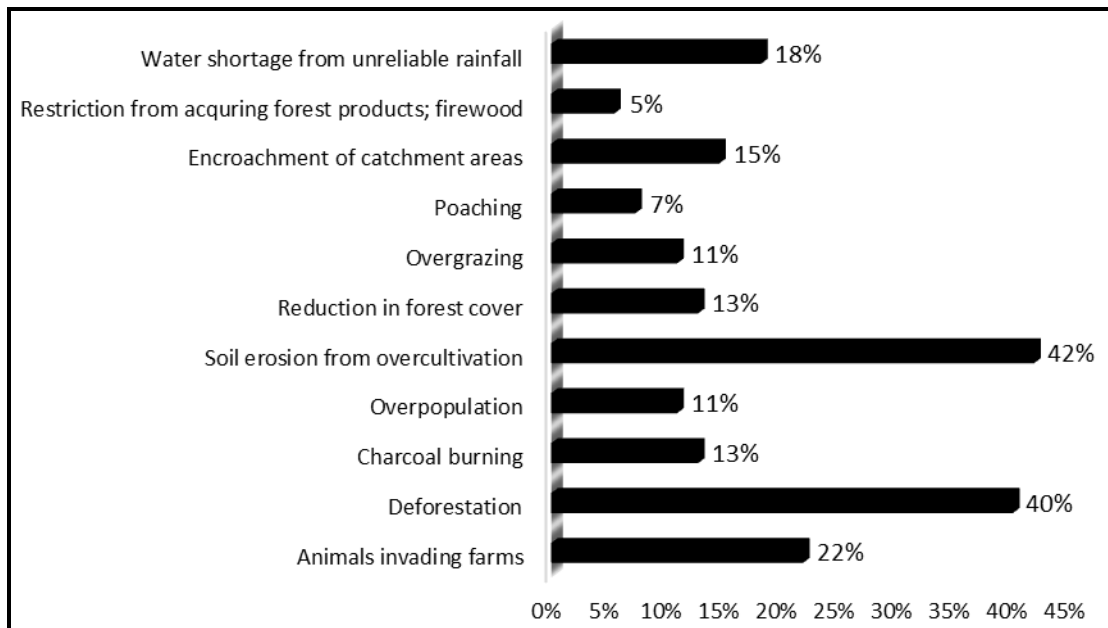


**Figure 7: Percentage of Respondents on Community Intervention on Climate Change (Block I)**

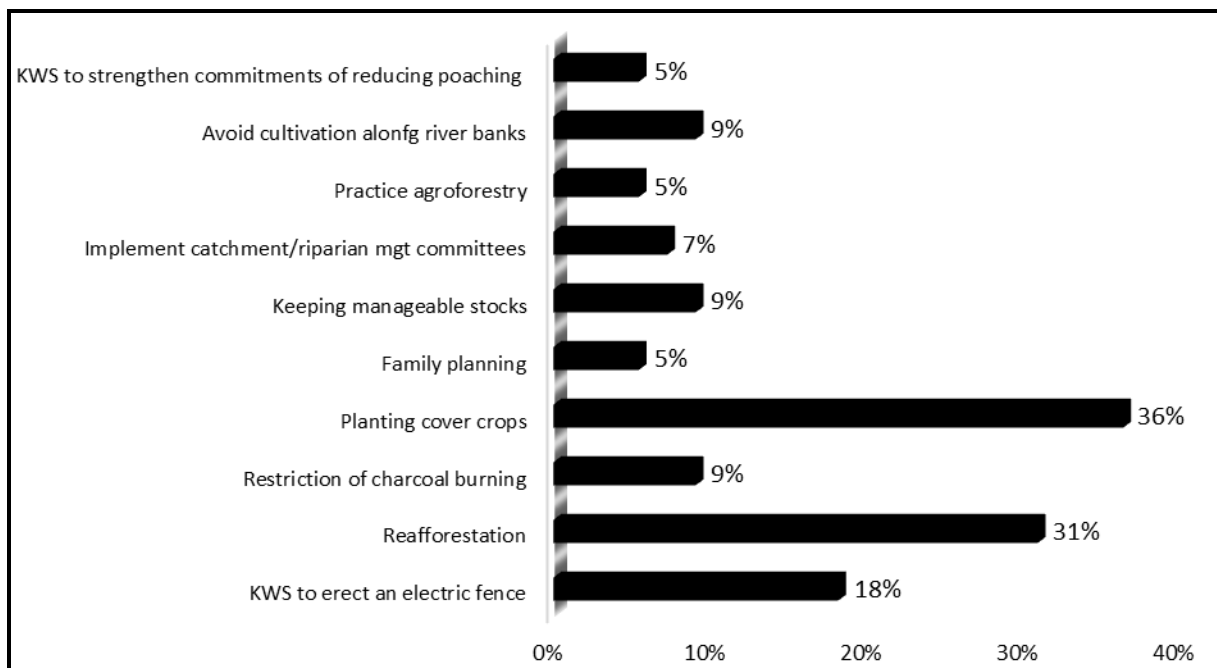


**Figure 8: Percentage of Respondents on Benefits of Degazettement (Block I)**



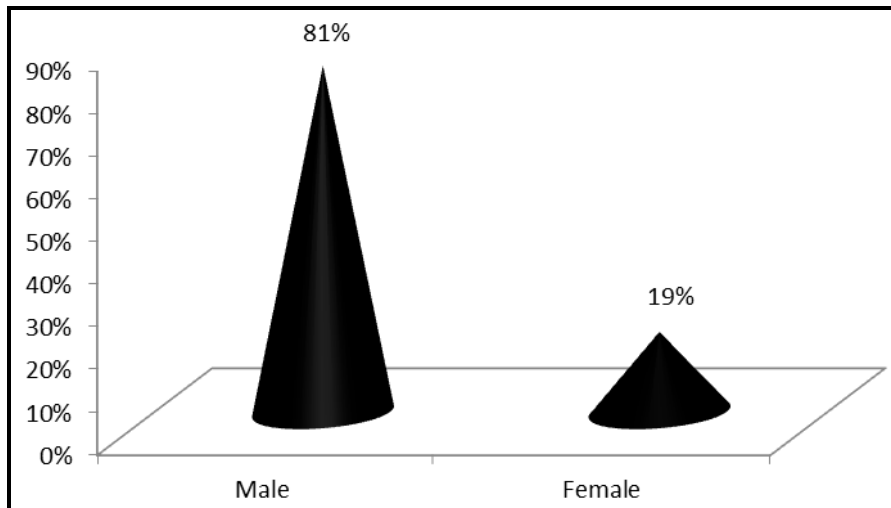


**Figure 9: Percentage of Respondents on Negative Impacts of Degazettement (Block I)**

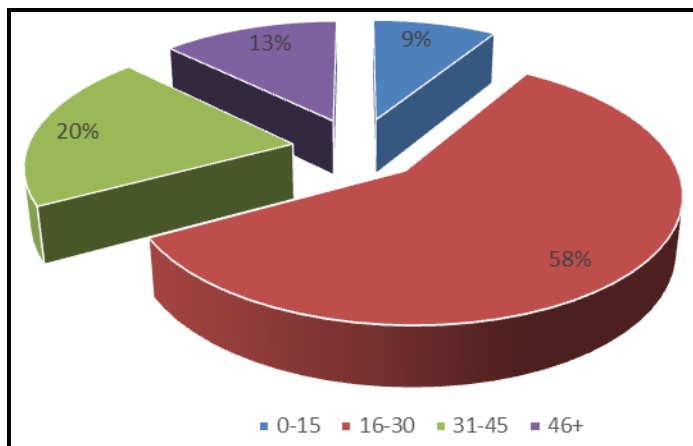


**Figure 10: Percentage of Respondents on Mitigation Measures (Block I)**

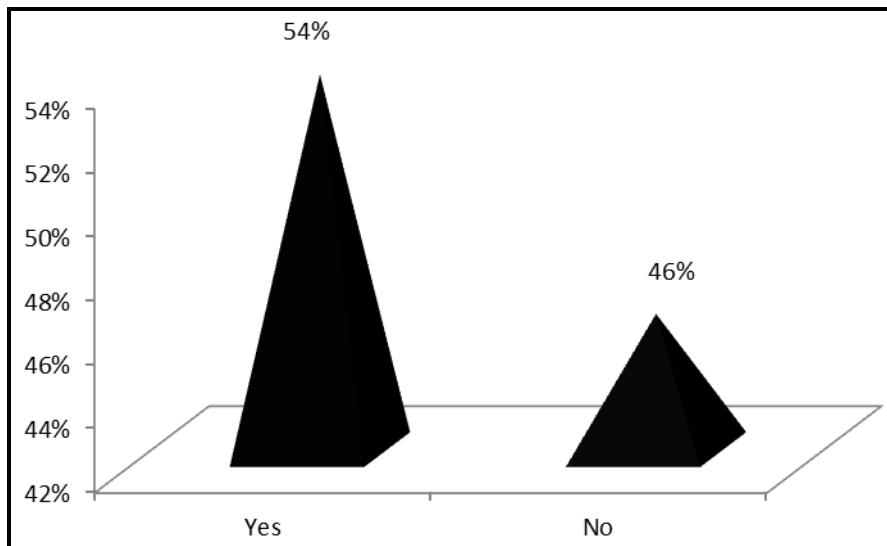
#### 4.6.9.2 Summary of Questionnaires Response (Block II: Kamailé)



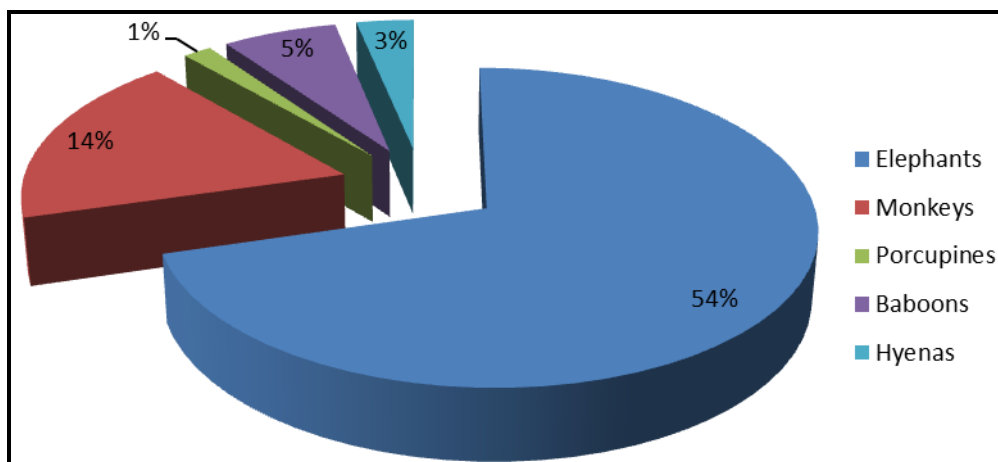
**Figure 11: Percentage of Respondents by Gender (Block II)**



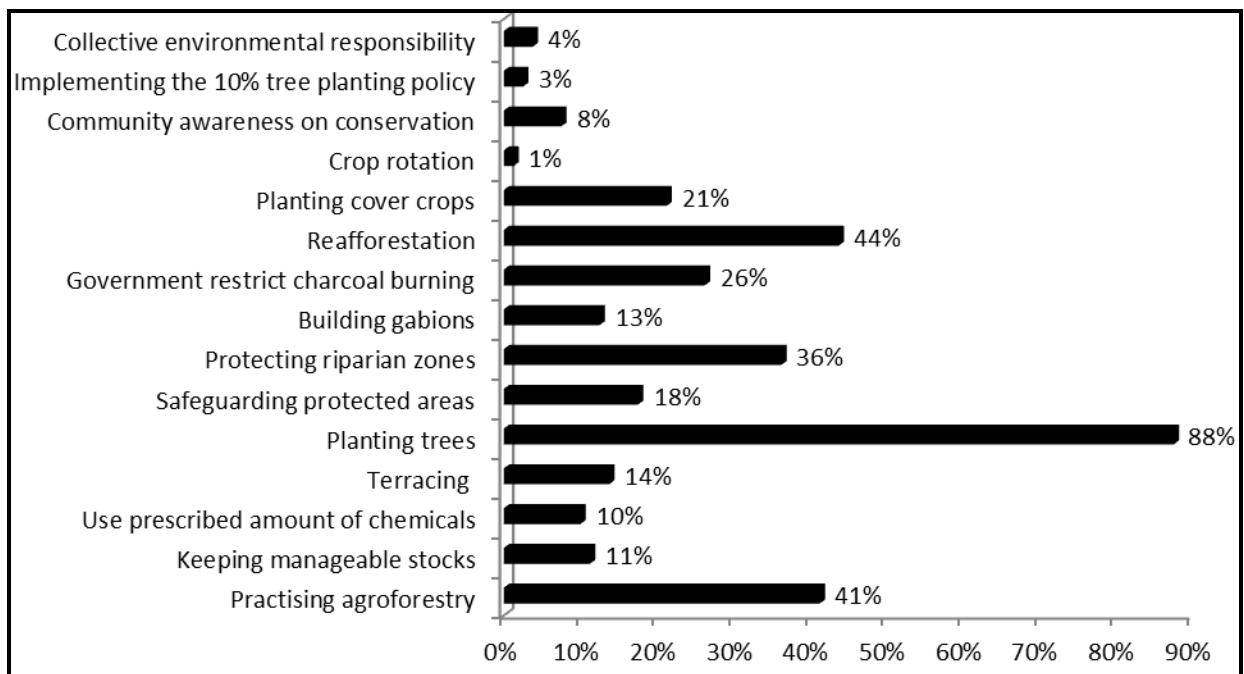
**Figure 12: Percentage of Respondents on Years as Resident (Block II)**



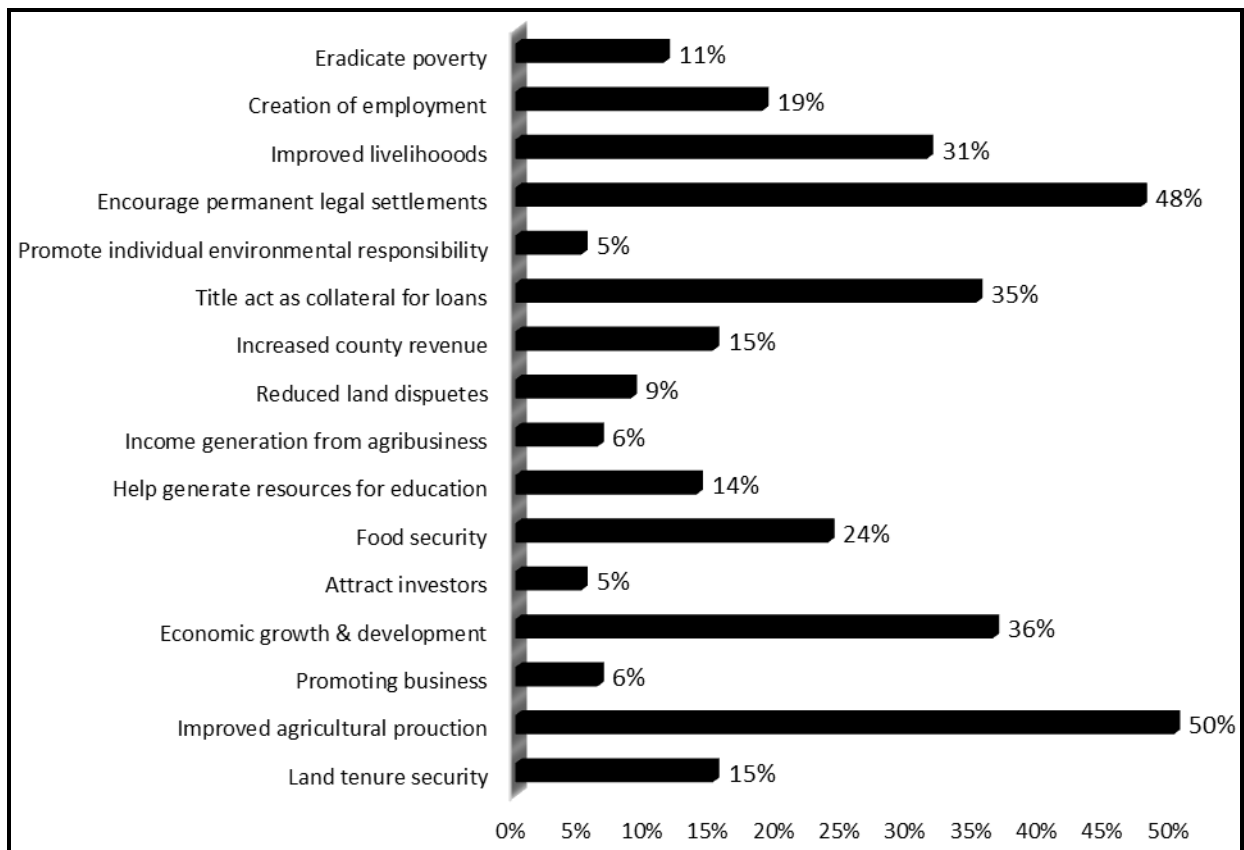
**Figure 13: Percentage of Respondents on Human Wildlife Conflict (Block II)**



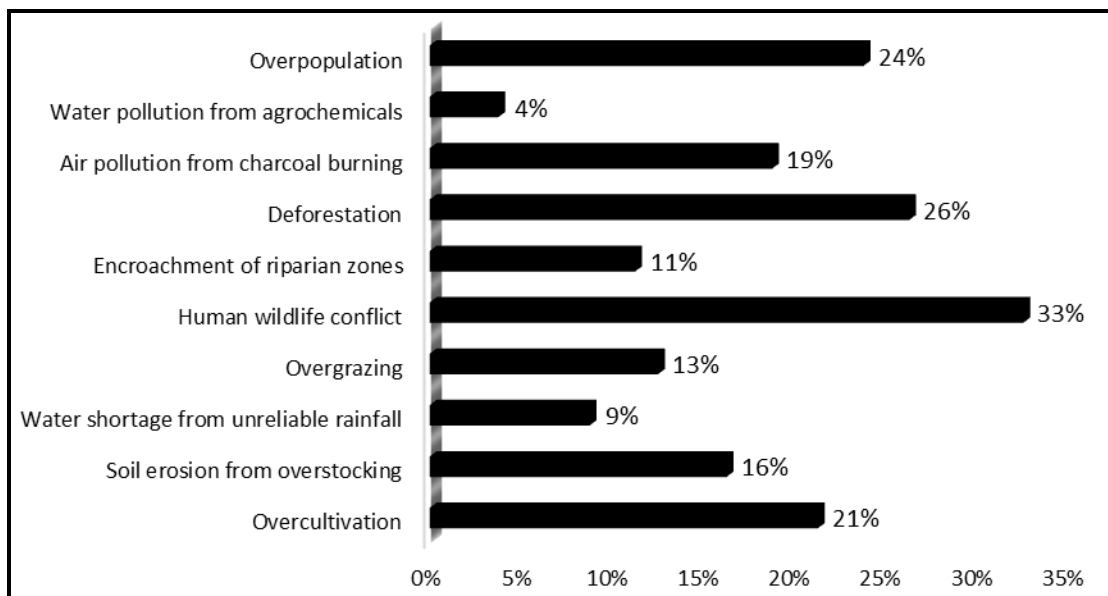
**Figure 14: Percentage of Respondents on Wildlife involved in Conflict (Block II)**



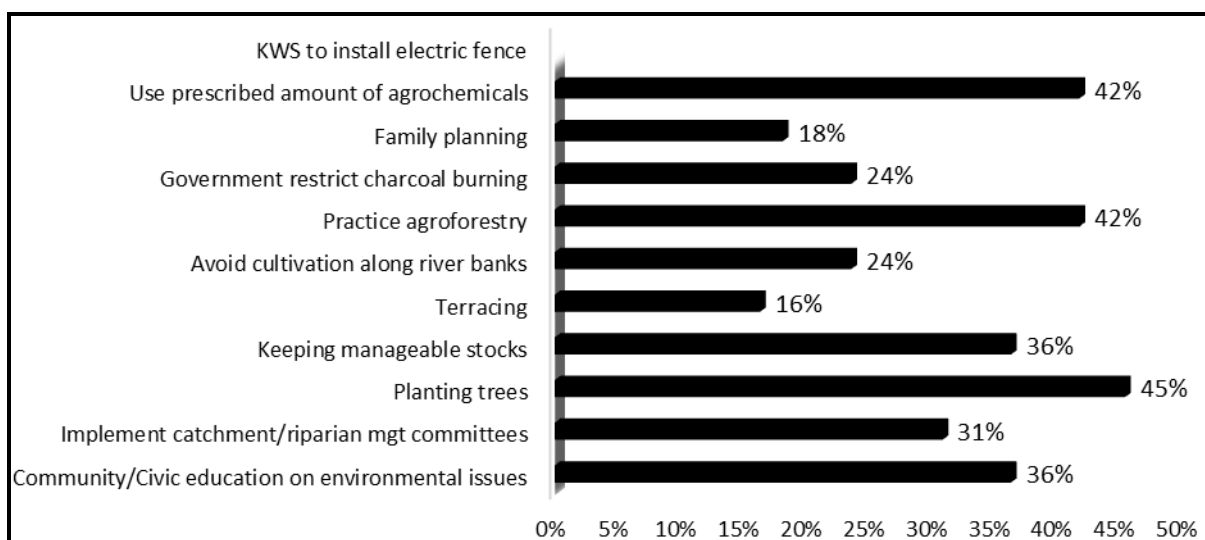
**Figure 15: Percentage of Respondents on Community Intervention on Climate Change (Block II)**



**Figure 16: Percentage of Respondents on Benefits of Degazettement (Block II)**

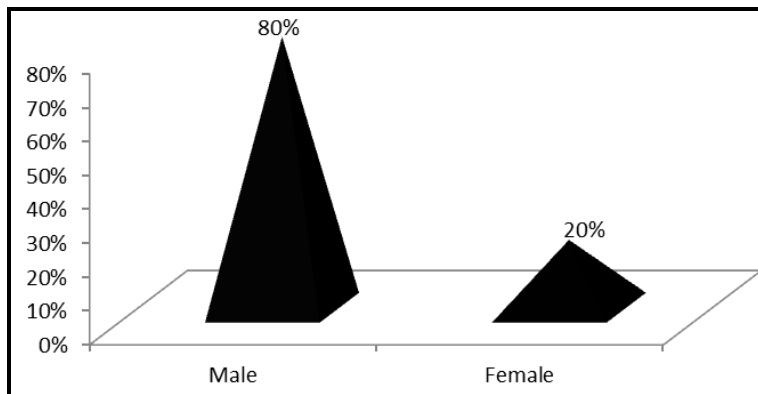


**Figure 17: Percentage of Respondents on Negative Impacts of Degazettement (Block II)**

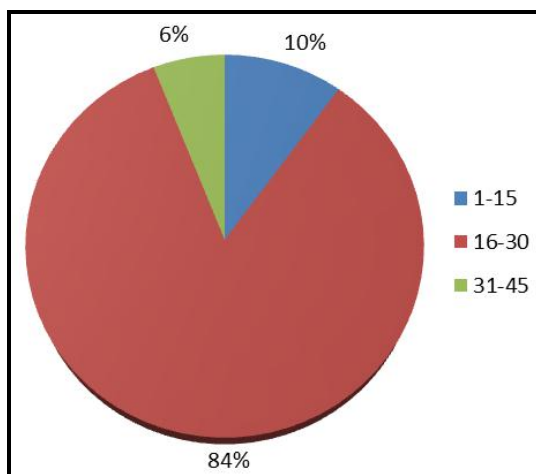


**Figure 18: Percentage of Respondents on Mitigation Measures (Block II)**

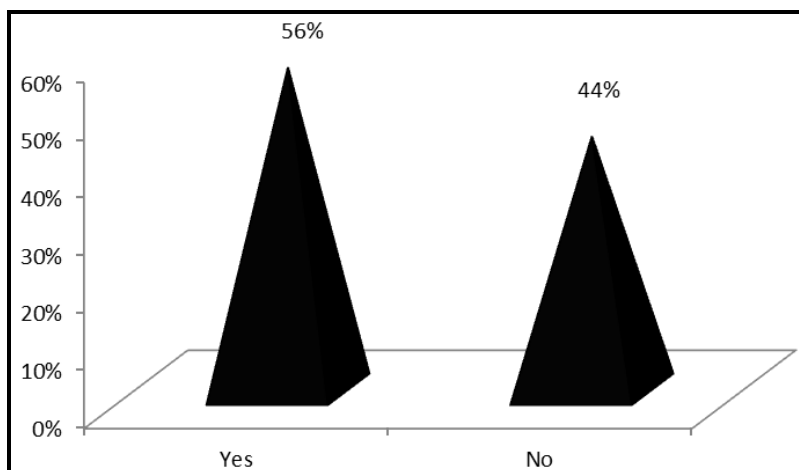
#### 4.6.9.3 Summary of Questionnaires Response (Block III: Kimoriot)



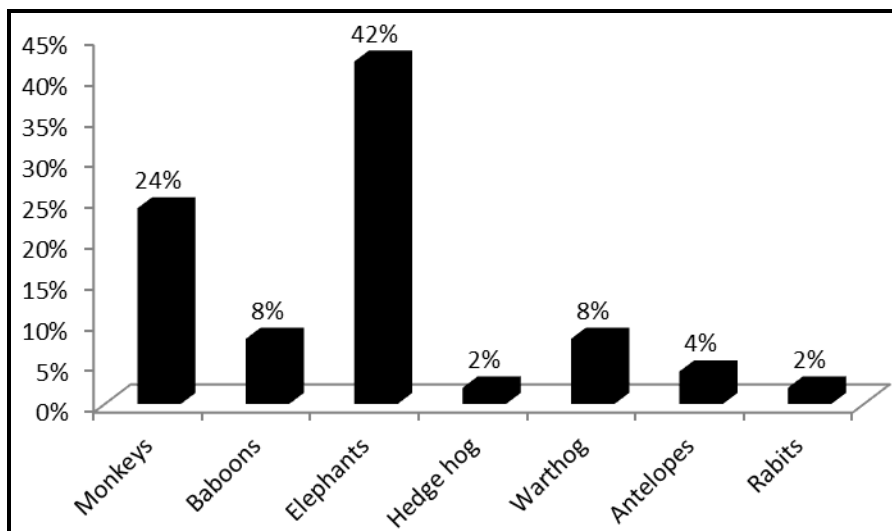
**Figure 19: Percentage of Respondents by Gender (Block III)**



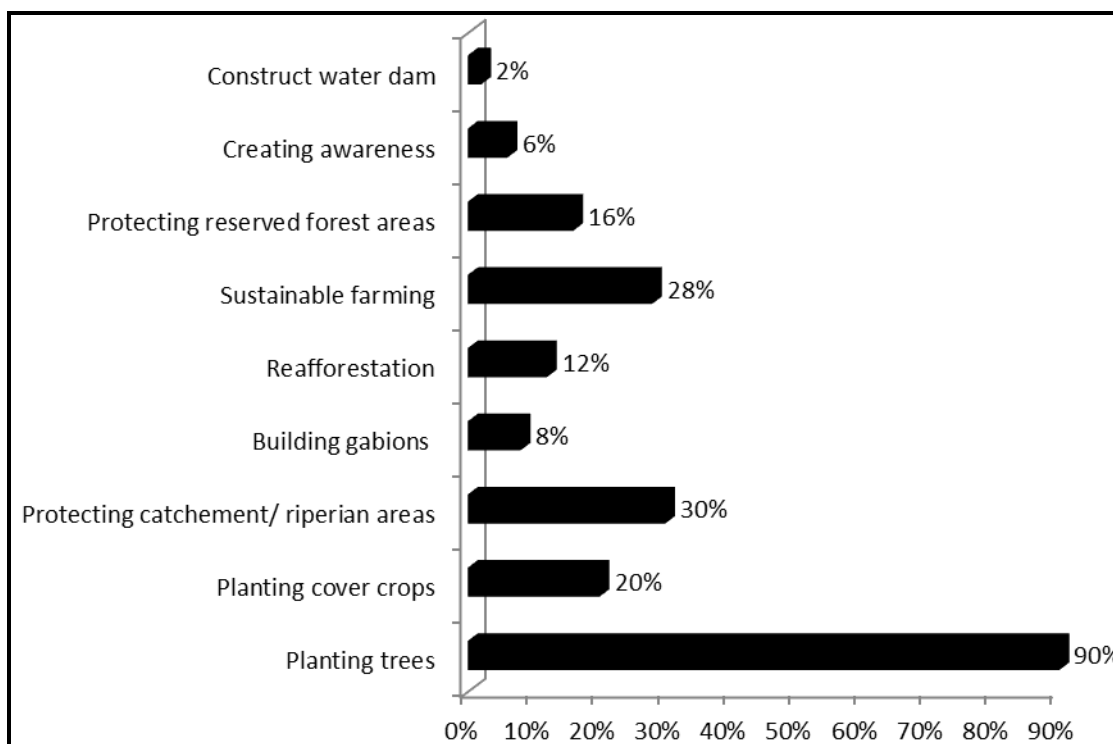
**Figure 20: Percentage of Respondents on Years as Resident (Block III)**



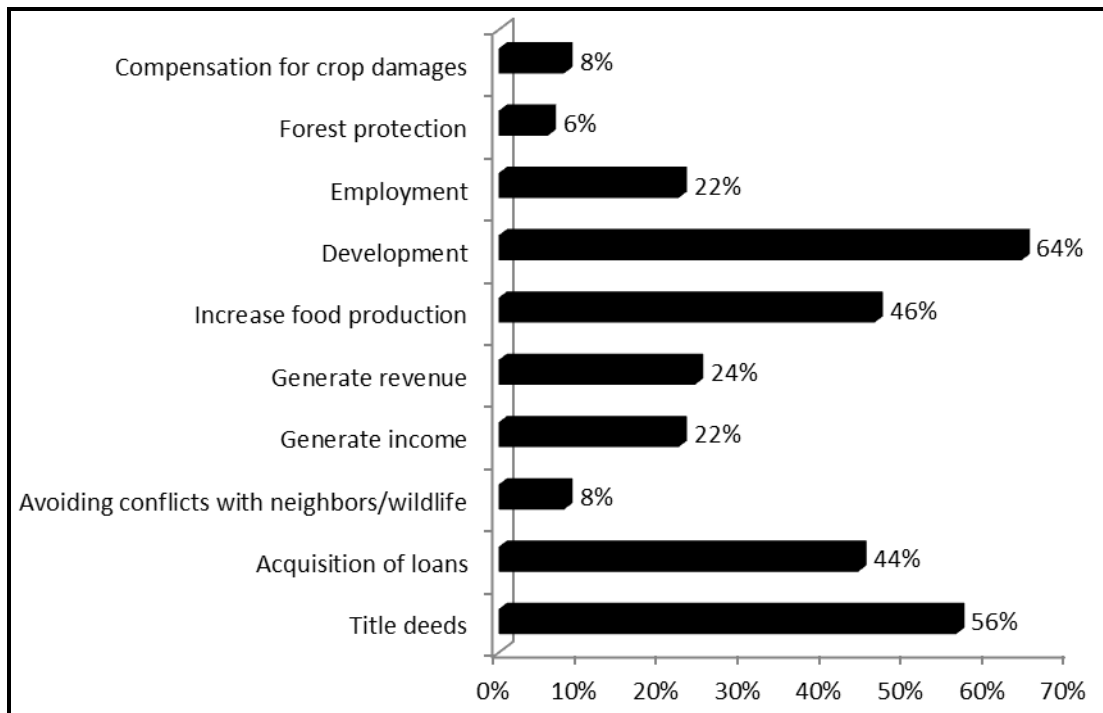
**Figure 21: Percentage of Respondents on Human Wildlife Conflict (Block III)**



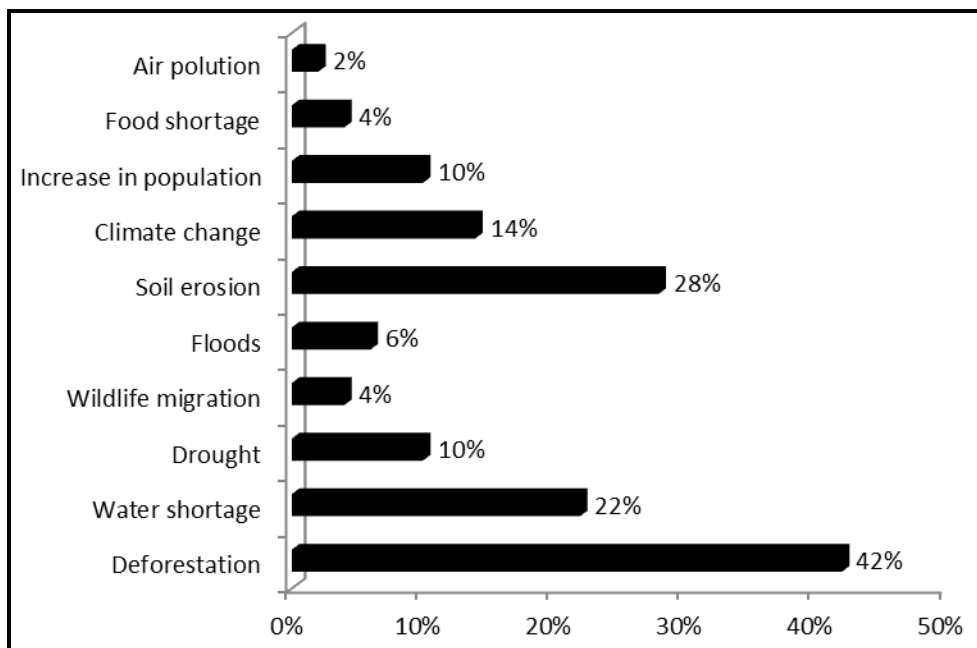
**Figure 22: Percentage of Respondents on Wildlife involved in Conflict (Block III)**



**Figure 23: Percentage of Respondents on Community Intervention on Climate Change (Block III)**

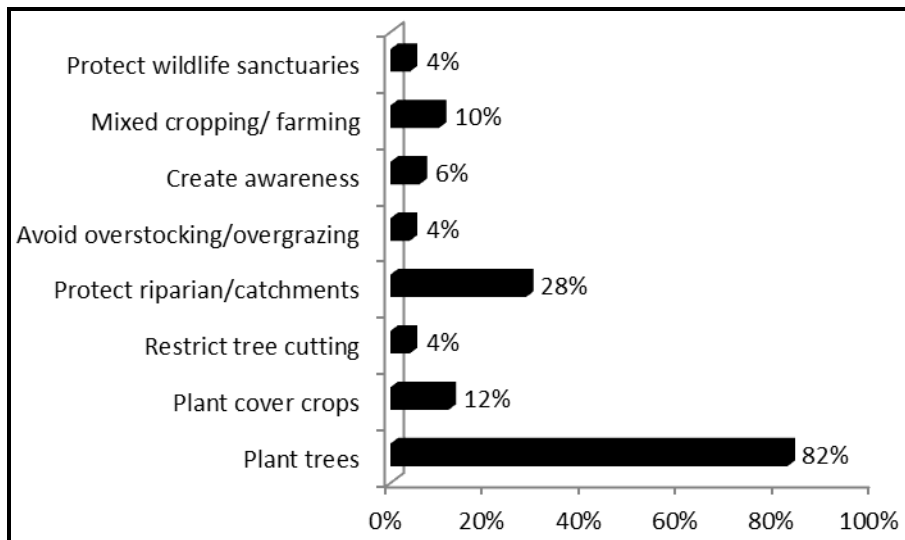


**Figure 24: Percentage of Respondents on Benefits of Degazettement (Block III)**



**Figure 25: Percentage of Respondents on Negative Impacts of Degazettement (Block III)**





**Figure 26: Percentage of Respondents on Mitigation Measures (Block III)**

#### **4.6.9.4 Responses of community management practices on riparian zones and water catchment**

- Planting trees
- Planting grass/cover crops
- Restricting animals from the catchment areas
- Cultivating away from riparian zones
- Terracing

#### **4.6.9.5 Responses of types of trees planted by Mochongoi residents**

- Cypress
- Eucalyptus/Blue gum
- Gravelier
- Fruit trees (avocadoes, guavas, mangoes)

#### **4.6.9.6 Responses of types of grass planted by Mochongoi residents**

- Star grass
- Boma rhode grass
- Nappier grass
- Kikuyu grass

#### **4.6.9.7 Responses of types of wildlife in Mochongoi**

- Elephants
- Monkeys
- Baboons
- Hyena
- Bird species
- Bush backs
- Wild pigs
- Buffalo
- Leopards
- Antelopes
- Gazelles
- Warthog

#### **4.6.9.8 Responses of set aside protected areas in Mochongoi**

##### **Block 1**

- ❖ Kapyemit
- ❖ Ndorote Dam
- ❖ Manuwari Water Catchment
- ❖ Block Water Catchment
- ❖ Chepkosi Water Catchment

##### **Block 2**

- ❖ Yatieb Kabai Water Catchment
- ❖ Kokwenbei Dam
- ❖ Locheria
- ❖ Kapkitambaa Dam
- ❖ Kapkechir Water Catchment
- ❖ Ol-Arabel forest
- ❖ Sokee Water Catchment
- ❖ Lobenyo Water Catchment
- ❖ Chebsokosi Wetland
- ❖ Kapnarok Dam

- ❖ Kaptorokwo Water Catchment

### **Block 3**

- ❖ Sitotwe, Soyonin, Tachasis and Kapkiris Water Catchment
- ❖ Soyonin Afforestation
- ❖ Sitotwe Dam
- ❖ Londirim Forest Land
- ❖ Koitilil Block
- ❖ Kabindasum Shrine

#### **4.6.9.9 Responses on Complaints and how they can be mitigated**

##### ***1. Land***

- Endorois claiming that Mochongoi is their ancestral land

##### ***Mitigation***

- Ensure consultations are done with all stakeholders and mediate all parties to arrive at one voice and avoid discrimination.

##### ***2. Public Health***

- Open defecation may lead to spread of diseases.
- Washing clothes and bathing in water sources.

##### ***Mitigation***

- Public Health Department to ensure every household builds a toilet.
- Provision of piped clean water for sanitation purposes

##### ***3. Human Wildlife Conflict***

- Some parts of Mochongoi are wildlife migration corridors
- Lack of compensation on wildlife crop damage

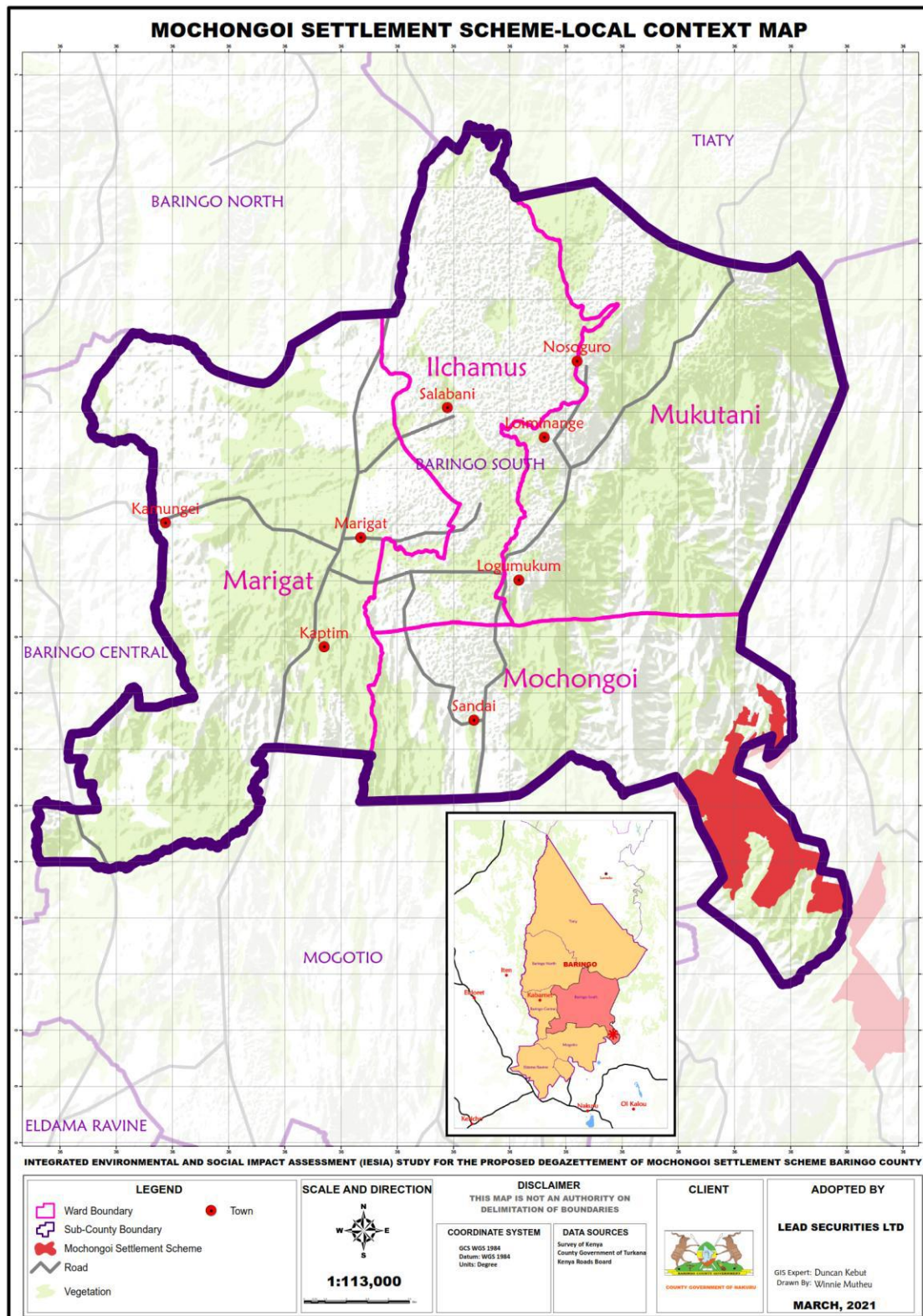
##### ***Mitigation***

- Establish a cutline between settlement scheme and forest/wildlife areas
- Avoid wild life habitat and corridors
- KWS to consider putting up electric fence to separate wildlife areas and settlement scheme.
- KWS to respond swiftly to wild life trespass into settlement scheme particularly farmland and residential areas.
- KWS to compensate for wild life crop damage, livestock and human life losses

**Note:** The sample questionnaires, minutes for public/stakeholders barazas/meetings and Maps are attached/appended/annexed to this report.

## CHAPTER FIVE: DESCRIPTION OF SETTLEMENT SCHEME

### 5.1 The Location of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme



**Figure 27: Satellite Map Showing Location of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme**

The Proposed Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is located between GPS Coordinates 37N 186580-203432E and 14591-42146N in Mochongoi Ward; Baringo South Sub County; Baringo County. Mochongoi Settlement scheme is 95km from Kabarnet town along Kabarnet-Marigat-Karandi road (Kabel Trading Centre).

## **5.2 Establishment of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme**

Mochongoi Settlement scheme was established in the year 1989 after the former retired President His Excellency Daniel Arap Moi gave directive that people who had surrendered their land for the construction of Kirandich dam, schools, churches, the airstrip and the Government Training Institute (GTI) to be allocated land in Mochongoi.

The settlement was set up in the Ol- Arabel Forest Reserve. However the due process of the degazettement of the forest for the establishment of the settlement was not undertaken at that time. This led to the development of the informal Mochongoi settlement causing encroachment and land ownership problems.

The scheme has three blocks which have not been degazetted namely:

Block I (107) – Mochongoi

Block II (110) – Kamailel

Block III (111) – Kimoriot

## **5.3 Current Mochongoi Settlement Scheme**

The three blocks constitute a total acreage of 10,056.36 hectares (Ha) and some land owners have paid SFT funds.

Current status of the three blocks is as summarized below:

Size of the entire scheme is 10,056.36 Ha

- i) Total number of parcels = 5672
- ii) Total number of parcels with letters of offer = 2426
- iii) Total number of parcels without letters of offer = 3246
- iv) Total number of parcels with title deeds = 1409
- v) Total number of maps covering the scheme = 37 (18+10+9)

## **5.4 Public Utilities**

Mochongoi scheme consists of three blocks namely; **Block I-Mochongoi, Block II-Kamail** **and Block 111-Kimoriot**. Several projects have been implemented in each block while others have been proposed for implementation by the residents. Those mapped out during the study were as follows:

### **5.4.1 Block I: Mochongoi**

#### **5.4.1.1 Existing Public Utilities**

- 1 Bus park
- 2 tertiary institution
- 1 water kiosk
- 19 primary schools
- 2 Market places
- 3 cattle dips
- 5 Health facilities
- 10 trading centers
- 30 churches
- 7 water projects including boreholes
- 8 administrative units
- 6 secondary schools
- 7 dams
- 8 Water catchments
- 1 cattle sale yard
- 3 Nurseries & ECDE
- 1 Cereal Store
- 2 Community Land
- 2 Stadiums
- 1 historical site

#### **5.4.1.2 Proposed Public Utilities**

A total of 45 proposed public utilities were mapped; 2 primary schools, 6 secondary schools, 2 tertiary institutions, 2 cattle dips, 4 trading centers, 1 administrative unit, 2 health facilities, 3 dams, 14 churches, 4 water tanks, 1 market, 1 slaughterhouse, 1 borehole, 1 Garden, and one social hall.

#### **5.4.2 Block II: Kamailel**

##### **5.4.2.1 Existing Public Utilities**

- 1 tertiary institution
- 1 research institute
- 8 primary schools
- 3 Market places
- 2 cattle dips
- 2 Health facilities
- 5 trading centers
- 17 churches
- 7 water projects (3 borehole, 4 water tanks)
- 3 administrative units
- 3 secondary schools
- 4 dams
- 2 cemetery
- 1 CBO
- 1 slaughter house
- 1 social hall
- 1 afforestation
- 1 stadium

##### **5.4.2.2 Proposed Public Utilities**

A total of 18 proposed public utilities were mapped; 1 primary school, 1 secondary school, 1 special school, 1 cattle dip, 2 trading center, 2 churches, 2 administrative units, 1 health facility, 2 market places, 1 dam, 1 cemetery, 1 shrine and 2 community land area.

### **5.4.3 Block III: Kimoriot**

#### **5.4.3.1 Existing Public Utilities**

- 1 tertiary institution
- 12 primary schools
- 1 cattle dips
- 2 Health facilities
- 6 trading centers
- 15 churches
- 5 water points including catchments
- 5 administrative units
- 4 secondary schools
- 5 dams
- 1 public shade
- 1 Cooperative Society
- 2 slaughter house
- 1 agro forest
- 1 Cemetery
- 1 social hall
- 1 milk coolant

#### **5.4.3.2 Proposed Public Utilities**

A total of 15 proposed public utilities were mapped; 1 shrine, 1 primary school, 2 secondary schools, 1 tertiary institution, 1 shrine, 1 church, 1 social hall, 3 administrative units, 1 cooperative society, one community land area and 2 market places

### **5.5 Dominant Tree and Grass Species**

#### **5.5.1 Exotic trees**

- Cypress
- Cupressus lusitanica
- Eucalyptus/Blue gum (Eucalyptus saligna)
- Grevellea robusta
- Casuarina equisetifolia
- Fruit trees (avocadoes, guavas, mangoes)



### **5.5.2 Indigenous**

- *Syzigum guinense*
- *Albizia gummifera*
- *Juniperus procera*
- *Ekebegia capensis*
- *Fagara microphylla*
- *Prunus africana*
- *Olea africana*
- *Podocarpus falcatus*
- *Podocarpus latifolia*
- *Croton megalocarpus*
- *Teclea guminii*
- *Palyscius kikuyuensis*
- *Croton macrostachys*

### **5.5.3 Grass planted**

- Star grass
- Boma rhode grass
- Nappier grass
- Kikuyu grass

## **5.6 Wildlife**

The predominant wildlife within the settlement scheme includes:

- Elephants
- Monkeys
- Baboons
- Hyena
- Bird species
- Wild pigs
- Bush backs
- Buffalo
- Leopards

- Antelopes
- Gazelles
- Warthog

## **5.7 Protected areas**

The following protected areas were mapped and validated during presentation of draft IESIA Report to stakeholders and communities.

### **5.7.1 Block 1**

- Kapyemit
- Ndorote Dam
- Manuwari Water Catchment
- Block Water Catchment
- Chepkosi Water Catchment
- Ngarie Water Catchment
- Simotwe Dam
- Kabel Water Catchment
- Kapkechir Water Catchment
- Mochongoi Water Catchment
- Lobenyo Water Catchment

### **5.7.2 Block 2**

- Yatieb Kabai Water Catchment
- Kokwenbei Dam
- Locheria
- Kapkitambaa Dam
- Kapkechir Water Catchment
- Ol-Arabel forest
- Sokee Water Catchment
- Lobenyo Water Catchment
- Chebsokosi Wetland
- Kapnarok Dam
- Kabuswo Afforestation
- Kaptorokwo Water Catchment

### **5.7.3 Block 3**

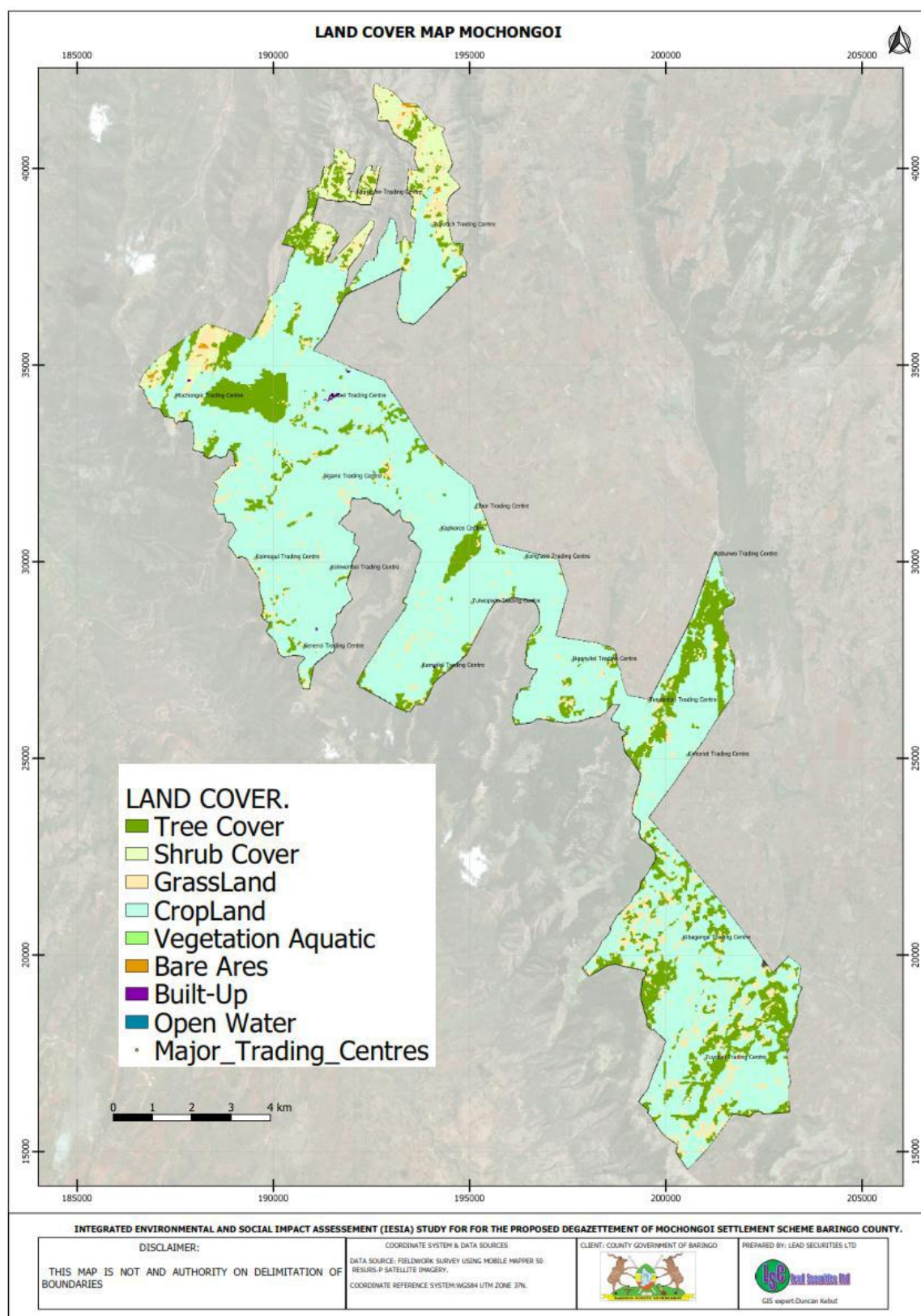
- Tendenbei Water Catchment
- Kapchemorna Stream
- Kokwomoi Spring
- Kabei Spring
- Sitotwe Water Catchment
- Soyonin Water Catchment
- Tachasis Water Catchment
- Kapkiris Water Catchments
- Soyonin Afforestation
- Sitotwe Dam
- Londirim Forest Land
- Koitilil Block
- Kabindasum Shrine
- Trimnyonin Dam
- Lalai/ Kapindaram Water Point
- Lake Baringo Water Catchment
- Tuyobei Upper & Lower Dams
- Mosop Dam

### **5.8 Community management practices on riparian zones and water catchment**

- Planting trees
- Planting grass/cover crops
- Restricting animals from the catchment areas
- Cultivating away from riparian zones
- Terracing

### **5.9. Land Cover**

Mochongoi settlement scheme land cover at the time of study consisted of 15.3% tree cover; 4.7% Shrub cover; 8.7% grass land; 71% crop land; 0.2% bare areas and 0.1% built areas. Combining tree and shrub covers gives a total of 20% vegetation cover. This is above the 10% vegetation cover recommended under the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Forest Conservation and Management Act No 34 of 2016. The vegetation map for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is given below.



**Figure 28: Map of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme Showing Land Cover**

## **CHAPTER SIX: POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

### **6.1. Overview**

In any development initiative, the focus is to improve the economic well-being of an area in terms of increased land use rate, increased cash flow and levies to local authorities. In the same line these development should always consider the environmental wellbeing of the current population and the generation to come and thus a balance is attained between the two hence termed as sustainable development. The proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is expected to have the following positive and negative impacts.

### **6.2. Positive Impacts**

These refer to beneficial gains arising from the implementation of the proposed Degazettement of Ol Arabel for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme. The gains discussed range from immediate to long-term. These include:

- Title deed guarantee legal land ownership
- Encourage/promote individual environmental responsibility
- Reduction of human-wildlife conflicts due to clear boundary between settlement scheme forest and wildlife areas/corridors.
- Land tenure security
- Increased land value
- Title deed can use as collateral for loans
- Establishment of permanent residences
- Promote social stability and security of the rural community
- Improved agricultural production (increased/improved crop and livestock production)
- Promotion of food security from crop and livestock production
- Promoting business opportunities from agro-based industries including agro-processing and value addition
- Improved public health. People will construct toilets thereby reducing OD. In addition land ownership documents will promote acquisition of medical cover.
- Increased income to rural community (Income generation from commercial farming and agribusiness)
- Help generate resources for education

- Reduce conflicts with neighbors especially land disputes
- Enhance proper land development and management
- Encourages forest protection due to clear boundary between the forest and settlement
- Enables compensation for crop damages by wildlife
- Promote of rural employment creation
- Reduction of Rural Poverty
- Improved Livelihood and living standards of the rural community
- Improved infrastructure (roads, electricity, water etcetera);
- Increased Generation of Revenue to the Government
- Economic Growth and Development

### **6.3. Negative Impacts**

The negative environmental impacts normally arising from establishment of settlement schemes are loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, deforestation, landslides, land degradation, erosion, environment pollution, emergence of marine related diseases and epidemics, invasive species among others. These are impacts from climate change effects over a long period of time. In Baringo County, the main environmental threats/hazards affecting the county include Droughts, floods, conflicts (Natural resource based including wildlife), land degradation and landslides, human diseases, animal diseases and crop diseases, invasive species among others. The ranking of Environmental threats/hazards in Baringo County is given in section 2.17.2 (table 17).

The specific negative impacts arising from the degazettement of Ol Arabel of Mochongoi Settlement scheme include:

- Reduction in forest cover due to deforestation, logging, and charcoal burning among others).
- Soil erosion from crop and livestock production (over-cultivation and overstocking/overgrazing) and other human activities leading to landscape degradation, water pollution and siltation of water pans and dams.
- Encourages increase in population leading to increased pressure on natural resources
- Degradation of cultural and recreation sites
- Encroachment into wildlife areas and corridors leading to wildlife habitat degradation, poaching and wildlife migration.

- Human wildlife conflict leading to crop damage, loss of livestock and human life.
- Encroachment of catchment areas and riparian zones leading to catchment degradation
- Loss of biodiversity
- Water shortage from unreliable rainfall due to water catchment degradation especially reduced vegetation cover
- Climate change that leads to extreme weather condition including drought, famine and floods
- Water pollution from agrochemicals used for crop and livestock production
- Increased forest fires from agricultural activities such as burning to clear farms, charcoal burning and even cigarettes.
- Solid and liquid waste Problems (Environment/Water Pollution).
- Increased Water Demand putting pressure on existing water sources and rationing
- Increased Power Demand putting pressure on existing power sources and rationing
- Insecurity from Neighbouring Communities (Pokot) occasioned by cattle rustling particularly at the Northern parts of Block I including Kapkechir and Tuyotich.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN: ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES**

### **7.1 Alternatives**

This section analyses the project alternatives in terms of the available options for degazettement, relocation and status quo (No alternative). It also looks at uncertainties during the project cycle.

The comparison of alternatives will assist in establishing the best alternative for achieving degazettement while minimizing environmental impacts, indicating the most environmentally friendly or best practicable environmental option.

### **7.2 The Proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme Alternative**

The National Assembly Public Petition by the people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme dated 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2016 requesting for approval of de-gazettement of the Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is considered. The land proposed for degazettement is currently used as agricultural land and settlement since 1989 following a Presidential order. Since then, the people have settled, practiced crop and livestock production and other activities. The National and County Government have invested in the settlement scheme including administrative boundaries comprising Two (2) Locations (Kimoriot and Mochongoi) and Five (5) Sub Locations (Kimoriot, Kamaili, Mochongoi, Kapkechir and Kapnarok); many public utilities such as primary schools, secondary schools, health facilities, water projects, infrastructure (roads, electricity) among others as detailed in section 5.4 in this report.

This alternative implies that the petition succeeds and the land continues to be used as agricultural land and settlement. The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme will enjoy the fruits of the land ownership as detailed in section 6.2. This will pave way for issuance of title deeds. Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and Community Forest Association (CFA) will be able to manage the remaining section of the forest. In addition, KWS will be able to manage the wildlife and contain within the forested areas and corridors reducing human-wildlife conflict. It will also create harmony and good neighbourliness as envisaged in Participatory Forest Management. This alternative implies degazettement of approximately 10,056.36 hectares (Ha) of forest land to agricultural land, providing a long term solution to land ownership issues and community partnership on conservation of Ol Arabel Forest. However, there are several negative impacts



as indicated in section 6.3. Mitigation measures have been proposed and shall be used by the proponent (people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme) to address these adverse effects.

### **7.3 Relocating settled community to an alternative Site**

This scenario envisages the decision that community has occupied the land illegally and has no ownership rights. Under such circumstances there are two approaches: the humane resettlement and forceful eviction.

The humane resettlement will involve identification of alternative land and resettling the people there. Although this alternative may be the best bargain for conservation of the forest, however the cost would be very high.

Relocation means that the Government has to look for another land for resettlement of all the people in Mochongoi settlement scheme. Looking for the land to accommodate 5672 Households (Homesteads) and completing the transfer of land ownership or lease agreement may take a long period although there is no guarantee that the land would be available. At present the County and National Government does not have an alternative land.

The forceful eviction will result in resistance and bad blood. The long term impact if this approach is negative as there will be no sustainability of programmes where community support is weak. Cases of arsons are likely to be regularly and cost of restoration could be very high.

### **7.4 The No Action Alternative**

The no action alternative occurs when it is difficult to take any of the above alternatives. Under this alternative, the status quo remains. The settlement scheme will remain as it is currently. Community living in the settlement will not be able to invest on the land and might result to more land degradation due to uncertainty and unwillingness to invest in areas you are not sure of status of tomorrow. This is not the best option as it will encourage further encroachment since there is no clear boundary/cutline between the settlement scheme and the forest.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT: PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **8.1 Introduction**

Integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) is a complex process of establishing the adverse effects for degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme and corresponding mitigation measures. Adverse effect is a negative result of an activity that causes destruction or deterioration to an environmental parameter either directly or indirectly. Mitigation measures represent the processes, activities or actions taken to avoid, reduce or remedy significant adverse environmental effects likely to be caused by the degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme. The proposed mitigation measures to the anticipated/ identified potential negative impacts are highlighted below.

### **8.2 Mitigation for Reduction in Vegetation (Forest/Bush/Grass) Cover**

- Encourage natural regeneration in degraded areas.
- Restoration of degraded areas within and outside the farms.
- Plant trees and grass in open areas and steep slopes at the farms and adjacent areas.
- All farms to have woodlots covering 10% of the land (for 5 acres =  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; 2.5 acres =  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre).
- Strengthen Ol Arabel CFA to participate in afforestation activities
- Empower and promote farmers to practise agro-commercial forestry in settled areas (10% of land to have tree cover)

### **8.3 Mitigation for Catchment Degradation**

- The proposed interventions for the conservation of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme catchment include planting trees and grass strips on steep slopes, watersheds and reserved forest areas.
- Riparian areas should be left in their natural state and strictly protected to provide a buffer for shielding water from pollution and other threats.
- Degraded riparian areas should be rehabilitated by planting trees, shrubs or grass. Permitted activities should be recreation, research and education.

- Area with springs should be strictly protected and no extractive activity should be allowed. Should ensure no livestock grazing in such areas to reduce pollution through fecal contamination. Degraded springs should be rehabilitated with indigenous local tree species with catchment values.
- General catchment area should be protected and ensure natural vegetation is maintained or restored.
- Encourage improvement of catchment value of agricultural land and conservation agriculture (CA).

#### **8.4 Mitigation for Loss of Biodiversity**

The major threats to biological diversity in Mochongoi are reduction in forest cover and encroachment of water catchment and riparian zones generally referred to as protected areas. Other include land degradation and pollution occasioned by poor land use practices.

- Integrated Conservation Approach: Integrated conservation is a strategy aimed at emphasizing increased conservation efforts through on-farm (in-situ) intervention that cumulatively addresses the entire settlement scheme responsively and collectively.
- Promote the sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources and products. This is aimed at neutralizing the overexploitation of biodiversity resources by controlling charcoal burning, overgrazing of pastures and limiting stock herds; adopting appropriate land use and agricultural practices by promoting efficient farming techniques such as Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA).
- Promote awareness in biodiversity conservation. Community Forest Association, Kenya Forest Service and county government need to inform the public by providing adequate information through improved extension services and provide financial and material support to biodiversity interventions and solutions.
- Promote and enhance the conservation of biodiversity through in-situ, preventive and restorative (curative) interventions.
- Management of introduced species and regular surveillance of invasive alien species that threatens indigenous species. These include invasive weeds that threaten crop, pasture and eventually food security.

- The community needs to embrace voluntary tree planting in their farms as well other areas within the forest, catchment areas and riparian zones as their contribution towards environmental conservation and rehabilitation of degraded areas.
- The community shall have tree nurseries as part of self- reliance and continued and sustained efforts on achieving 10% vegetation cover within and outside their farms.

## **Fauna**

The Forest is known to host a variety of animals which includes: Elephants; Monkeys; Baboons; Hyenas; Wild pigs; Bush backs; Buffalo; Leopards; Antelopes; Gazelles; Warthog etc. It also hosts a variety of bird species, reptiles and amphibians. These animals, birds, reptiles and amphibians are residents of the forest and their movement is usually determined by factors such as drought, water availability and forage availability. In general, the settlement activities disturb fauna though in a small way. Such small animal/bird life will have to find new nesting homes although many can live within homesteads and forested areas around the farms.

## **Mitigation Measures**

- The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme shall practise good crop and livestock husbandry in order to minimize disturbance of the flora and fauna environment during crop and livestock production as well as other human activities.
- The community shall restore/rehabilitate cleared vegetation on steep slopes, water catchment, riparian zones, reserved forest and degraded areas for improved flora and fauna environment.
- The community needs to support tree planting within their farms as well as other areas within the forest, catchment areas and riparian zones as their contribution towards rehabilitation of degraded areas and improving the habitat for fauna.

## **8.5 Mitigation for Soil Erosion, Landscape Degradation and Siltation**

### **8.5.1 Overview**

Soil erosion is a gradual process that occurs when the impact of water or wind detaches and removes soil particles, causing the soil to deteriorate. Soil deterioration and low water quality due to erosion and surface runoff have become severe problems in many parts of Kenya and Baringo County. Change of land use from forest to agriculture involve clearing of natural vegetation and replacing with crops. Without good agricultural practices this can cause soil

erosion resulting to landscape degradation, pollution of rivers downstream and siltation of water pans and dams.

### **8.5.2 Types of Erosion**

Sheet erosion (water) is almost invisible. Lighter colored soils are a sign that over the year's erosion has taken its toll.

Wind erosion is highly visible. Although it is a problem, water erosion is generally much more severe.

Rill erosion occurs during heavy rains, when small rills form over an entire hillside, making farming difficult.

Gully erosion makes gullies, some of them huge, impossible to cross with farm machinery.

Ephemeral erosion occurs in natural depressions. It differs from gully erosion in that the area can be crossed by farm equipment.

### **8.5.3 Mitigation Measures**

***Crop Rotation:*** Rotating in high-residue crops can reduce erosion as the layer of residue protects topsoil from being carried away by wind and water.

***Conservation Tillage:*** Conventional tillage produces a smooth surface that leaves soil vulnerable to erosion. Conservation tillage methods such as no-till planting, strip rotary tillage, chiseling, and disking leave more of the field surface covered with crop residue that protects the soil from eroding forces.

***Contour Farming:*** Planting in row patterns that run level around a hill instead of up and down the slope has been shown to reduce runoff and decrease the risk of water erosion.

***Strip Farming:*** In areas where a slope is particularly steep or there is no alternative method of preventing erosion, planting fields in long strips alternated in a crop rotation system (strip farming) has proven effective.

***Terrace Farming:*** Many farmers have successfully combated erosion by planting in flat areas created on hillsides in a step-like formation (terrace farming).

***Grass Waterways:*** By planting grass in areas of concentrated water flow, farmers can prevent much of the soil erosion that results from runoff, as the grass stabilizes the soil while still providing an outlet for drainage.

***Diversion Structures:*** Used often for gully control, diversion structures cause water to flow along a desired path and away from areas at high risk for erosion.

***Boundary tree planting:*** Trees planted in rows reduces the speed of wind. In addition it will increase vegetation cover contributing to the achievement of 10% tree cover.

## **8.6 Mitigation for Degradation of Cultural and Recreation Sites**

- Protect and rehabilitate identified existing and proposed cultural sites
- Document all cultural and recreation sites
- Provide guides and signage to all cultural and recreation sites

## **8.7 Mitigation for Wildlife Habitat Degradation and Human-Wild life Conflict**

### **8.7.1 Overview**

The encroachment into wildlife areas and corridors causes wildlife habitat and corridors degradation, encourages poaching and wildlife migration; human wildlife conflict leading to crop damage, loss of livestock and human injury and loss of life.

### **8.7.2 Mitigation**

- The proposed boundary/cutline between the settlement scheme and forest, wildlife areas/corridors will discourage encroachment into the forest/wildlife areas and restrict movement across the boundary of human, livestock and wildlife to avoid human-wildlife, livestock-wildlife and crop-wildlife conflicts. This will also enable compensation for crop damage, livestock loss and loss of human life from wildlife especially elephants, monkeys, hyenas and baboons among others.
- There is need for KWS to consider putting up an electric fence to restrict wildlife from entering the settlement scheme and causing havoc including crop damage, loss of livestock and human life. In addition, KWS to strengthen commitment on reducing poaching.
- Restore destroyed vegetation in wildlife habitat areas and corridors
- Promote community participation in conservation and management of wildlife and their habitats and corridors

## **8.8 Mitigation for Reduced Rainfall and Climate Change**

### **8.8.1 Overview**

The effects of climate change and reduced rainfall as a result of land degradation is real. These includes increased average temperature, shifts in the seasons and an increasing frequency of extreme weather events and other climate change impacts including floods, landslides, droughts, locust, pests and diseases among others. Some of the changes may not be easily reversed, however there is need to adapt and build resilience. Adaptation refers to adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic change and their effects or impacts. It refers to changes in processes, practices, and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change. The community needs to adapt solutions and implement actions to respond to the impacts of climate change that are already happening, as well as prepare for future impacts.

The adaptation actions should follow a National, County and community-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions at National, County and Community level.

### **8.8.2 Mitigation**

- Establishing tree nurseries, planting trees, cover crops and tree crops. There is need for reforestation of degraded areas and implementing the 10% tree planting and vegetation cover policy.
- Good crop and livestock husbandry including crop rotation, terracing, mulching, controlled use of agro-chemicals for weeding, pest control by using prescribed amounts of agro-chemicals and safe use. There is need for cultivation away from riparian zones and steep slopes.
- Practise sustainable crop and livestock production by embracing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) within Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.

- Soil and Water Conservation measures including construction of conservation dams, gabions among others. There is need to mainstream soil and water conservation in every agricultural activity in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.
- Controlling animal stocks to manageable stocks. There is need to practise intensive livestock production as opposed to the traditional livestock keeping (nomadism) trespassing every available land including the forest.
- Safeguarding protected areas including water catchment, riparian zones, reserved forests, wetlands among others. There is need to reduce and or eliminate illegal logging and charcoal burning in the protected areas.
- Increasing development and use of renewable energy where possible and applicable for instance solar energy in water supply and agro-processing and value addition e.g. drying process; heating among other processes and activities.
- Community environment civil education for awareness and collective responsibility on conservation and sustainability.

## **8.9 Mitigation for Forest Fires**

### **8.9.1 Overview**

Forest fires degrade forests, bushes and grass quickly and the recovery process takes long. Rehabilitated forests will not have enough time to grow and become forests of economic and ecological value and all silvicultural treatments will bear no fruits without Fire Management Strategy (FMS). Most forest fires are started by humans and their activities.

### **8.9.2 Mitigation**

It is important to encourage communities to assume control and ‘ownership’ over fire management. Community Based Forest Fire Management (CBFFM) helps to integrate fire and people into land-use and vegetation management systems. The County Government, CFA and KFS to sensitize community on preventive measures to stop the start and spread of fires within the farms and forest. The measures include fire breaks on farms and forest cutline; responsible citizens/community members who do not drop burning cigarettes on grass land, bush land or forested areas. In addition the County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (CMoALF) need to discourage farmers from farm clearing by burning. This is the major cause of



forest/bush/grass fires that normally spread very fast consuming the entire region especially during the dry season.

## **8.10 Mitigation for Solid and Liquid waste Problems (Environment/Water Pollution)**

### **8.10.1 Overview**

The settlement scheme increases solid and liquid waste generated. Solid wastes include fecal materials from Open Defecation (OD) from human beings and Livestock among others. The liquid wastes comes from overland flows/runoff wash outs from fields/farms including OD wastes; urine (human and livestock); agrochemicals (fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, acaricides); leachate from dump sites; soil/earth elements from erosion among others. All these wastes are likely to pollute water ways and consequently water sources including streams, rivers, springs, water pans and dams. When such pollution/contamination is continuous and persistent, it eventually contaminates/pollutes ground water including shallow wells and boreholes.

### **8.10.2. Mitigation**

- Agro-chemicals to be applied in quantities that are utilizable at the point of use. The County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (CMoALF) need to train farmers on safe use of agrochemicals at farm level.
- The farmers need to practise good crop and livestock husbandry to minimize land degradation that triggers soil erosion, water pollution and siltation of water pans and dams. In addition there is need for rehabilitation of degraded catchment areas.
- County government to facilitate waste handling and disposal from trading centres (Mochongoi, Kabel, Tuyotich, Kapkechir, Ngarie, Koimugul, Kokwenbei and Keneroi) in Block I; (Kamaillel, Tulwopsoo, Kapkoros, Kong'asis and Ng'enyilel) in Block II; (Kimoriot, Kaburwo, Tendenbei, Kibagenge and Tuyobei) in Block III. Waste receptacles need to be placed at strategic points to discourage littering. The wastes should be segregated to encourage recycling where possible and applicable.

## **8.11 Mitigation for Increased Water Demand**

### **8.11.1 Overview**

The water requirement for the settlement scheme for domestic, livestock, irrigation, wildlife increases with increase in population and human activities.

### **8.11.2 Mitigation**

- There is need to maintain the ecological flow for downstream users and uses.
- The community and public institutions to practise rain water harvesting including roof catchments, water pans, dams among others to enhance collection and storage of rain water for use during the dry season.
- Community need to be sensitized on reducing wasting the water.

## **8.12 Mitigation for Increased Power Demand**

### **8.12.1 Overview**

The increase in rural population and institutions triggers increased/high power consumption within the settlement scheme. The community will be encouraged to conserve as much energy as possible and energy conserving appliances should be used. Energy conservation involves proper use of electrical appliances, lighting systems and other electrical gadgets used for different purposes.

### **8.12.2 Mitigation**

- The community to consider using renewable energy where possible and applicable for instance solar energy in water supply and agro-processing and value addition e.g. drying process; heating among other processes and activities.
- All electrical appliances should be switched off when not in use.
- Put off all lights when not in use.
- Use a design that is environmentally sound to avoid use of electricity for air conditioning
- Use energy conserving electric lamps for general lighting.
- Utilize natural light inside buildings to avoid using electricity for lighting during the day.

## **8.13 Mitigation for Insecurity from Neighbouring Communities**

### **8.13.1 Overview**

The people of Mochongoi settlement scheme especially in the northern part of Block I including Kapkechir and Tuyotich experiences insecurity challenges from the neighbouring communities practising cattle rustling.

### **8.13.2 Mitigation**

- Increase security patrol
- Deploy/Facilitate security scout/rangers
- Promote community Policing
- Promote intercommunity meetings
- Establish water and pasture management committees
- Mainstream peace building and conflict resolution
- Establish Police post in Tuyotich and or equip the neighbouring police posts in preparedness for emergency response.

### **8.14 Immediate On-site (In-situ) Interventions**

- Establish a boundary/cutline between the settlement scheme and forest, wildlife areas/corridors. This will discourage encroachment into the forest/wildlife areas and restrict movement across the boundary of human, livestock and wildlife to avoid human-wildlife, livestock-wildlife and crop-wildlife conflicts. This will also enable compensation for crop damage, livestock loss and loss of human life from wildlife especially elephants, monkeys, hyenas and baboons among others.
- KWS need to consider putting up an electric fence to restrict wildlife from entering the settlement scheme and causing havoc including crop damage, loss of livestock and human life. In addition, KWS to strengthen commitment on reducing poaching.
- Establishing tree nurseries, planting trees, cover crops and tree crops. There is need for reforestation of degraded areas and implementing the 10% tree planting and vegetation cover policy. Ol Arabel CFA and KFS need to mainstream tree planting and rehabilitation of degraded within Mochongoi settlement scheme by encouraging the community to take lead role emulating the few examples of residents who have embraced the 10% vegetation cover policy and commercial tree planting.
- Good crop and livestock husbandry including crop rotation, terracing, mulching, controlled use of agro-chemicals for weeding, pest control by using prescribed amounts of agro-chemicals and safe use. There is need for cultivation away from riparian zones and steep slopes.

- Practise sustainable crop and livestock production by embracing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) within Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.
- Soil and Water Conservation measures including construction of conservation dams, gabions among others. There is need to mainstream soil and water conservation in every agricultural activity in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.
- Controlling animal stocks to manageable stocks (avoid overstocking/overgrazing). There is need to practise intensive livestock production as opposed to the traditional livestock keeping (nomadism) trespassing every available land including the forest.
- Safeguarding protected areas including water catchment, riparian zones, reserved forests, wetlands among others. There is need to reduce and or eliminate illegal logging and charcoal burning in the protected areas.
- Increasing development and use of renewable energy where possible and applicable for instance solar energy in water supply and agro-processing and value addition e.g. drying process; heating among other processes and activities.
- Community environment civil education for awareness and collective responsibility on the concept of conservation and sustainability.
- Ol Arabel CFA, KFS and WRA to establish catchment/riparian management committees in the entire Mochongoi settlement scheme. They need to establish guidelines for the management of catchment/riparian/protected areas as well as enforcement and in compliance with the National and County policies, legislation, regulation, rules and guidelines.
- County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries to promote good crop and livestock husbandry in the entire Mochongoi settlement scheme.

### **8.15 Long Term, Progressive and Continuous National/County/Stakeholder Interventions**

The National, County and Stakeholders need to promote on-farm (In-situ) conservation including:

- a) Establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;
- b) Develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;
- c) Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use;
- d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;
- e) Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas;
- f) Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species inter alia through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies;
- g) Establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health;
- h) Prevent, control or eradicate the introduction of alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species;
- i) Endeavour to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components;
- j) Subject to applicable policies/legislation/regulation/rules (National and County) to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices

and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

- k) Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions at County and National level for the protection of threatened species and populations;
- l) County Government to cooperate with Ol Arabel CFA and KFS in providing technical, financial and other support for in-situ (on-farm) conservation outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (k) for rehabilitation of degraded areas and to increase the vegetation cover to 10% or more in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.

**Table 22: Proposed Mitigation Measures against Negative Impacts**

<b>Potential Impact 1</b>	<b>Reduction in Vegetation (Forest/Bush/Grass)</b>
Project Activities	Settlement, Crop and Livestock Production
Environmental Receptor	Land, Forest, Water
Duration	Long term
Magnitude	Medium
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encourage natural regeneration in degraded areas.</li> <li>▪ Restoration of degraded areas within and outside the farms.</li> <li>▪ Plant trees and grass in open areas and steep slopes at the farms and adjacent areas.</li> <li>▪ All farms to have woodlots covering 10% of the land (for 5 acres = ½ acre; 2.5 acres = ¼ acre).</li> <li>▪ Strengthen Ol Arabel CFA to participate in afforestation activities</li> <li>▪ Empower and promote farmers to practise agro-commercial forestry in settled areas (10% of land to have tree cover)</li> </ul>
Significance	Medium/Direct/Progressive/Reducible/unavoidable impact
<b>Potential Impact 2</b>	<b>Catchment Degradation</b>
Project Activities	Settlement; Crop and Livestock Production; Logging; Charcoal Burning
Environmental Receptor	Land, Forest, Water
Duration	Long term
Magnitude	Medium
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed interventions for the conservation of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme catchment include planting trees and grass strips on steep slopes, watersheds and reserved forest areas.</li> <li>▪ Riparian areas should be left in their natural state and strictly protected to provide a buffer for shielding water from pollution and other threats.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Degraded riparian areas should be rehabilitated by planting trees, shrubs or grass. Permitted activities should be recreation, research and education.</li> <li>▪ Area with springs should be strictly protected and no extractive activity should be allowed. Should ensure no livestock grazing in such areas to reduce pollution through fecal contamination. Degraded springs should be rehabilitated with indigenous local tree species with catchment values.</li> <li>▪ General catchment area should be protected and ensure natural vegetation is maintained or restored.</li> <li>▪ Encourage improvement of catchment value of agricultural land and conservation agriculture (CA).</li> </ul>
Significance	Medium/Direct/Progressive/Reducible/unavoidable impact
<b>Potential Impact 3</b>	<b>Loss of Biodiversity</b>
Project Activities	Settlement; Crop and Livestock Production; Logging; Charcoal Burning
Environmental Receptor	Flora and Fauna (Terrestrial and aquatic)
Duration	Long term
Magnitude	Medium
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integrated Conservation Approach: Integrated conservation is a strategy aimed at emphasizing increased conservation efforts through on-farm (in-situ) intervention that cumulatively addresses the entire settlement scheme responsively and collectively.</li> <li>▪ Promote the sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources and products. This is aimed at neutralizing the overexploitation of biodiversity resources by controlling charcoal burning, overgrazing of pastures and limiting stock herds; adopting appropriate land use and agricultural practices by promoting efficient farming techniques such as Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA).</li> <li>▪ Promote awareness in biodiversity conservation. Community Forest Association, Kenya Forest Service and county government need to inform the public by providing adequate information through improved extension services and provide financial and material support to biodiversity interventions and solutions.</li> <li>▪ Promote and enhance the conservation of biodiversity through in-situ, preventive and restorative (curative) interventions.</li> <li>▪ Management of introduced species and regular surveillance of invasive alien species that threatens indigenous species. These include invasive weeds that threaten crop, pasture and eventually food security.</li> <li>▪ The community shall restore/rehabilitate cleared vegetation on steep slopes, water catchment, riparian zones, reserved forest and degraded areas for improved flora and fauna environment.</li> <li>▪ The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme shall practise good crop</li> </ul>

	<p>and livestock husbandry in order to minimize disturbance of the flora and fauna environment during crop and livestock production as well as other human activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The community needs to embrace voluntary tree planting in their farms as well other areas within the forest, catchment areas and riparian zones as their contribution towards environmental conservation and rehabilitation of degraded areas and improving the habitat for flora and fauna.</li> <li>▪ The community shall have tree nurseries as part of self- reliance and continued and sustained efforts on achieving 10% vegetation cover within and outside their farms.</li> </ul>
Significance	Medium/Direct/Progressive/Reducible/unavoidable impact
<b>Potential Impact 4, 5 &amp; 6</b>	<b>Soil Erosion, Landscape Degradation and Siltation</b>
Project Activities	Settlement; Crop and Livestock Production; Road Construction
Environmental Receptor	Land, Water, Water Pans/dams and Human beings
Duration	Medium to long term
Magnitude	Medium
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Crop Rotation:</b> Rotating in high-residue crops can reduce erosion as the layer of residue protects topsoil from being carried away by wind and water.</li> <li>▪ <b>Conservation Tillage:</b> Conventional tillage produces a smooth surface that leaves soil vulnerable to erosion. Conservation tillage methods such as no-till planting, strip rotary tillage, chiseling, and disking leave more of the field surface covered with crop residue that protects the soil from eroding forces.</li> <li>▪ <b>Contour Farming:</b> Planting in row patterns that run level around a hill instead of up and down the slope has been shown to reduce runoff and decrease the risk of water erosion.</li> <li>▪ <b>Strip Farming:</b> In areas where a slope is particularly steep or there is no alternative method of preventing erosion, planting fields in long strips alternated in a crop rotation system (strip farming) has proven effective.</li> <li>▪ <b>Terrace Farming:</b> Many farmers have successfully combated erosion by planting in flat areas created on hillsides in a step-like formation (terrace farming).</li> <li>▪ <b>Grass Waterways:</b> By planting grass in areas of concentrated water flow, farmers can prevent much of the soil erosion that results from runoff, as the grass stabilizes the soil while still providing an outlet for drainage.</li> <li>▪ <b>Diversion Structures:</b> Used often for gully control, diversion structures cause water to flow along a desired path and away from areas at high risk for erosion.</li> <li>▪ <b>Boundary tree planting:</b> Trees planted in rows reduces the speed of</li> </ul>



	wind. In addition it will increase vegetation cover contributing to the achievement of 10% tree cover.
Significance	Medium/Direct/Progressive/Reducible/avoidable impact
<b>Potential Impact 7</b>	<b>Degradation of Cultural and Recreation Sites</b>
Project Activities	Settlement; Crop and Livestock Production; Logging; Charcoal Burning
Environmental Receptor	Land and Human beings
Duration	Long term
Magnitude	Medium
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect and rehabilitate identified existing and proposed cultural sites</li> <li>▪ Document all cultural and recreation sites</li> <li>▪ Provide guides and signage to all cultural and recreation sites</li> </ul>
Significance	Medium/Direct/Progressive/Reducible/avoidable impact
<b>Potential Impact 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 &amp; 13</b>	<b>Wildlife habitat and corridors degradation; Poaching; Wildlife migration; Human-Wildlife conflict; Crop Damage; Loss of Livestock; Human injury and loss of life</b>
Project Activities	Settlement; Crop and Livestock Production; Logging; Charcoal Burning
Environmental Receptor	Land, Wildlife, crops, Livestock, Human Beings
Duration	Long term
Magnitude	Medium
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed boundary/cutline between the settlement scheme and forest, wildlife areas/corridors will discourage encroachment into the forest/wildlife areas and restrict movement across the boundary of human, livestock and wildlife to avoid human-wildlife, livestock-wildlife and crop-wildlife conflicts. This will also enable compensation for crop damage, livestock loss and loss of human life from wildlife especially elephants, monkeys, hyenas and baboons among others.</li> <li>▪ There is need for KWS to consider putting up an electric fence to restrict wildlife from entering the settlement scheme and causing havoc including crop damage, loss of livestock and human life. In addition, KWS to strengthen commitment on reducing poaching.</li> <li>▪ Restore destroyed vegetation in wildlife habitat areas and corridors</li> <li>▪ Promote community participation in conservation and management of wildlife and their habitats and corridors</li> </ul>
Significance	Medium; Direct; Progressive (habitat); Occasional (Conflict); avoidable impact (Conflict)
<b>Potential Impact 14 &amp; 15</b>	<b>Reduced Rainfall and Climate Change</b>
Project Activities	Settlement; Crop and Livestock Production; Logging; Charcoal Burning
Environmental Receptor	Land, Water, Flora and Fauna (Terrestrial and Aquatic)

Duration	Long term
Magnitude	Medium
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establishing tree nurseries, planting trees, cover crops and tree crops. There is need for reforestation of degraded areas and implementing the 10% tree planting and vegetation cover policy.</li> <li>▪ Good crop and livestock husbandry including crop rotation, terracing, mulching, controlled use of agro-chemicals for weeding, pest control by using prescribed amounts of agro-chemicals and safe use. There is need for cultivation away from riparian zones and steep slopes.</li> <li>▪ Practise sustainable crop and livestock production by embracing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) within Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.</li> <li>▪ Soil and Water Conservation measures including construction of conservation dams, gabions among others. There is need to mainstream soil and water conservation in every agricultural activity in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.</li> <li>▪ Controlling animal stocks to manageable stocks. There is need to practise intensive livestock production as opposed to the traditional livestock keeping (nomadism) trespassing every available land including the forest.</li> <li>▪ Safeguarding protected areas including water catchment, riparian zones, reserved forests, wetlands among others. There is need to reduce and or eliminate illegal logging and charcoal burning in the protected areas.</li> <li>▪ Increasing development and use of renewable energy where possible and applicable for instance solar energy in water supply and agro-processing and value addition e.g. drying process; heating among other processes and activities.</li> <li>▪ Community environment civil education for awareness and collective responsibility on conservation and sustainability.</li> </ul>
Significance	Medium; Direct; Progressive; Cumulative; reducible; unavoidable impact
<b>Potential Impact 16</b>	<b>Forest Fires</b>
Project Activities	Land clearing; Charcoal Burning and Smoking
Environmental Receptor	Land; Crop; Forest; Homesteads; Wildlife; Livestock; Human beings
Duration	Short term
Magnitude	Small
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encourage communities to assume control and ‘ownership’ over fire management.</li> <li>▪ Adopt Community Based Forest Fire Management (CBFFM) that integrates fire and people into land-use and vegetation management systems.</li> <li>▪ The County Government, CFA and KFS to sensitize community on preventive measures to stop the start and spread of fires within the farms and forest. The measures include fire breaks on farms and forest outline; responsible citizens/community members who do not</li> </ul>

	<p>drop burning cigarettes on grass land, bush land or forested areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (CMoALF) need to discourage farmers from farm clearing by burning. This is the major cause of forest/bush/grass fires that normally spread very fast consuming the entire region especially during the dry season.</li> </ul>
Significance	Low, Direct, Occasional, Avoidable impact
<b>Potential Impact 17</b>	<b>Solid and Liquid waste Problems (Environment/Water Pollution)</b>
Project Activities	Settlement; Commercial Centres; Crop and Livestock Production
Environmental Receptor	Land; Water; Wildlife; Livestock; Human Beings
Duration	Long term
Magnitude	Low
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agro-chemicals to be applied in quantities that are utilizable at the point of use. The County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (CMoALF) need to train farmers on safe use of agrochemicals at farm level.</li> <li>The farmers need to practise good crop and livestock husbandry to minimize land degradation that triggers soil erosion, water pollution and siltation of water pans and dams. In addition there is need for rehabilitation of degraded catchment areas.</li> <li>County government to facilitate waste handling and disposal from trading centres (Mochongoi, Kabel, Tuyotich, Kapkechir, Ngarie, Koimugul, Kokwenbei and Keneroi) in Block I; (Kamaillel, Tulwopsoo, Kapkoros, Kong'asis and Ng'enyilel) in Block II; (Kimoriot, Kaburwo, Tendenbei, Kibagenge and Tuyobei) in Block III. Waste receptacles need to be placed at strategic points to discourage littering. The wastes should be segregated to encourage recycling where possible and applicable.appliances.</li> </ul>
Significance	Low, Direct, Continuous, Cumulative, Avoidable impact.
<b>Potential Impact 18</b>	<b>Increased Water Demand</b>
Project Activities	Settlement; Commercial Centres; Crop and Livestock Production
Environmental Receptor	Human Beings and Livestock
Duration	Long term
Magnitude	Small
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is need to maintain the ecological flow for downstream users and uses.</li> <li>The community and public institutions to practise rain water harvesting including roof catchments, water pans, dams among others to enhance collection and storage of rain water for use during the dry season.</li> <li>Community need to be sensitized on reducing wasting the water.</li> </ul>
Significance	Medium, Direct, Progressive, adaptable impact,.
<b>Potential Impact 19</b>	<b>Increased Power Demand</b>
Project Activities	Settlement (homesteads); Commercial Centres; Enterprises; Institutions
Environmental Receptor	Human being
Duration	Long term
Magnitude	Medium

Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The community to consider using renewable energy where possible and applicable for instance solar energy in water supply and agro-processing and value addition e.g. drying process; heating among other processes and activities.</li> <li>▪ All electrical appliances should be switched off when not in use.</li> <li>▪ Put off all lights when not in use.</li> <li>▪ Use a design that is environmentally sound to avoid use of electricity for air conditioning</li> <li>▪ Use energy conserving electric lamps for general lighting.</li> <li>▪ Utilize natural light inside buildings to avoid using electricity for lighting during the day.</li> </ul>
Significance	Minor, direct, occasional, avoidable impact.
<b>Potential Impact 20</b>	<b>Insecurity from Neighbouring Communities: Cattle rustling</b>
Project Activities	Settlement; Livestock Production
Environmental Receptor	Human Being; Livestock
Duration	Medium term
Magnitude	Medium
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase security patrol</li> <li>▪ Deploy/Facilitate security scout/rangers</li> <li>▪ Promote community Policing</li> <li>▪ Promote intercommunity meetings</li> <li>▪ Establish water and pasture management committees</li> <li>▪ Mainstream peace building and conflict resolution</li> <li>▪ Establish Police post in Tuyotich and or equip the neighbouring police posts in preparedness for emergency response.</li> </ul>
Significance	Medium, Direct, Occasional, Avoidable impact.

## **CHAPTER NINE: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IESMP)**

### **9.1. Overview**

EMCA 1999 advocates for a clean and healthy environment everywhere any time for all citizens. This therefore calls upon developers/investors/settlers/farmers to maintain the same as they undertake development activities. Maintenance of clean and good environment should not be one-time event but a continuous process. This section aims at identifying the activity, action(s) to be undertaken, the implementer, cost involved and the time frame when the action is due. Integrated Environment and Social Management Programme (IESMP) as it is normally known is more of evaluation and monitoring tool helping the proponent and the auditor to gauge compliance.

### **9.2. Desktop Preparation Phase**

This refers to the stage whereby all the documents and preliminaries pertaining to the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme were being undertaken in various offices. Some of these activities have since been completed while others are ongoing.

**Table 23: IESMP for Desktop Preparation Phase**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Action required</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Cost (KShs)</b>
Preliminary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petition to the National Assembly for degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme and issuance of titles pursuant to Article 119 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and Standing Order 219.</li> </ul>	MP Hon. Grace Kipchoim on behalf of the people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme	23 <sup>rd</sup> February 2016,	In Kind (MP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Assembly Report on the petition and recommendation for ESIA as a requirement for degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.</li> </ul>	National Assembly Committee on Lands	2 <sup>nd</sup> March 2017	Cost borne by National Assembly
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Terms of Reference (TOR) for IESIA study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (LHUD)</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> </ul>	Done	In kind (Proponent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tendering, Selection of Consultant for IESIA study and</li> </ul>	LHUD County Procurement	7 <sup>th</sup> October 2019	Mainstreamed

	signing of contract			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission of TOR for IESIA study to NEMA Head Quarters</li> </ul>	Consultant	11 <sup>th</sup> October 2019	Part IESIA Cost
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of TOR for IESIA study by NEMA</li> </ul>	Consultant	16 <sup>th</sup> October 2019	Free (NEMA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launching of IESIA Study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LHUD</li> <li>County Government</li> <li>Area MP</li> <li>Area MCA</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Consultant</li> <li>Local Administration (WA, ACC, Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs)</li> <li>Wazee wa Mitaa</li> <li>Community at large</li> </ul>	22 <sup>nd</sup> November 2019	Mainstreamed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning meeting for start of IESIA study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultant</li> <li>LHUD</li> <li>County Government</li> <li>Area MP</li> <li>Area MCA</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Local Administration (WA, ACC, Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs)</li> <li>Wazee wa Mitaa</li> <li>Community at large</li> </ul>	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2019	Part of IESIA Cost
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IESIA study Report preparation (Field and Office Work)</li> </ul>	Consultant	January-June 2020	Part of IESIA Cost
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation of IESIA Draft Report to stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultant</li> <li>Stakeholders</li> <li>Client</li> </ul>	18 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2020	Part of IESIA Cost
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation of IESIA Draft Report to communities in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultant</li> <li>Community</li> <li>Client</li> </ul>	16-18 Dec. 2020	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application for IESIA License from NEMA for degazettement</li> </ul>	Proponent Consultant	March 2021	Part of IESIA Cost
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>&gt;4,000,000.00</b>

### 9.3. Settlement Phase

This is the critical phase of settlement scheme after degazettement. It is at this stage that the most of the environment impacts are taken into consideration.

**Table 24: Integrated Environmental and Social Management Programme for the Settlement Phase**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Action required</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Cost (KShs)</b>
Reduction in Vegetation (Forest/Bush/Grass)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encourage natural regeneration in degraded areas.</li> <li>▪ Restoration of degraded areas within and outside the farms.</li> <li>▪ Plant trees and grass in open areas and steep slopes at the farms and adjacent areas.</li> <li>▪ All farms to have woodlots covering 10% of the land (for 5 acres = ½ acre; 2.5 acres = ¼ acre).</li> <li>▪ Strengthen Ol Arabel CFA to participate in afforestation activities</li> <li>▪ Empower and promote farmers to practise agro-commercial forestry in settled areas (10% of land to have tree cover)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ CFA</li> <li>▪ County Government</li> <li>▪ KFS</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>

Catchment Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed interventions for the conservation of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme catchment include planting trees and grass strips on steep slopes, watersheds and reserved forest areas.</li> <li>▪ Riparian areas should be left in their natural state and strictly protected to provide a buffer for shielding water from pollution and other threats.</li> <li>▪ Degraded riparian areas should be rehabilitated by planting trees, shrubs or grass. Permitted activities should be recreation, research and education.</li> <li>▪ Area with springs should be strictly protected and no extractive activity should be allowed. Should ensure no livestock grazing in such areas to reduce pollution through fecal contamination. Degraded springs should be rehabilitated with indigenous local tree species with catchment values.</li> <li>▪ General catchment area should be protected and ensure natural vegetation is maintained or restored.</li> <li>▪ Encourage improvement of catchment value of agricultural land and conservation agriculture (CA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ CFA</li> <li>▪ County Government</li> <li>▪ KFS</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>
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Loss of Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integrated Conservation Approach: Integrated conservation is a strategy aimed at emphasizing increased conservation efforts through on-farm (in-situ) intervention that cumulatively addresses the entire settlement scheme responsively and collectively.</li> <li>▪ Promote the sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources and products. This is aimed at neutralizing the overexploitation of biodiversity resources by controlling charcoal burning, overgrazing of pastures and limiting stock herds; adopting appropriate land use and agricultural practices by promoting efficient farming techniques such as Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA).</li> <li>▪ Promote awareness in biodiversity conservation. Community Forest Association, Kenya Forest Service and county government need to inform the public by providing adequate information through improved extension services and provide financial and material support to biodiversity interventions and solutions.</li> <li>▪ Promote and enhance the conservation of biodiversity through in-situ, preventive and restorative (curative) interventions.</li> <li>▪ Management of introduced species and regular surveillance of invasive alien species that threatens indigenous species. These include invasive weeds that threaten crop, pasture and eventually food security.</li> <li>▪ The community shall restore/rehabilitate cleared vegetation on steep slopes, water catchment, riparian zones, reserved forest and degraded areas for improved flora and fauna environment.</li> <li>▪ The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme shall practise good crop and livestock husbandry in order to minimize disturbance of the flora and fauna environment during crop and livestock production as well as other human activities.</li> <li>▪ The community needs to embrace voluntary tree planting in their farms as well other areas within the forest, catchment areas and riparian zones as their contribution towards environmental conservation and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ CFA</li> <li>▪ County Government</li> <li>▪ KFS</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>
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Soil Erosion, Landscape Degradation and Siltation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Crop Rotation:</b> Rotating in high-residue crops can reduce erosion as the layer of residue protects topsoil from being carried away by wind and water.</li> <li>▪ <b>Conservation Tillage:</b> Conventional tillage produces a smooth surface that leaves soil vulnerable to erosion. Conservation tillage methods such as no-till planting, strip rotary tillage, chiseling, and disking leave more of the field surface covered with crop residue that protects the soil from eroding forces.</li> <li>▪ <b>Contour Farming:</b> Planting in row patterns that run level around a hill instead of up and down the slope has been shown to reduce runoff and decrease the risk of water erosion.</li> <li>▪ <b>Strip Farming:</b> In areas where a slope is particularly steep or there is no alternative method of preventing erosion, planting fields in long strips alternated in a crop rotation system (strip farming) has proven effective.</li> <li>▪ <b>Terrace Farming:</b> Many farmers have successfully combated erosion by planting in flat areas created on hillsides in a step-like formation (terrace farming).</li> <li>▪ <b>Grass Waterways:</b> By planting grass in areas of concentrated water flow, farmers can prevent much of the soil erosion that results from runoff, as the grass stabilizes the soil while still providing an outlet for drainage.</li> <li>▪ <b>Diversion Structures:</b> Used often for gully control, diversion structures cause water to flow along a desired path and away from areas at high risk for erosion.</li> <li>▪ <b>Boundary tree planting:</b> Trees planted in rows reduces the speed of wind. In addition it will increase vegetation cover contributing to the achievement of 10% tree cover.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ Ward Agricultural Extension Services</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>
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Degradation of Cultural and Recreation Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect and rehabilitate identified existing and proposed cultural sites</li> <li>▪ Document all cultural and recreation sites</li> <li>▪ Provide guides and signage to all cultural and recreation sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ CFA</li> <li>▪ County Government</li> <li>▪ KFS</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>
Wildlife habitat and corridors degradation; Poaching; Wildlife migration; Human-Wildlife conflict; Crop Damage; Loss of Livestock; Human injury and loss of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed boundary/cutline between the settlement scheme and forest, wildlife areas/corridors will discourage encroachment into the forest/wildlife areas and restrict movement across the boundary of human, livestock and wildlife to avoid human-wildlife, livestock-wildlife and crop-wildlife conflicts. This will also enable compensation for crop damage, livestock loss and loss of human life from wildlife especially elephants, monkeys, hyenas and baboons among others.</li> <li>▪ There is need for KWS to consider putting up an electric fence to restrict wildlife from entering the settlement scheme and causing havoc including crop damage, loss of livestock and human life. In addition, KWS to strengthen commitment on reducing poaching.</li> <li>▪ Restore destroyed vegetation in wildlife habitat areas and corridors</li> <li>▪ Promote community participation in conservation and management of wildlife and their habitats and corridors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ KWS</li> <li>▪ CFA</li> <li>▪ County Government</li> <li>▪ KFS</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>

Reduced Rainfall and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establishing tree nurseries, planting trees, cover crops and tree crops. There is need for reforestation of degraded areas and implementing the 10% tree planting and vegetation cover policy.</li> <li>▪ Good crop and livestock husbandry including crop rotation, terracing, mulching, controlled use of agro-chemicals for weeding, pest control by using prescribed amounts of agro-chemicals and safe use. There is need for cultivation away from riparian zones and steep slopes.</li> <li>▪ Practise sustainable crop and livestock production by embracing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) within Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.</li> <li>▪ Soil and Water Conservation measures including construction of conservation dams, gabions among others. There is need to mainstream soil and water conservation in every agricultural activity in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.</li> <li>▪ Controlling animal stocks to manageable stocks. There is need to practise intensive livestock production as opposed to the traditional livestock keeping (nomadism) trespassing every available land including the forest.</li> <li>▪ Safeguarding protected areas including water catchment, riparian zones, reserved forests, wetlands among others. There is need to reduce and or eliminate illegal logging and charcoal burning in the protected areas.</li> <li>▪ Increasing development and use of renewable energy where possible and applicable for instance solar energy in water supply and agro-processing and value addition e.g. drying process; heating among other processes and activities.</li> <li>▪ Community environment civil education for awareness and collective responsibility on conservation and sustainability.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ Ward Agricultural Extension Services</li> <li>▪ CFA</li> <li>▪ County Government</li> <li>▪ KFS</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>
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Forest Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encourage communities to assume control and ‘ownership’ over fire management.</li> <li>▪ Adopt Community Based Forest Fire Management (CBFFM) that integrates fire and people into land-use and vegetation management systems.</li> <li>▪ The County Government, CFA and KFS to sensitize community on preventive measures to stop the start and spread of fires within the farms and forest. The measures include fire breaks on farms and forest cutline; responsible citizens/community members who do not drop burning cigarettes on grass land, bush land or forested areas.</li> <li>▪ County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (CMoALF) need to discourage farmers from farm clearing by burning. This is the major cause of forest/bush/grass fires that normally spread very fast consuming the entire region especially during the dry season.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ Ward Agricultural Extension Services</li> <li>▪ CMoALF</li> <li>▪ CFA</li> <li>▪ KFS</li> <li>▪ County Fire Response Department</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>
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Solid and Liquid waste Problems (Environment/Water Pollution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agro-chemicals to be applied in quantities that are utilizable at the point of use. The County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (CMoALF) need to train farmers on safe use of agrochemicals at farm level.</li> <li>▪ The farmers need to practise good crop and livestock husbandry to minimize land degradation that triggers soil erosion, water pollution and siltation of water pans and dams. In addition there is need for rehabilitation of degraded catchment areas.</li> <li>▪ County government to facilitate waste handling and disposal from trading centres (Mochongoi, Kabel, Tuyotich, Kapkechir, Ngarie, Koimugul, Kokwenbei and Keneroi) in Block I; (Kamalel, Tulwopsoo, Kapkoros, Kong'asis and Ng'enyilel) in Block II; (Kimoriot, Kaburwo, Tendenbei, Kibagenge and Tuyobei) in Block III. Waste receptacles need to be placed at strategic points to discourage littering. The wastes should be segregated to encourage recycling where possible and applicable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ Ward Agricultural Extension Services</li> <li>▪ CMoALF</li> <li>▪ CFA</li> <li>▪ KFS</li> <li>▪ County Waste Management Department</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>
Increased Water Demand and Water shortage Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is need to maintain the ecological flow for downstream users and uses.</li> <li>▪ The community and public institutions to practise rain water harvesting including roof catchments, water pans, dams among others to enhance collection and storage of rain water for use during the dry season.</li> <li>▪ Community need to be sensitized on reducing wasting the water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ WRUA</li> <li>▪ WRA</li> <li>▪ CFA</li> <li>▪ KFS</li> <li>▪ KWS</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>

Increased Power Demand and Power Accessibility Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The community to consider using renewable energy where possible and applicable for instance solar energy in water supply and agro-processing and value addition e.g. drying process; heating among other processes and activities.</li> <li>▪ All electrical appliances should be switched off when not in use.</li> <li>▪ Put off all lights when not in use.</li> <li>▪ Use a design that is environmentally sound to avoid use of electricity for air conditioning</li> <li>▪ Use energy conserving electric lamps for general lighting.</li> <li>▪ Utilize natural light inside buildings to avoid using electricity for lighting during the day.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ KP</li> <li>▪ County Government</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>
Insecurity from Neighbouring Communities: Cattle rustling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase security patrol</li> <li>▪ Deploy/Facilitate security scout/rangers</li> <li>▪ Promote community Policing</li> <li>▪ Promote intercommunity meetings</li> <li>▪ Establish water and pasture management committees</li> <li>▪ Mainstream peace building and conflict resolution</li> <li>▪ Establish Police post in Tuyotich and or equip the neighbouring police posts in preparedness for emergency response.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ County Government</li> <li>▪ National Government</li> </ul>	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Kind</li> <li>▪ Mainstreamed</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>				<b>Project Cost</b>

## **CHAPTER TEN: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **10.1. Conclusion**

In any development initiative, the focus is to improve the economic well-being of an area in terms of increased land use rate, increased cash flow and levies to County Governments. In the same line these development should always consider the environmental well-being of the current population and the generation to come and thus a balance is attained between the two hence termed as sustainable development.

EMCA (Amendment), 2015 advocates for a clean and healthy environment in everywhere any time for all citizens. This therefore calls upon developers/investors/settlers/farmers to maintain the same as they undertake development activities. Maintenance of clean and good environment should not be one-time event but a continuous process.

1. Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is located in Ol Arabel Forest in Mochongoi Ward, Baringo South Sub County, Baringo County.
2. The scheme was established in the year 1989 by Presidential Directive to resettle people displaced from their lands to create space for government projects including Kirandich dam, schools, churches, the airstrip and the Government Training Institute (GTI).
3. The people have settled in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme and practiced crop and livestock production and other activities.
4. Mochongoi settlement scheme has been surveyed and consists of 5672 parcels of land in 37 Maps ("RIMs") covering a total acreage of 10,056.36 hectares (Ha). Out of these, 1409 have title deeds, 2426 have allotment letters and 3246 do not have allotment letters. Some of the land owners have paid SFT funds.
5. The National and County Government have invested in the settlement scheme including administrative boundaries comprising Two (2) Locations (Kimoriot and Mochongoi) and Five (5) Sub Locations (Kimoriot, Kamaili, Mochongoi, Kapkechir and Kapnarok); many public utilities such as primary schools, secondary schools, health facilities, water projects, infrastructure (roads, electricity) among others as detailed in section 5.4 in this report.
6. Mochongoi settlement scheme land cover at the time of study consisted of 15.3% tree cover; 4.7% Shrub cover; 8.7% grass land; 71% crop land; 0.2% bare areas and 0.1% built areas. Combining tree and shrub covers gives a total of 20% vegetation cover. This is above the 10% vegetation cover recommended under the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Forest Conservation and Management Act No 34 of 2016.



7. Due to lack of clear boundary/cutline between the forest and the settlement scheme, there has been encroachment beyond into community reserve forest, catchment and riparian areas.
8. There are three alternatives (available options) for Mochongoi settlement scheme: (a) degazettement; (b) relocation and (c) status quo (No alternative). The comparison of alternatives established the practicable environmental alternative option for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme. ***The Degazettement Alternative (Option) is the Practical Option.***
  - d) ***Degazettement Alternative (Option):*** This alternative implies that the petition succeeds and the land continues to be used as agricultural land and settlement. The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme will enjoy the fruits of the land ownership as detailed in section 6.2. This will pave way for issuance of title deeds. Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and Community Forest Association (CFA) will be able to manage the remaining section of the forest. In addition, KWS will be able to manage the wildlife and contain within the forested areas and corridors reducing human-wildlife conflict. It will also create harmony and good neighbourliness as envisaged in Participatory Forest Management. This alternative implies degazettement of approximately 10,056.36 hectares (Ha) of forest land to agricultural land, providing a long term solution to land ownership issues and community partnership on conservation of Ol Arabel Forest. However, there are several negative impacts as indicated in section 6.3. Mitigation measures have been proposed and shall be used by the proponent (people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme) to address these adverse effects.
  - e) ***Relocating Alternative (Option):*** This scenario envisages the decision that community has occupied the land illegally and has no ownership rights. Under such circumstances there are two approaches: the humane resettlement and forceful eviction. The humane resettlement will involve identification of alternative land and resettling the people there. Although this alternative may be the best bargain for conservation of the forest, however the cost would be very high. Relocation means that the Government has to look for another land for resettlement of all the people in Mochongoi settlement scheme. Looking for the land to accommodate 5672 Households (Homesteads) and completing the transfer of land ownership or lease agreement may take a long period although there is no guarantee that the land would be available. At present the County and National Government does not have an alternative land. The forceful eviction will result in resistance and bad blood. The long term impact if this approach is negative as there

will be no sustainability of programmes where community support is weak. Cases of arsons are likely to be regularly and cost of restoration could be very high.

- f) ***The No Action Alternative (Option):*** The no action alternative occurs when it is difficult to take any of the above alternatives. Under this alternative, the status quo remains. The settlement scheme will remain as it is currently. Community living in the settlement will not be able to invest on the land and might result to more land degradation due to uncertainty and unwillingness to invest in areas you are not sure of status of tomorrow. This is not the best option as it will encourage further encroachment since there is no clear boundary/cutline between the settlement scheme and the forest.
9. There is no significant threat (risk) to the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme however; all current and emergent environmental issues shall be responded immediately and as they arise.
10. The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme were willing and able to address the mitigation measures to negative impacts as well as emergent environmental issues given in this report.

## **10.2. Community Concerns on Reserve Land**

The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme particularly block I were concerned about the Community Land that was originally reserve land before the gazettement of Ol Arabel Forest. The community informed that the boundary between Ol Arabel Forest and Reserve Land starts from Akwangayan-Koitilil-Lopolos-Soke-Keneroi-Kapkamundu (Mbogoine). The community claimed that Kapkechir and Lomoiwe in Kapkechir Sublocation and Lopolos in Mochongoi sub location falls within community land originally Reserve Land and therefore is neither part Ol Arabel Forest nor Mochongoi settlement scheme.

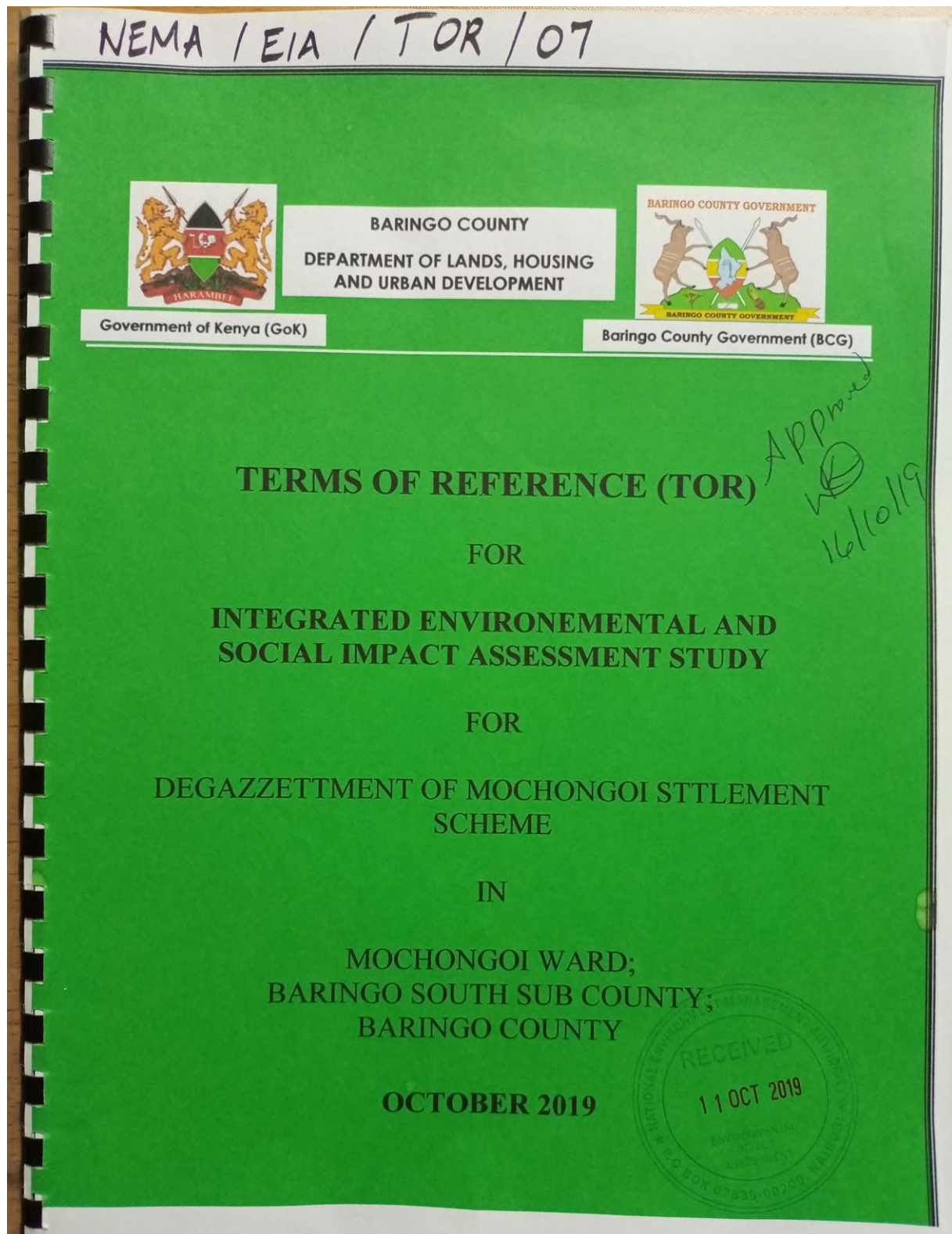
## **10.3. Recommendation**

1. The people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme to ensure adherence to the mitigation measures for potential negative impacts stated in chapter Seven, Eight and the Integrated Environmental and Social Management Programme (IESMP).
2. The community (land owners) to take adequate measures to conserve and protect the reserved forest, catchment areas, riparian areas and other protected areas [**MANDATORY**].

3. County Government, CFA, KFS, WRA, KWS and other stakeholders to assist and enforce where necessary/applicable/practicable the implementation of the conservation of protected areas.
4. The community (land owners) to practise good crop and livestock husbandry for soil and water conservation. County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (CMoALF) through Ward Agricultural Extension Services to assist and enforce the implementation of soil and water conservation in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.

## ANNEX A: ANNEXES/APPENDICES

### ANNEX A1: APPROVAL OF TOR BY NEMA FOR IESIA STUDY







NEMA/TOR/5/2 .....

Date: 16/10/2019.

Baringo County  
Department of Land, Housing and  
Urban Development

**RE: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND APPROVAL OF TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)  
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

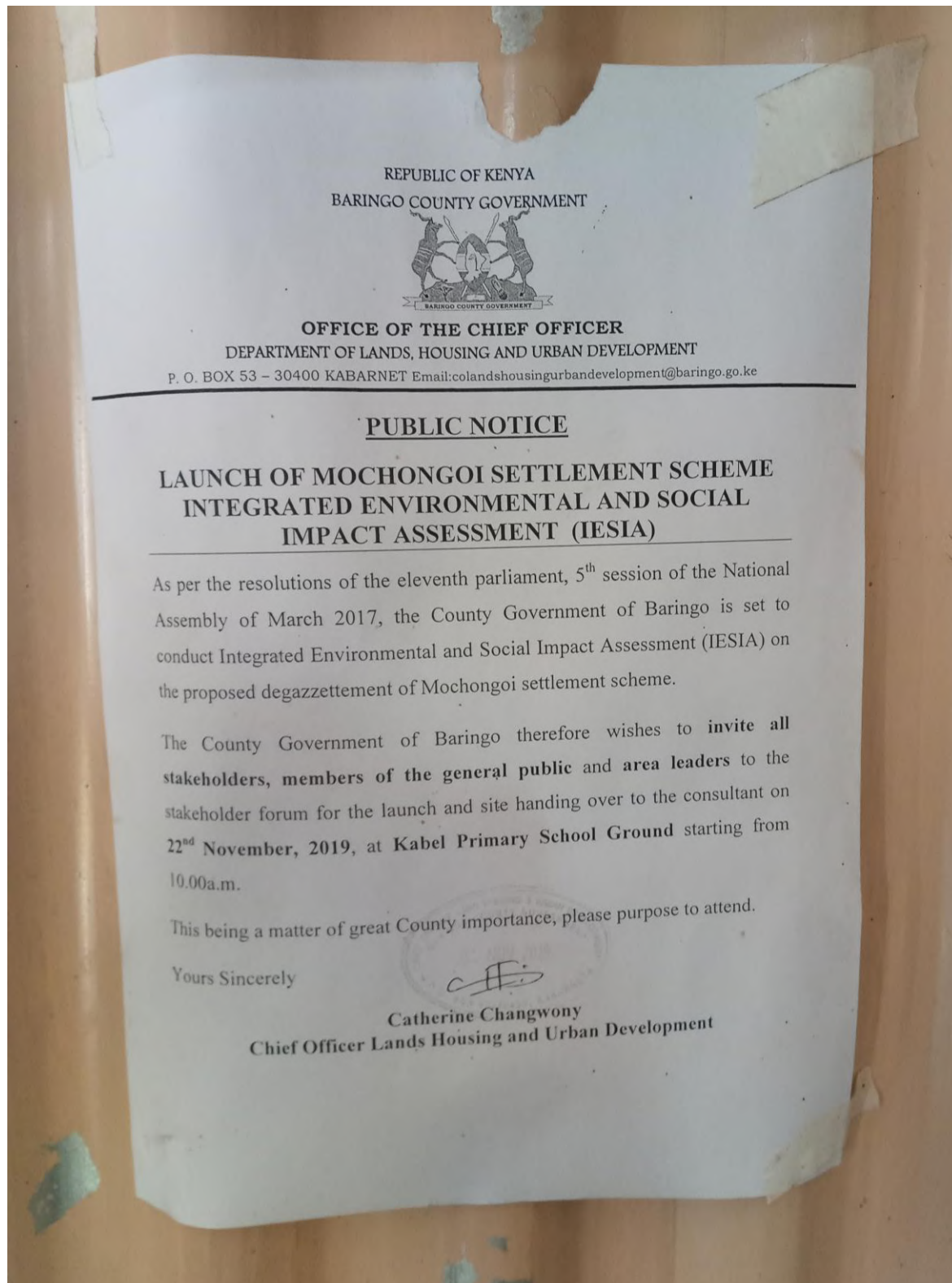
We acknowledge the receipt of TOR for the above subject.

Pursuant to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act CAP 387, the second schedule and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 31 and 25, your terms of reference for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Degazettlement of Mochongoi settlement scheme in Mochongoi Ward, Baringo South sub county Baringo County. has been approved.


You shall submit ten (10) copies and one electronic copy of your report prepared by a registered expert to the Authority

**MARRIAN KIOKO**  
**EIA SECTION HEAD**

## ANNEX A2: LAUNCHING (NOTICE; BANNER AND MEETING)








Government of Kenya  
(GOK)


**BARINGO COUNTY**

**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**




Baringo County Government  
(BCCG)

**LAUNCHING OF INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY  
FOR FOREST DEGAZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**




**MR. CHARLES NANTIKA**  
MP BARDERA NORTH



**MR. NJOROGE MWANGI**  
NCA BORDERSIDE WARD

**DATE: 22ND NOVEMBER 2019**



**MR. NTAIYA NJOROGE**  
GOVERNOR BARINGO COUNTY





**PUBLIC BARAZA NOTICE (BLOCK I, II & III)**

**DEPARTMENT OF LAND, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (LHUD), BARINGO COUNTY HAS CONTRACTED LEAD SECURITIES LTD TO CONDUCT INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR DEGAZETEMENT OF OL ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN MOCHONGOI WARD, BARINGO SOUTH SUB COUNTY, BARINGO COUNTY.**

**THE ABOVE WAS LAUNCHED ON 22<sup>ND</sup> NOVEMBER 2019 AT KABEL BY H.E. STANELY KIPTIS THE GOVERNOR BARINGO COUNTY.**

**THE CONSULTANT WILL BE HOLDING PUBLIC BARAZAS FOR THE ABOVE EXERCISE AS FOLLOWS:**

**BLOCK I: THURSDAY 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2019  
STARTING 10:00AM**

**BLOCK II: FRIDAY 20<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2019  
STARTING 10:00AM**

**BLOCK III: SATURDAY 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2019  
STARTING 10:00AM**

**YOU ARE ALL WELCOMED**

## **PROGRAMME FOR PUBLIC BARAZA BLOCK II**

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/BARAZA FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND  
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR DEGAZETEMENT OF OL  
ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME TO BE HELD AT  
KONGASIS IN BLOCK II ON FRIDAY 20<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2019 STARTING AT  
10:00AM**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Session Chair/ in charge/ Moderator</b>
<b>20/12/2019</b>	10:00-10:30AM	Registration of participants	Youth Kamaillel
	10:30-11:00AM	Opening remarks by leaders	Chief Kimoriot Location assisted by Assistant Chief Kamaillel sub location
	11:00-11:30AM	IESIA Brief, community sensitization, progress and way forward	IESIA Team
	11:30-1:30PM	Community participation (open discussion, question and answers)	IESIA Team
	1:30-3:30PM	Administration of questionnaires	IESIA Team
	3:30-4:00PM	Closing Remarks	Chief Kimoriot Location assisted by Assistant Chief Kamaillel sub location
<b>NOTE:</b> Community Members from Block II and stakeholders are all invited			

**PROGRAMME FOR PUBLIC BARAZA BLOCK III**  
**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/BARAZA FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND**  
**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR DEGAZETEMENT OF OL**  
**ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME TO BE HELD AT**  
**KIMORIOT IN BLOCK III ON SATURDAY 21<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2019 ATARTING AT**  
**10:00AM**

Date	Time	Activity	Session Chair/ in charge/ Moderator
<b>21/12/2019</b>	10:00-10:30AM	Registration of participants	Youth Kimoriot
	10:30-11:00AM	Opening remarks by leaders	Chief Kimoriot Location assisted by Assistant Chief Kimoriot sub location
	11:00-11:30AM	IESIA Brief, community sensitization, progress and way forward	IESIA Team
	11:30-1:30PM	Community participation (open discussion, question and answers)	IESIA Team
	1:30-3:30PM	Administration of questionnaires	IESIA Team
	3:30-4:00PM	Closing Remarks	Chief Kimoriot Location assisted by Assistant Chief Kimoriot sub location
<b>NOTE:</b> Community Members from Block III and stakeholders are all invited			

**PUBLIC BARAZA NOTICE (BLOCK I)**

**DEPARTMENT OF LAND, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (LHUD), BARINGO COUNTY HAS CONTRACTED LEAD SECURITIES LTD TO CONDUCT INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR DEGAZETEMENT OF OL ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN MOCHONGOI WARD, BARINGO SOUTH SUB COUNTY, BARINGO COUNTY.**

**THE ABOVE WAS LAUNCHED ON 22<sup>ND</sup> NOVEMBER 2019 AT KABEL BY H.E. STANELY KIPTIS THE GOVERNOR BARINGO COUNTY.**

**THE CONSULTANT WILL BE HOLDING PUBLIC BARAZA FOR BLOCK I (MOCHONGOI LOCATION) AT KABEL TRADING CENTRE ON SATURDAY 04<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2020  
STARTING 10:00AM**

**THE PUBLIC BARAZA THAT WAS TO BE HELD 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2019 WAS POSTPONED TO 4<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2020**

**YOU ARE ALL WELCOMED**

## **PROGRAMME FOR PUBLIC BARAZA BLOCK I**

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/BARAZA FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND  
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR DEGAZETEMENT OF OL  
ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME TO BE HELD AT  
KABEL TRADING CENTRE IN BLOCK I ON SATURDAY 4<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2020  
STARTING AT 10:00AM**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Session Chair/ in charge/ Moderator</b>
<b>04/01/2020</b>	10:00-10:30AM	Registration of participants	Youth Kabel
	10:30-11:00AM	Opening remarks by leaders	Chief Mochongoi Location assisted by Assistant Chiefs Kapnarok, Mochongoi and Kapkechir sub locations
	11:00-11:30AM	IESIA Brief, community sensitization, progress and way forward	IESIA Team
	11:30-1:30PM	Community participation (open discussion, question and answers)	IESIA Team
	1:30-3:30PM	Administration of questionnaires	IESIA Team
	3:30-4:00PM	Closing Remarks	Chief Mochongoi Location assisted by Assistant Chiefs Kapnarok, Mochongoi and Kapkechir sub locations
<b>NOTE:</b> Community Members from Block I and stakeholders are all invited			

## Sample Invitation Letters for Presentation of Draft ESIA Study Report to Stakeholders

REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OFFICER  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
P.O. BOX 53 – 30400 KABARNET.

Email: colandshousingurbandevelopment@baringo.go.ke  
Jeptim2006@yahoo.com

REF BCG/CO/LHUD/MOCH/VOL.I/37

DATE: 30<sup>TH</sup> OCT, 2020

TO:

.....  
.....  
.....

**RE: PRESENTATION OF DRAFT IESIA REPORT FOR  
MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT**

The draft report for Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study (**IESIA**) report for Mochongoi settlement is ready.

The consultant intends to present the draft (**IESIA**) report to stakeholders.

You are therefore invited to the stakeholder presentation of the draft **IESIA** to be held on **Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2020** at **Kenya School of Government (KSG) – Kabarnet** from **9.00 A.M.**

Thank you.



CATHERINE CHANGWONY  
**CHIEF OFFICER, LANDS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT.**

**C.C:** - CECM, Lands Housing and Urban Development  
- Consultant



## **PROGRAMME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT TO STAKEHOLDERS**

**PRESENTATION OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZETEMENT OF OL-ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN  
MOCHONGOI WARD; BARINGO SOUTH SUB COUNTY; BARINGO COUNTY**

**VENUE: KENYA SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT (KSG)-KABARNET**

**DATE: 18<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2020**

**TIME: 9:00AM**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>
<b>SESSION ONE</b>		
9.00 - 9.30 am	Registration	Secretariat
9.30 - 9.40 am	Introductions	ALL
9.40 am - 9.50 am	Opening remarks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CO-MoLHUD</li> <li>2. CEC-MoLHUD</li> <li>3. Chairman-Lands Committee</li> <li>4. Kipruto Kimosop (MCA-Mochongoi Ward)</li> <li>5. Charles Kamuren (MP-Baringo South Constituency)</li> <li>6. H.E. Stanely Kiptis (The Governor; Baringo County)</li> </ol>
<b>9.50 - 10.10 am</b>	<b>Tea/Health Break</b>	<b>Secretariat/Hotel</b>
<b>SESSION TWO</b>		
10.10 am-11:00 am	Presentation of the Draft Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study Report for Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme in Mochongoi Ward, Baringo South Sub County, Baringo County.	Lead Securities Ltd (Eng. Amos Kiptanui)
11.00am- 11.30 am	Presentation of Public Utilities in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme	Lead Securities Ltd (Esther Maina)
11:30am-11:45am	Presentation of Maps of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme	Lead Securities Ltd (Duncan Kebut)
11:45am-12:00pm	Conclusion and Recommendation on ESIA study for Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme	Lead Securities Ltd (Eng. Amos Kiptanui)
<b>SESSION THREE</b>		
12:00pm-1:00pm	Plenary (Questions, answers, Opinions, Comments, suggestions, recommendation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead Securities Ltd</li> <li>• Department of LHUD</li> </ul>
1:00pm-1:30pm	Way Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead Securities Ltd</li> <li>• Department of LHUD</li> </ul>
1:30pm-1:45pm	Closing Remarks	Deputy Governor (Baringo Governor)
<b>1:45pm-2:15pm</b>	<b>Lunch Break and Participants leave at their convenience</b>	<b>Secretariat/Hotel</b>

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**  
**BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT**



**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OFFICER**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**  
P.O BOX 53, KABARNET EMAIL: [colandshousing&urbandevelopment@baringo.go.ke](mailto:colandshousing&urbandevelopment@baringo.go.ke)

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BCG/CO/LHUD/MOCHO/VOL.I/39

DATE: 10<sup>TH</sup> DEC, 2020

**PUBLIC BARAZA NOTICE (BLOCK I, II & III)**

DEPARTMENT OF LAND, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (LHUD), BARINGO COUNTY CONTRACTED LEAD SECURITIES LTD TO CONDUCT INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR DEGAZETEMENT OF OL ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN MOCHONGOI WARD, BARINGO SOUTH SUB COUNTY, BARINGO COUNTY.

THE CONSULTANT WILL BE PRESENTING THE DRAFT REPORT TO THE PUBLIC (COMMUNITY) AS FOLLOWS:

**BLOCK III: WEDNESDAY 16TH DECEMBER 2020**

AT KIMORIOT TRADING CENTRE STARTING 10:00AM

**BLOCK II: THURSDAY 17TH DECEMBER 2020**

AT KONG'ASIS TRADING CENTRE STARTING 10:00AM

**BLOCK I: FRIDAY 18TH DECEMBER 2020**

AT KABEL STAGE STARTING 10:00AM

YOU ARE ALL WELCOMED

**CATHERINE CHANGWONY**  
**CHIEF OFFICER, LANDS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT**





## **PROGRAMME FOR PRESENTATION OF DRAFT REPORT TO COMMUNITY**

**PRESENTATION OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZETEMENT OF OL-ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN  
MOCHONGOI WARD; BARINGO SOUTH SUB COUNTY; BARINGO COUNTY**

**VENUE: MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME  
(KIMORIOT; KAMAIEL AND MOCHONGOI)**

**DATE: 16<sup>TH</sup> - 18<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2020**

**TIME: 10:00AM**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>FACILITATOR</b>
<b>SESSION ONE</b>		
10.00 - 10.30 am	Registration	Secretariat
10.30 - 10.40 am	Introductions	ALL
10.40am - 11.00am	Opening remarks	Leaders Present
<b>SESSION TWO</b>		
11.10 am-12:00 am	Presentation of the Draft Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study Report for Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme in Mochongoi Ward, Baringo South Sub County, Baringo County.	Lead Securities Ltd (Eng. Amos Kiptanui)
12.00am- 12.30 am	Presentation of Public Utilities in Mochongoi Settlement Scheme	Lead Securities Ltd (Esther Maina)
12:30am-12:45am	Presentation of Maps of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme	Lead Securities Ltd (Duncan Kebut)
12:45am-1:00pm	Conclusion and Recommendation on ESIA study for Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme	Lead Securities Ltd (Eng. Amos Kiptanui)
<b>SESSION THREE</b>		
1:00pm-2:00pm	Plenary (Questions, answers, Opinions, Comments, suggestions, recommendation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead Securities Ltd</li> <li>• Department of LHUD</li> </ul>
2:00pm-2:30pm	Way Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead Securities Ltd</li> <li>• Department of LHUD</li> </ul>
2:30pm-2:45pm	Closing Remarks	Leaders Present
<b>2:45pm-3:00pm</b>	<b>Participants leave at their convenience</b>	<b>Secretariat</b>

## **ANNEX A4: MINUTES**

### **A4 (a): Planning Meeting**

# **PLANNING MEETING**

## **MINUTES OF A MEETING FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR DEGAZETTEMET OF OL ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME WITH OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER, CHIEF'S, ASSISTANT CHIEFS, MCA AND IESIA TEAM HELD AT KIMORIOT SECONDARY SCHOOL ON THURSDAY 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2019 AT 7:00PM**

### **Present**

List of Participants attached.

### **Agenda**

1. Preliminary (meeting): Introduction.
2. Planning for IESIA for proposed Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme
3. A.O.B.

### **Min. 1/12/12/19: Preliminary (meeting): Introduction.**

**The area MCA; Hon Kipruto Kimosop** introduced the IESIA team and briefed on the purpose of the meeting.

### **Min. 2/12/12/19: Planning for IESIA for proposed Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.**

**The Area MCA (Mr. Kipruto Kimosop)** informed that the ESIA process will engage the office of the ACC, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs Offices and the public through barazas. He further informed that there are three blocks I (Mochongoi), II (Kamaili) & III (Kimoriot). He acknowledged the presence of other key people present: **Retired Councillor; David Kendagor, Rev. Rotich Kendagor (F.G.C.K) and Paul Nguluba (Opinion Leader)**. He informed that the constitution of Kenya 2010 protects county boundaries and that the supreme law supersedes other laws and that any inconsistency shall be null and void. He informed that Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is in Ol- Arabel and NOT Marmanet and that the two are administered separately. Ol Arabel is in Baringo County (administratively and physically) and Marmanet is in

Laikipia (administratively and physically). He welcomed the ACC; Mary Mburu thanked the team and welcomed them for the task in the area and promised that all the offices represented in the meeting will assist the IESIA team in the process.

**The Assistant County Commissioner (ACC) Mary Mburu** informed that the chiefs and assistant chiefs are representatives of the residents in their areas of jurisdiction. She tasked the Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs to assist the IESIA team during field work and public barazas. She requested the Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs to involve the Wazee wa Mitaa, community elders and opinion leaders during public participation.

IESIA Team informed about the IESIA process. First delineation of boundary/cutline that involves walking and using GIS based techniques and systems to mark the boundary/cutline; Inventory of public utilities; holding public barazas for every block to discuss the boundary, public utilities among other issues/concerns for IESIA. The people to be involved included: Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, Wazee wa Mitaa, community elders and opinion leaders. The exercise needed to be complete before holding public barazas for respective Block.

It was agreed that the work/exercise start on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2019 at Block III, then to Block II and finally Block I. The activity plan was developed and the people involved were notified by the chiefs, Assistant chiefs and Wazee wa Mitaa. Every Chief and Assistant chief was given postas for notices across the entire settlement scheme and neighbourhood.

**Min. 3/12/19: AOB**

There being no other business to discuss the meeting was adjourned at 8:00pm.

## LIST OF ATTENDANCE

ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME

DATE: 12/12/2019

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	JOSEPH K. CHEGE	M		KARNE	ASS-CHIEF	24521527	076626301	
2.	GERALD KOTMA	M	I	NEARIE	ASS/CHIEF	22879649	072690601	
3.	STANLEY K. MUE	M	I	KASSI	ASS/CHIEF	5745309	072630801	
4.	IRANIM K. WANDI	M	2	KARNE	ASS/CHIEF	132244	072605067	
5.	MART MURU	F			ASS	14618618	072472293	
6.	NURON CHEPANG	M	3	KIMORI	ASS/CHIEF	2008715	072351852	
7.	FRANCIS LEWIS KIMORI	M		KASSI	ASS/CHIEF	26939307	072566726	
8.	JOSEPH ISOY	M	III		ASS/CHIEF	0726341959-15700297		
9.	PAUL NGULUA KOBET	M	III	KIMORI		11844039	0724627141	
10.	JOHN K. KAMAU	M	III	KIMORI	ASS/CHIEF	90422265	072309200	
11.	HAN. KIPKOT KIMORI	M	I	YAMU	MCA	226200	072653354	
12.	DAVID K. KIMORI	M	II	YAMU	CLLR	0482663	072911465	
13.	ENG. AMOS KIPKOT							
14.	JONATHAN CHEROYOT	M			EIA team	2711543	0728715430	
15.	AMOS KURU	M			EIA team	20969930	0725911283	
16.	DUNCAN KEBUT	M			EIA team	28582636	072341658	
17.	ESTHER MAINA	F			EIA team	31398704	070883706	
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#### **A4 (b): Public Baraza (Block II)**

### **PUBLIC BARAZA (BLOCK II)**

#### **PUBLIC BARAZA MINUTES FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME FOR BLOCK II HELD AROUND CHIEF'S CAMP ON FRIDAY 20<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2019 AT 10:00AM**

#### **Present**

List of Participants attached.

#### **Agenda**

1. Preliminary (meeting): Introduction.
2. Community awareness and sensitization on ESIA for the proposed Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme
3. Community participation (open discussion, question and answers)
4. A.O.B.

#### **Min. 1/20/12/19: Preliminary (meeting): Introduction.**

The meeting was opened with a word of prayer from *Stephen Chebon* at 10:00am. The Assistant Chief Kamalel Sub-Location, *Mr. Wendot* welcomed the participants and introduced wazee wa mtaa, project chairpersons and professionals in the area present. He then welcomed the IESIA team.

#### **Min. 2/20/12/19: Community awareness and sensitization on ESIA for the proposed Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.**

The IESIA team informed the meeting that the focus on any development initiative, was to improve the economic well-being of an area. In the same line these development should always consider the environmental well-being of the current population and the generation to come and thus a balance is attained between the two hence termed as sustainable development.

The participants were enlightened about the IESIA; its purpose/objectives; legal framework including legislation and policies governing environment; the rights and role of community towards environment protection and management. They were informed that in Kenya, it is a requirement that every project/activity has to be environmentally friendly. Section 58 of

Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act (EMCA), 2015 and Regulation 4 of Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018, indicates that no proponent shall implement a project that is likely to have a negative environmental impact; or for which an environmental impact assessment is required under the Act or these Regulations; unless an environmental impact assessment has been concluded and approved in accordance with these Regulations.

Section 14 (1) of the regulations, an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study shall be conducted for all high-risk projects tabulated in the Second Schedule of the NEMA Act.

In recognition of the above affirmative action by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); IESIA study is conducted to assess anticipated impacts of the proposed development on its immediate neighbourhood, the natural environment, the socio-economic environment, the public health and safety in general. This therefore calls upon every person in Mochongoi to maintain the same as they undertake development activities. Maintenance of clean and good environment should not be one-time event but a continuous process throughout the project cycle. They were further informed that EMCA (Amendment) 2015 schedule II requires that IESIA study be conducted for the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme and that community/ neighbours/ stakeholders must be involved while preparing the IESIA report and that it was mandatory to hold at least one baraza to give the community/ neighbours/stakeholders an opportunity to give their views with respect to the benefits; impacts both negative and positive in order to establish whether the project is economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally friendly/sound.

### **Min. 3/20/12/19: Community participation (open discussion, question and answers)**

#### ***1. Willy Kangor (Kapkoros)***

Area resident for 18 years

He requested for the title deeds because:

- It enable establishment of permanent buildings/homestead.
- Help acquire loans for school fees and development.

He informed that the community had agreed for 10% of their farm to be under tree cover for firewood and building materials.

He informed that the community has been sensitized on 10% forest cover and those who have not planted need to.

Negative impacts highlighted:

- Encroachment into waterways.

Mitigation measures:

- Enforce riparian zone laws and plant trees.

## **2. *Richard Chesang (Retired Chief)***

Area resident for over 25 years (1994)

Benefits of the title deeds:

- Personal and community development.
- Farm development and improved economic growth and development.
- Guaranteed access to loans for development and other needs.

He informed that when people own land, they will be responsible to practice soil, water and environmental conservation.

He requested the KFS to avail tree species in nurseries for accessibility for purposes of tree planting.

Negative Impacts:

- Reduced forest cover and encroachment into rivers/streams.
- Soil erosion.
- Reduced medicinal tree species.

Mitigation Measures:

- Plant trees along waterways.
- Community practice environmental conservation.

## **3. *Assistant Chief***

He informed that when title deeds are issued the cutline/degazettement will demarcate the forest and the settlement scheme. He informed that he has issued permits for deaths and there was need to identification of cemeteries as public utilities.

#### **4. Samuel Kiplagat Kapet**

Area resident for 25 years

Benefits of the title deeds:

- They will act as collateral for loans.
- Encourage permanent housing.
- Encourage agroforestry.
- Trees are homesteads for birds and wildlife.
- Air purification.
- Trees are an investment for income generation.

Negative impacts:

- Encourage deforestation.
- Reduced rainfall.
- Human-wildlife conflicts.
- Inter-boundary conflicts.
- Water conflicts

Mitigation measures:

- Rehabilitation of ecosystems for nature balance.
- Plant trees along waterways and riparian zones.

#### **5. Anthony Cheboi (Sokonin Village)**

Area resident for 25 years

He informed that the coldness and elephants scared people away during initial settlement.

He informed that the community needs the titles for loans for development purposes.

He informed that NHIF cover is low and title deeds enables treatment in hospitals for medication.

#### **6. Johnson K. Ndarawit (Tulwopsoo Village)**

He shifted to Tulwopsoo (1994) from Kapkechir (1981)

The degazettement will:



- Enable issuance of title deeds which will act as collateral for acquisition of loans from financial institutions for development.
- Enable transactions of land when need be.
- Encourage economic growth and development.
- Ensure boundary between settlement and forest land is clear/free of ambiguity to reduce human-wildlife conflict.

He thanked the County government for the construction of 4 water tanks and water supply ***(Kong'asis, Chemariach, Tulwopsoo, Kapchorwa/ Ng'enyilel)***.

The forest has over 10,000 tree species including rare endangered species; mormorwo/saddle tree.

#### ***7. Mark Chebon (Ng'enyilel Village)***

Area resident for 22 years

He thanked the government for the settlement efforts.

He informed that it will enable land use planning; crop, livestock and homestead.

#### ***8. Samuel Chelimo***

Area resident since 1968

He thanked the government for efforts towards Mochongoi settlement.

In 1930 people inhabited Lomoiwe, Keneroi, Kimoriot, Kaptorokwo dams, Ngarie.

There were initially livestock keepers under the authority of colonial era.

They had weapons in case of hostility of wildlife and cattle rustling.

In 1968 Nyimbei people came to the D.O's office area until recently when their houses were burned.

The Area residents of Mochongoi are hesitant to do developments.

The issuance of title deeds will encourage economic growth and development, cash crop growing e.g. macadamia.

He informed that when the boundary between the forest and the settlement is outlined, human-wildlife conflict will reduce hence crop damage and compensation will be done in case of occurrences.

**9. Miriam Malok (Kabon Tabutany Malok)**

She informed that her Land number is 901 in Kamailel.

She informed that he came from Kapkechir location to Mochongoi in June 1995.

She informed that when he came there was little development due to elephants and buffaloes conflict and that Kimoriot was their refuge.

She explained about the hardship undergone by the Area residents including loss of life, damage to crops etc.

She informed that the former D.O **Mr. Etiang** gave them land and encouraged them that the people and wildlife will live side by side.

**10. Richard Kipkures (Kaplamai Village)**

Area resident for 25 years

He requested the government to catalyze endeavors in issuance of title deeds.

He pointed out that when there's crop damage compensation should be guaranteed

**11. Kipsoi Stephen Chebon**

He informed that the government gave land to the people.

He informed that since then he has experienced improved livelihoods due to increased crop yields.

He informed that the community has coexisted with wildlife and they will continue to do so.

He informed that the settlement scheme is a cosmopolitan area.

The title deeds will encourage community development.

They will also encourage environmental conservation.

He encouraged the people to have 10% vegetation (5acres=0.5 acre forest cover) and (2.5acres=0.25 acre forest cover)

**12. Cheboi Chelagat (Chemariach Village)**

He thanked the IESIA team for community sensitization and the way the IESIA process was being conducted.

He informed that the Pokot took away all their livestock in 1994 and killed their chief.

He has 2.5 acres of land in Chemariach village.

He informed that crop and livestock production is good.

He supports the issuance of the title deeds.

***13. Mark Chepsergon (Kapkoros Village)***

He thanked the IESIA team; the assistant chief and the wazee wa mtaa.

He encouraged the community to pray for good progress of the process.

He informed that the area MCA is aware and supports the deliberations of the meeting/baraza

He encouraged the community of block II to speak with one voice.

***14. Samuel Chelimo***

Area resident since 1946

He informed that the forest office, government is all aware of the settlement

***Min. 4/20/12/19: AOB***

There being no other business the meeting closed with a word of prayer from *Samuel Chelimo* at

4:30pm



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BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT



Baringo County Government  
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# LIST OF ATTENDANCE

ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME

DATE: 00/12/2019

S/N	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	MATILLO CHESEREM	M	49	2	KAPKOROS	WCA REP	11378060	071795896	[Signature]
2.	OSBII SILVESTER	M	35	2	CHENARACH	farmer	21496749	0728482664	[Signature]
3.	CHESEREM CHELAGAT	M	76	2	CHENARACH	farmer	7087063	0716081052	[Signature]
4.	STEPHEN C. CHERUTOI	M	60	2	SOKONIN	farmer	0862928	0712745296	[Signature]
5.	JOSEPH C. TEMO	M	61	2	SOKONIN	farmer	4012714	0711967952	[Signature]
6.	ZIPHORA TALAA	F	47	2	KAPKOROS	farmer	12850366	0724542994	[Signature]
7.	CHARLES KIMUGE	M	35	2	KAPKOROS	Farmer	25216134	0708666266	[Signature]
8.	LINAH KASON	F	58	2	KAPKOROS	Farmer	11484300	0704483716	[Signature]
9.	David K. Miringu	M	71	2	Kamaili	Farmer	1263125	0723472534	[Signature]
10.	Silas Cherop	M	72	2	Sogoin	Farmer	075154	0713611916	[Signature]
11.	Rose Jebon	F	41	2	Tulikipso	Farmer	20465650	0716130493	[Signature]
12.	Iuban Rotich	M	61	2	Sogoin	Farmer	0339164	67	[Signature]
13.	Michael Rotich	M	35	2	Kongaris	Farmer	22923671	0726174468	[Signature]
14.	Justus Yatich	M	29	2	Kapkoros	Farmer	30226946	0726689789	[Signature]
15.	Dominic Koech	M	35	2	Kapkoros	Farmer	24150374	0746991272	[Signature]
16.	John Rutto	M	45	2	Chenarach	Farmer	11379040	0724907187	[Signature]
17.	James Chebi	M	65	2	Sogoin	Farmer	7114258	0720069675	[Signature]
18.	Kipkoro Cheserem	M	74	2	Kapchoros	Farmer	12650407		[Signature]
19.	Dinah Joseph	F	59	2	Sogoin	Farmer			[Signature]
20.	Albert Imo	M	39	2	Kamaili	Farmer	22191038	072551701	[Signature]
21.	Alice Changwony	F	40	2	Chenarach	Farmer	12852908	0719709476	[Signature]
22.	Edward Kipkebut	M	59	2	KAPKOROS	Farmer	0869591	0715774159	[Signature]
23.	ELIJAH KIMARINY	M	45	2	KAPKOROS	farmer	80765799	0716535068	[Signature]
24.	PIPERMAN T KURECH	M	62	2	Sogoin	FARMER	0603637	0728332006	[Signature]
25.	JAMES K. YATICH	M	62	2	Sogoin	FARMER	3157261	0728838224	[Signature]
26.	SAMUEL C. CHENARACH	M	61	2	Kamaili	FARMER	1099833	0708238965	[Signature]
27.	ANDREW K. NGETICH	M	48	2	Kongaris	FARMER	11379501	0728744820	[Signature]
28.	DENNIS Z. KIPKALUYA	M	40	2	Sogoin	FARMER	22192554	07296086	[Signature]
29.	James Kipui	M	33	2	Tulikipso	Farmer	27140670	0729281199	[Signature]
30.	GRIDEON KIMPIO	M	40	2	Tulikipso	FARMER	20942029	072239691	[Signature]
31.	Joseph Chaphum	M	65	2	Kapkoros	Farmer	07126008	07222291	[Signature]
32.	Joseph Kipsamat	M	73	2	Chenarach	Farmer	12936399	0705811669	[Signature]
33.	Ismael Kiptui	M	74	2	Chenarach	Farmer	32069930	070437402	[Signature]
34.	Joseph Chelull	M	56	2	Kamaili	Farmer	07246660	0729650165	[Signature]

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**BARINGO COUNTY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN**  
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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

DATE: 20/12/2019

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	WILLY SEROREY	M	43	2	Kongares	FARM	11424624	072940624	Willy
2.	PAUL K. ATABEN	M	63	2	Kangas	FARMER	3159681	072982374	Paul
3.	ELIAS AOTICH	M	38	2	Tulwobso	VILLER	22105106	072264315	Elias
4.	NELSON KOTEMAN	M	38	2	Tulwobso	FARMER	26467008	072024624	Nelson
5.	SAMUEL KITUR	M	35	2	Tulwobso	FARMER	25632508	079368042	Samuel
6.	WILLIAM KIPKURERE	M	65	2	Kapikoro	FARMER	6381703	079824907	William
7.	ISMAEL SONGUL	M	67	2	Sogonin	FARMER	0603787	072426462	Ismael
8.	MUSA CHELIMO	M	62	2	Sogonin	FARMER	7092595	072633566	Musa
9.	PAUL KIPKIPUR	M	62	2	Kongares	FARMER	6592675	070493330	Paul
10.	PHILIMON K. CHEPCHONGA	M	70	2	Kapikoro	FARMER	0993695	070675697	Philimon
11.	JOSEPH K. KAPEDZI	M	42	2	Kongares	FARMER	20829132	072426242	Joseph
12.	SYMON K. CHEPCHONGA	M	37	2	Nyongoi	FARMER	2257153	071451306	Symon
13.	JOHNSON CHEPCHONGA	M	49	2	Nyongoi	FARMER	11841127	071712455	Johnson
14.	JOSEPH K. MOINDI	M	49	2	Tulwobso	FARMER	11766700	0727396142	Joseph
15.	TAHAOK A. CHEPCHONGA	M	63	2	Tulwobso	FARMER	3555374	0721464390	Tahaok
16.	JAMES KIPKIPUR	M	45	2	Kamaili	FARMER	6437375	071460460	James
17.	WILLIAM CHEPCHONGA	M	28	2	Kongares	FARMER	29309738	070611838	William
18.	JOSHUA CHANGWONY	M	55	2	Kamaili	FARMER	6105590	0713923304	Joshua
19.	FRANCIS CHANGWONY	M	43	2	Kongares	FARMER	26779744	0721849593	Francis
20.	KIPLAT KIRATH	M	52	2	Nyongoi	FARMER	9013012	0727938835	Kiplat
21.	FRANCIS KIPKOR	M	38	2	Tuyamel	FARMER	2301153	0721779606	Francis
22.	BARNABA CHEPCHONGA	M	41	2	Tuyamel	FARMER	21605749	0725113446	Barnaba
23.	ESTHER AENGWO	F	53	2	Tuyamel	FARMER	7115642	0725925444	Esther
24.	BENJAMIN CHEBON	M	64	2	Kamaili	FARMER	7114253	0724693371	Benjamin
25.	JOSHUA KIPKOR	M	40	2	Sogonin	FARMER	20675493	0727404632	Joshua
26.	BENJAMIN KOTAS	M	38	2	Nyongoi	FARMER	23937327	0723737242	Benjamin
27.	KOBILA MININGCHE	F	58	2	Kongares	FARMER	6434498	0711607626	Kobila
28.	CHARLES BARKABA	M	55	2	Nyongoi	FARMER	1098475	0704639135	Charles
29.	GLADYS CHERUPOT	F	52	2	Kapikoro	FARMER	7996	072382892	Gladys
30.	JOSHUA G. CHELIMO	M	62	2	Mutito	FARMER	7115862	0754900721	Joshua
31.	JOSHUA CHELIMO	M	41	2	Kapikoro	FARMER	20556303	0727106689	Joshua
32.	ANTONY K. CHEBII	M	52	2	Kamaili	FARMER	0339054	071668382	Antony
33.	WILLY CHEPCHONGA	M	65	2	Kamaili	FARMER	0929962	0710105150	Willy
34.	MICHAEL K. BARKABA	M	78	2	Sogonin	FARMER	0564176	0715251139	Michael





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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR**  
**DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

DATE: 29/12/2019

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (L, B, H)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	WILLY K. KANJOR	M	49	2	KAPKOROS	FARMER	10941708	0721346585	[Signature]
2.	RICHARD K. CHESANG	M	60	2	KAPKOROS		0862612	072475717	[Signature]
3.	DAVID K. CHEPKWONY	M	46	2	KONGASIS		12937082		[Signature]
4.	RICHARD KIPKURE	M	61	2	KAPKOROS		7093746	072705425	[Signature]
5.	DANIEL KIMENGETH K.	M	58	2	KAPKOROS	FARMER	5367951	074279898	[Signature]
6.	KIPSOI CHEBON	M	78	2	KAMAUKE	FARMER	0608518	0705405705	[Signature]
7.	Kipchumba C. Chelagat	M	59	2	KAMAUKE	FARMER	0339377	071178974	[Signature]
8.	DAVID CHELAGAT KIMBOI	M	57	2	NHEPINKEL	FARMER	6698696	071834860	[Signature]
9.	WILLIAM KOMEN	M	38	2	KAPKOROS	FARMER	8023935	0701103332	[Signature]
10.	PETER C. KISAKI	M	62	2	KAPKOROS	FARMER	7336043	0721620100	[Signature]
11.	JOHNSON K. NDARUIT	M	48	2	TULWESO	FARMER	10941751	0723695970	[Signature]
12.	DAVID C. BUNGET	M	43	2	NKAYILE	HTeacher	20174222	072567457	[Signature]
13.	JAMES TALLAM	M	51	2	TULWESO	FARMER	11662132	0721300910	[Signature]
14.	MARK K. CHEBON	M	57	2	TUITOMOI	HTeacher	0336256	0727711569	[Signature]
15.	ELIZABETH T. CHEMENJO	F	40	2	TULWESO	FARMER	93337095	0718585135	[Signature]
16.	BENJAMIN CHEBON	M	35	2	KAMAUKE	FARMER	27586398	0718355643	[Signature]
17.	JOSEPH K. KABUTYEI	M	31	2	KAPKOROS	FARMER	97745559	0767805521	[Signature]
18.	EVANS K. ROTICH	M	64	2	TULWESO	FARMER	3465669	0723863601	[Signature]
19.	PETER CHEPILAM	M	37	2	KAMAUKE	FARMER	82432445	072522016	[Signature]
20.	MURICA KEBUT	F	35	2	KAMAUKE	FARMER	82494747	072742494	[Signature]
21.	BENJAMIN CHEBON	M	70	2	KAMAUKE	FARMER			[Signature]
22.	JOHN KIPKACHIL	M	24	2	KAPKOROS	FARMER	34592908	0720401124	[Signature]
23.	JAMES KIPKURE	M	40	2	KAMAUKE	FARMER	21483938	071336588	[Signature]
24.	FRANCIS B. KEITANY	M	42	2	KABUSOI	FARMER	13071187	070223294	[Signature]
25.	SAMSON KIBWENI	M	60	2	KAMAUKE	FARMER	7093956	072148497	[Signature]
26.	JOSEPH K. CHEPILAM	M	66	2	KONGASIS	FARMER	6592193	0720384588	[Signature]
27.	FRANCIS CHEBON	M	52	2	KONGASIS	FARMER	6104813	0712857210	[Signature]
28.	SMILY LEKARIP	F	47	2	KONGASIS	FARMER	20175396	072178009	[Signature]
29.	JAMES KWAN LESER	M	60	2	KAMAUKE	FARMER	4356838	0726296587	[Signature]
30.	JACKSON KORIR	M	50	2	KONGASIS	FARMER	20236477	072652700	[Signature]
31.	PAUL K. KOMEN	M	75	2	KONGASIS	FARMER	2342560	07	[Signature]
32.	ROTICH CHEMITEI	M	72	2	CHEMATEI	FARMER	1370022	0707159274	[Signature]
33.	SOLOMON TROTICH	M	63	2	KONGASIS	FARMER	20696864	0724488195	[Signature]
34.	FRANCIS LONGAT	M	75	2	KABUSOI	FARMER	22609931		[Signature]





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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR**  
**DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

**DATE: 20/12/2019**

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	David K Kamuren	Male		11	Kaplamay	Farmer	26556594	072808209	David
2.	Joseph Chepkor Chepkong	M	51	2	Kungaris	Farmer	11347335	07	Joseph
3.	Arap Waka	M	26	3	Tendemo	Farmer	274269	0751482	Arap
4.	Thomas Kiptalam	M	57	2	Kamaili	Farmer	0763792	073939530	Thomas
5.	Elijah Ngichia	M	52	2	Kungaris	Farmer		071740503	Elijah
6.	Susan Kinyayo	F	58	2	Kungaris	Farmer	6105962	070487502	Susan
7.	Titus Cherop	M	30	2	Kapigatony	Farmer	25918013	07579613	Titus
8.	June Chepkaitany	F	40	2	Chemaria	Farmer	11841303	0713993916	June
9.	Elizabeth Sote Chelurui	F	38	2	Ngaitai	Farmer	26639301	07	Elizabeth
10.	Philemon Rono	M	31	2	Kungaris	Farmer	0757968	0757968731	Philemon
11.	KIPTOO CHEROP	M	55	2	Kapkoros	Farmer	7149164	0702160124	KIPTOO
12.	Barnabas Rutto	M	33	2	Kapkoros	Farmer	27175378	0713644808	Barnabas
13.	Evans Kiptoo	M	37	2	Kapkoros	Farmer	24441377	0722657913	Evans
14.	Sammy Kosgei	M	32	2	Tulwepsoo	Farmer	26295046	0720921253	Sammy
15.	Issiah Kipyekomen	M	56	2	Sogonin	Farmer	7114525	070640962	Issiah
16.	Jeremiah Chetalam	M	55	2	Tulwepsoo	Farmer	11378729	0710997653	Jeremiah
17.	Samuel Tingere	M	40	2	Kapkoros	Farmer	20224213	0728823629	Samuel
18.	Simon Kiroso	M	46	2	Tulwepsoo	Farmer	12779505	0723451731	Simon
19.	Nicholas Kiplagat	M	33	2	Kamaili	Farmer	24509723	072448936	Nicholas
20.	Simeon Kigen Kipro	M	66	2	Chemaria	Farmer	6592458	070036849	Simeon
21.	Kibos Chebet	M	41	2	Nganyilel	Farmer	20298124	079157233	Kibos
22.	KOECH CHIRCHIK	M	30	2	KAPKOROS	FARMER	07655770	0716837519	KOECH
23.	Henry Kipro	M	37	2	Tulwepsoo	Farmer	28510102	0721694639	Henry
24.	Joel Kiptan	M	36	2	Nganyilel	Farmer	24440159	0727004767	Joel
25.	Laban Toropet	M	35	2	Tulwepsoo	Farmer	20277249	072928153	Laban
26.	Joseph Kigen	M	35	2	Kungaris	Farmer	24784493	0702564777	Joseph
27.	Samuel Chepkong'	M	72	2	Kapkoros	Farmer	7260994	0714529978	Samuel
28.	Francis Kiroren	M	60	2	Kaplamay	Farmer	6698056	0729636962	Francis
29.	Samson Chebon	M	52	2	Kapkoros	Farmer	0339798	0723609372	Samson
30.	Dauline Kangogo	F	45	2	Tulwepsoo	Farmer	11845066	071767729	Dauline
31.	Wilson Lotus Kabergei	M	67	2	Kungaris	Farmer	6592551	0700919471	Wilson
32.	Stanley Chepkang'	M	62	2	Kapigatony	Farmer	7095085	0721375635	Stanley
33.	Joseph Yegen	M	51	2	Kapkoros	Farmer	9777944	0727711454	Joseph
34.									





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## LIST OF ATTENDANCE

### ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME

DATE: 20/12/2019

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK A, B, C, D	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	JOEL KEITANY	M	45	2	TULWOPSO	FARMER	11845276	0726150000	JEP
2.	Esther Kiptoo	F	40	2	Kongosis	Farmer	11847681	0712609162	ES
3.	Regina Sote Kiploman	F	48	2	Kongosis	Farmer	11766660	0727988029	REG
4.	Grace S. Kangogo	F	53	2	Kamailel	Farmer	20377525	0	GR
5.	David Chelimo	M	45	2	Kongosis	Farmer		0925289647	D
6.	Wilson Yegon	M	46	2	Tulwopso	Farmer	11766761	0714410440	W
7.	David Yegon	M	40	2	Kamailel	Farmer	03796712	0707371931	D
8.	Lucy Gichelimo	F	40	2	Kamailel	Farmer	20044182	0701762824	L
9.	Mathew Chebet	M	45	2	Tulwopso	Farmer	13069996	0726853900	M
10.	Christina T. Rono	F	45	2	Kamailel	Farmer	11847103	07	CHR
11.	Samuel Luker	M	49	2	Tulwopso	Farmer	9677682	0726304290	S
12.	David Lomoti	M	40	2	Tulwopso	Farmer	27739225	0720203231	D
13.	ERIC C. CHEPOM	M	44	2	Kongosis	FARMER	23109637	0726800780	E
14.	Solomon Jator	M	27	2	Kongosis	FARMER	2785282	0792504	S
15.	GEORGEY NANGA	M	56	2	Tulwopso	FARMER	0993032	071844411	G
16.	DOMINIC KIBET	M	26	2	Kongosis	FARMER	33268728	0768374147	D
17.	JULIUS CHERET	M	70	2	Ngenjilel	FARMER	071228526	0712915680	J
18.	MARY CHEROI	F	40	2	Tulwopso	FARMER	11319460 0712613911	0712613911	M
19.	JACKLINE YATICH	F	39	2	Tulwopso	Farmer	523392172	0717545868	J
20.	Esther Soto	F	43	2	Tulwopso	Farmer		070824203	E
21.	Nancy Cherono	F	51	2	Tulwopso	Farmer	97778218	0719287098	N
22.	Basemany Jaban	M	49	2	Tulwopso	Farmer	0663880	0716010266	B
23.	Sammy Chepomo	M	36	2	Kongosis	Farmer	23739172	0710791566	S
24.	Jacob Tlangat	M	31	2	Kongosis	Farmer	27137182	0714116202	J
25.	ROBERT HAREON	M	32	2	Tulwopso	Farmer	10941772	071305650	R
26.	EVANS KIRUI	M	28	2	Tulwopso	Farmer	2046562	0704770805	E
27.	Peter TAPUS Kangogo	M	21	2	Kamailel	Farmer	371170587	0705303820	P
28.	Mary Tenki Chokrot	F	71	2	Kongosis	Farmer	7232179	070676326	M
29.	Loice Sote Kimetov	F	60	2	Ngenjilel	Farmer	7114528	072982611	L
30.	Rebekah Kobia Kipkessom	F	47	2	Muthithi	Farmer	9677024	071202584	R
31.	Janet Kangogo	F	33	2	Kongosis	Farmer	29919514	0702825200	J
32.	Richard Cherotich	M	38	2	Tulwopso	Farmer	20344935	079044875	R
33.	Luka Kibet	M	46	2	Kaplamai	Farmer	1306717	0727763	L
34.	Ezekiel Sirma	M	51	2	Kaplamai	Farmer	9778337	071155872	E





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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR**  
**DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

**DATE: 20/12/2019**

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Samuel K. Kangogo	M	55	2	Kapicotes	Farmer	6105911	07 27331357	
2.	David Kipsomet	M	46	2	Chemareck	Farmer	11378589	07 08843340	
3.	Samuel Kurui	M	62	2	Tulwobsoo	Farmer	0998745	07 91206677	
4.	Samuel T. Chelimo	M	72	2	Tulwobsoo	Farmer	4538500	0720353208	
5.	John Loru	M	50	2	Nganyilel	Farmer	9984491	0757955693	
6.	Lokaadok Lomnyok	M	64	2	Nganyilel	Farmer	4196729	0716533868	
7.	Ejore Lochukuto	M	66	2	Nganyilel	Farmer	4350153	—	
8.	SAMUEL K. KABERU	M	59	2	KALIAPO	FARMER	4747049	0726787787	
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**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

**DATE: 20/12/2019**

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Joel Kiptoo	M	45	2.	Tugomol	Farmer	29915457	071646510	
2.	Sarah C. Jepkonga	F	41	2.	Tugomol	Farmer	21174466	07446361458	
3.	Christine T. Tomno	F	55	2.	Kapkoros	Farmer	11546873	0729626961	
4.	Charles Lengrmas	M	35	2	Tulwobsoo	Farmer	20212437	0705809353	
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#### **A4 (c): Public Baraza (Block III)**

### **PUBLIC BARAZA (BLOCK III)**

#### **PUBLIC BARAZA MINUTES FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME FOR BLOCK III HELD AT KIMORIOT ON SATURDAY 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2019 AT 12:00PM**

#### **Present**

List of Participants attached.

#### **Agenda**

1. Preliminary (meeting): Introduction.
2. Community awareness and sensitization on ESIA for the proposed Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme
3. Community participation (open discussion, question and answers)
4. A.O.B.

#### **Min. 1/21/12/19: Preliminary (meeting): Introduction.**

The meeting was opened with a word of prayer from *Joshua Kendagor* at 12:00pm. The Assistant Chief Kimoriot Sub-location; *Mr. Nelson Chepchieng* welcomed the participants and requested the community to be patient, thanked them for attending the meeting despite their busy schedules in their farms and other functions.

The Senior Chief *Mr. Soi* informed the meeting that the meeting is specifically for IESIA and encouraged the community to participate fully during the baraza.

He informed that the IESIA team had been in Kimoriot since 12/12/2019

The ESIA team enlightened the community on ESIA Brief, community sensitization, progress and way forward.

#### **Min. 2/21/12/19: Community awareness and sensitization on ESIA for the proposed Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.**

The IESIA team informed the meeting that the focus on any development initiative, was to improve the economic well-being of an area. In the same line these development should always

consider the environmental well-being of the current population and the generation to come and thus a balance is attained between the two hence termed as sustainable development.

The participants were enlightened about the IESIA; its purpose/objectives; legal framework including legislation and policies governing environment; the rights and role of community towards environment protection and management. They were informed that in Kenya, it is a requirement that every project/activity has to be environmentally friendly. Section 58 of Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act (EMCA), 2015 and Regulation 4 of Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018, indicates that no proponent shall implement a project that is likely to have a negative environmental impact; or for which an environmental impact assessment is required under the Act or these Regulations; unless an environmental impact assessment has been concluded and approved in accordance with these Regulations.

Section 14 (1) of the regulations, an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study shall be conducted for all high-risk projects tabulated in the Second Schedule of the NEMA Act.

In recognition of the above affirmative action by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); IESIA study is conducted to assess anticipated impacts of the proposed development on its immediate neighbourhood, the natural environment, the socio-economic environment, the public health and safety in general. This therefore calls upon every person in Mochongoi to maintain the same as they undertake development activities. Maintenance of clean and good environment should not be one-time event but a continuous process throughout the project cycle. They were further informed that EMCA (Amendment) 2015 schedule II requires that IESIA study be conducted for the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme and that community/ neighbours/ stakeholders must be involved while preparing the IESIA report and that it was mandatory to hold at least one baraza to give the community/ neighbours/stakeholders an opportunity to give their views with respect to the benefits; impacts both negative and positive in order to establish whether the project is economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally friendly/sound.

**Min. 3/21/12/19: Community participation (open discussion, question and answers)**

***1. Kipkirui Kiptum (Mzee wa Mtaa; Tendenbei)***

Area resident for 24 years since 1995

He welcomed the degazettement process with open arms

He informed that he has ¼ acre of land where he has planted 700 trees.

***2. Julius Kibomo (Tendenbei Village)***

Area resident for 25 years since 1994

He inquired about the inclusion of *Kapkiris Primary School* as public utility.

Benefits of the degazettement highlighted:

- Collateral for loans from financial institutions
- Encourage construction of permanent structures

***3. Samuel Keitany (Mzee wa Mtaa; Kimoriot)***

Area resident for 26 years since 1993

He informed that *Kapkiris Primary and Kabarak Primary Schools* were left out in the mapping of public utilities.

He pointed out that title deeds will enable acquire loans for development.

He informed that the community has been sensitized on 10% tree cover.

***4. Tarkok Tapnyebii***

Area resident for 24 years since 1995

She informed that the forest provides medicinal plants.

She encouraged youth and the community in general to conserve the environment.

***5. Isaac Chemobo (Council of Elders; Opinion Leader)***

Area resident for 21 years

Informed that he has planted over 500 trees and he has harvested 200 for over KShs. 150,000.

He has 1,000 coffee plants, 4 acres of grass producing 2,000 bales.

His loan limit at the bank is KShs. 500,000 but with the title he can be in a position to access up to 2 Million.

**6. *Kipkemoi Arap Ruto***

Area resident for 24 years since 1995

He challenged the community to plant trees.

He informed that he has planted over 400 trees himself.

He encouraged the community to conserve the environment as an economic activity aside from development.

**7. *Moses Toroitich (Sitotue village)***

Area resident for 20 years

He informed that he came to Mochongoi on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 1998 from Kiradich dam.

At the time 20 people from Kiradich dam were allocated land.

The issuance of title deeds will encourage increased development.

**8. *Amos Kipchirchir (Sitotue Village)***

Area resident for 23 years since 1996

He informed that *Sinendet AIC* had not been captured in the mapping of public utilities.

He highlighted that title deeds will encourage security of tenure.

He pointed out that article 40 of the constitution gives right to land ownership as part of the bill of rights.

Land ownership will encourage business growth e.g. shops and hardware and development.

The issuance of titles would provide a new frontier for agricultural productivity and employment.

Both upstream catchment and downstream forests protection in Sitotue and Kibagenge would contribute to more water in the area.

He pointed out that the community should be key in ensuring conservation of protected areas.

**9. *William Ng'etich (Tuyobei)***

Tuyobei has over 20 acres water catchment, 3 acres Tachasis water catchment and 40 acres Mosop/soyonin water catchment.

The protected areas mapped by the M.N.R.E highlighted included:

452 – Sitotue	1266 – Water catchment (Kokwomoi)
463 – Sitotue	1514 – Mosop water catchment
826 – Tuyobei water point (5 acres)	1518 – Lake Baringo Catchment; Tachasis Village (over 50 acres)
879 – Soyonin afforestation (30 acres)	1572 – Tambach water catchment
890 – Kabei	1677 – Water catchment
1091 – National pipe and water conservation	1678 – Water catchment

He requested the IESIA team to search for all other set aside protected areas within Blok III, II and I to ensure they are conserved.

He encouraged the growing of macadamia, tea, coffee and avocados to help the community eradicate poverty and improve livelihoods.

He also pointed out that the settlement scheme has potential for high altitude athletes.

#### ***10. Closing remarks***

The Chief Kimoriot thanked the participants for attending the meeting.

He informed about the MCA's and MP's support towards the IESIA process and deliberations of the meeting.

Isaac Chemobo encouraged the community to support the leaders and development agendas of the National and County Governments.

The Chief encouraged the community to increase tree planting efforts towards the achievement of the 10% forest cover.

The Assistant Chief thanked the people who participated in the IESIA study process.

#### ***Min. 4/21/12/19: AOB***

There being no other business the meeting was closed with a word of prayer by ***Kandie Chesire*** at 3:30pm





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**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

DATE: 21/12/2019

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	REGINA IKIMOGEL	F	50	III	TUIYOBEL		11378514	092293726	REG
2.	Margaret WHEPKEK	F	50	III	TUIYOBEL		10378479	092792029	MP
3.	ROSA KIPSAMBIA	F	54	III	TUIYOBEL			N/A	
4.	SALINA SENGE KIPKANT	F	62	III	TUIYOBEL		6621177		
5.	Alfred rutto	M	28	III	Kimorot		32619350	0718909404	RAF
6.	Tapnyebii TardBOK	F	54	III	Sitotwe		6592186	N/A	TAP
7.	Festus Kiptui	M	57	III	Kibagenge		6592485	0715526042	FES
8.	Isaac Rotich	M	42	III	Kibagenge		21041158	0705065707	ISA
9.	Paul Rongtok	M	50	III	Kibagenge		19854384	071221887	PAU
10.	ISMAEL KIPSAMBO	M	25	III	Kimorot		3333485	07294252	ISMA
11.	WALTER BOIT BOIWA	M	30	III	Kimorot		2774729	071263446	WAL
12.	PHILEMON Kiptui	M	25	III	Kimorot		33911896	071511759	PHI
13.	Detcy EPEYO	M	51	III	Kimorot		9018535	0710591257	DET
14.	Paul Lechepai	M	69	III	Tendebei		5166053	N/A	PAU
15.	Josphat Kotut	M	58	III	Tendebei		0487257	0705108499	JOE
16.	Lawrence Ngetich	M	53	III	Sitotwe		3053708	071632650	LAW
17.	Evance Kangogo	M	55	III	Tuiyobei		10080389	072252446	EVAN
18.	Evance Kiprop	M	36	III	Kibagenge		22140366	079462578	EVAN
19.	Kipngetch Cherem	M	72	III	Kibagenge		3554524	0719305221	KIP
20.	Kipkurui Kiptui	M	50	III	Tendebei	V. Elder	10317069	0723339110	KIP
21.	Elyah Tororei	M	29	III	Kimorot		27837201	0714672719	ELY
22.	Kiptoo Menjoo	M	70	III	Kibagenge		0834998	072646493	KIPT
23.	Michael K. Tanui	M	49	III	Kibagenge		13066942	0718813910	MICHAEL
24.	Moses Toroitich	M	57	III	Sitotwe		0836854	070865432	MOSE
25.	Rael Kibiliuch	F	56	III	Kimorot		6698860	070800609	RAEL
26.	ANYESI CHEPTOO	F	32	III	TUIYOBEL		2465376	070894202	ANYESI
27.	GLADYS SOTI	F	42	III	Kimorot		13775567	0720276701	GLADYS
28.	Tarkek Cheruiyot	F	75	III	Kimorot		N/A	N/A	TARKEK
29.	Reuben K. Chebotibin	M	60	III	Kimorot		6592331	072804080	REUBEN
30.	Thomas Koitui	M	49	III	Kibagenge		12937327	071203046	THOMAS
31.	TONDI Rep	M	60	III	Kibagenge		4351488	071796249	TONDI
32.	JAMES K. SONGAL	M	17	III	KIBAGENG		11846943	0710507	JAMES
33.	Isaac Too	M	54	III	Tendebei		8206466	071174173	ISAAC
34.	Julius Mbono	M	46	III	Tendebei	V. ELDER	13062262	072560758	JULIUS





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**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR**  
**DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

DATE: 21/01/2019

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	JACKSON KIPKUMI CHABII	M	59	III	KIMORIOT		6105959	N/A	JKE
2.	FRANKLIN KOECH	M	32	III	Kibageye		31864864	071578755	FK
3.	JONATHAN CHEPKONGA	M	30	III	KIMORIOT		28483460	074038959	JN
4.	PETER KIPTAGON	M	26	III	KIMORIOT		34766947	075828959	P
5.	EUNICE CHEBOI	F	40	III	Kibageye		20353322	072915289	E
6.	JOSEPH KETEM	M	46	III	Tuiyobei	Village elder	12936405	0912313097	JK
7.	GILBERT KIPAT	M	36	III	Tuiyobei		24015573	07347282	G
8.	Rhoda chepkogon	F	54	III	Kibageye		6104790	072847478	R
9.	JOHN KANGOR	M	29	III	Tentobai		27411595	0712829765	J
10.	FRANCIS K. OMBORI	M	61	III	Tuiyobei	V. Elder	4535701	071010780	FO
11.	Evans Koech	M	29	III	Kimoriot		29750864	091930780	E
12.	Joseph Kiptanui	M	42	III	Kimoriot		274864	0938311804	J
13.	Salina Rutto	F	52	III	Kibageye		9172485	072794267	S
14.	Georgety Kipkemai	M	30	III	Kimoriot		31220069	099995760	G
15.	Samuel Kiptoo	M	54	III	Tuiyobei		9443378	091798053	S
16.	Evalyne Tanui	F	27	III	Kimoriot		29151227	074071428	E
17.	Rosi Kipsambui	F	54	III	Kimoriot			0722365714	R
18.	Daniel Kanelit	M	39	III	Kibageye		11841079	0723611938	D
19.	Teresa Rutto	F	30	III	Kibageye		13063301	0703968538	T
20.	JOSHUA KOMEN	M	58	III	Kibageye		2327705	0721861926	J
21.	SAMUEL KIPKEMAI	M	43	III	Soyanin		20404208	072555289	S
22.	JOHAN E KURIRE	M	68	III	Soyanin		6593632	071235980	J
23.	Ezekiel Kibet	M	42	III	Tuiyobei		20722708	0725761446	E
24.	JAMES CHESIRE KIBEN	M	59	III	SOYANIN		540058	072998890	J
25.	Stephen Kipai Mungich	M	41	III	Tuiyobei		20506646	0720062981	S
26.	Job K Komen	M	41	III	Barakoba		20327404	072700472	J
27.	Alex Kasei, Teregeti	M	42	III	Kibageye		20029623	0721894061	A
28.	JOSEPH KOMEN MACHARIA	M	42	III	Tuiyobei		20514186	0720062981	J
29.	Tinderet Kipruto	M	64	III	Sitotwe		6342916	0725341936	T
30.	JOSHUA KAIMOI	M	36	III	Kimoriot		23296819	072502106	J
31.	JOSEPH KIPKIDONY	M	52	III	Tuiyobei		9745178	0727160405	J
32.	Nicholas Bartolaj	M	32	III	Kibageye		26913194	079913209	N
33.	FRANCE KOLEI	M	58	III	Soyanin		6528520	070012380	F
34.	James Chebon	M	43	III	Kibageye		11379184	0719826962	J





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S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Elizabeth Jeptim	F	60	III	Kimoriot		6592707	0728897132	ELI.
2.	Nelson Chebi	M	38	III	Kibagenge		26913219	0712326663	Ch
3.	ISAAC CHEMBO	M	74	II	Kibagenge	Chairman	0611413	0725360120	AS
4.	Josphat KAGWILE	M	36	II	Tuiyabei		23010740	0750121210	Joseph
5.	Kesho Kiptanyi	F	65	II	Kibagenge		N/A	0715701850	KES
6.	Margaret Kamau	F	56	III	Kibagenge		12974699	0713486920	MAR
7.	Samuel Kangogo	M	38	III	Tudabei	Opinion leader	229064630	0700924826	Sam
8.	Kipkurui Rutto	M	75	III	Segein	V. Elder	0930817	072868332	KIP
9.	Philip Ekeb Kibei	M	43	III	Tuiyabei		13070662	0702298807	PHILIP
10.	Pius Chersang	M	62	III	Kibagenge		0336365	0701708209	Pius
11.	David -K' Kurui	M	35	III	Segein		27270630	0795315441	David
12.	Samuel Keitany	M	54	III	Kimoriot	V. Elder	9676635	0701588632	SAM
13.	Mathias Kemei	M	25	II	Kimoriot		342698644	0727869975	MAT
14.	Harun Kipnyegon	M	21	II	Kimoriot		34764947	0758812925	Harun
15.	James Cherutich	M	30	III	Kimoriot		29714847	070530410	JAM
16.	Simon Rotich	M	50	III	Kibagenge		9289003	0721850019	Simon
17.	Jacob Leketo	M	60	II	Kimoriot		8081500	071547426	JACOB
18.	Kemari Caroline	F	31	II	Segein		06683081	0715292979	KEM
19.	Wilson Cheptoo	M	45	III	Kimoriot		12936266	070068549	WILSON
20.	Patrick Chebi	M	38	III	Kimoriot		N/A	0729301383	PAT
21.	Nancy Rutto	F	32	III	Kongoroi		20099183	0723966397	NANCY
22.	Amos Kipchirich	M	40	II	Kitale		13070155	0721909444	AMOS
23.	VICTOR MGETICH	M	35	III	Kibagenge		24632136	0728135027	VICTOR
24.	MERCYLINE J. SAMUEL	F	40	III	Kibagenge		10941138	072801926	MERCY
25.	Sekondan KILETO	M	45	III	Tuiyabei		13068857	0725700120	SEK
26.	Evans Chersino	M	33	II	Kibagenge		2495895	0715733125	EVANS
27.	John Tanni	M	45	II	Kibagenge		11844957	0727262185	JOHN
28.	Stephen Kotto	M	23	III	Kimoriot		33667611	0701697722	STEPHEN
29.	Evance Kurere	M	25	II	Kimoriot		33667714	0728321288	EVANCE
30.	John Kapeto	M	32	III	Kimoriot		26915258	0712280235	JOHN
31.	LYKA SIELE	M	30	II	Segein		27387369	0716677742	LYKA
32.	Julius Rerimoi	M	32	III	Kimoriot		27833050	0728549857	JULIUS
33.	Elijah Balagwa	M	42	III	Segein		22670691	0712052544	ELIJAH
34.	Titus Kutto	M	24	II	Tuiyabei		31356555	0721358468	TITUS





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DATE: 21/12/2019

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	ENOCK SAMUA	male	49	III	Tendambai		10941528	0728036210	ES
2.	Henry Sembele	M	45	III	Tendambai		11846964	0711732811	HS
3.	Jesiah Kibid	M	47	III	Tendambai		20046888	079827949	JK
4.	Zachary Kiprop	26							
5.	Joseph Chebon	Male	24	III			32942000	0710443357	JC
6.	James Kiong	Male	35	III	Kionga		26889903	0727591045	JK
7.	Luka Rono	Male	56	III	Kionga		6102103	0716160215	LR
8.	Olamoni Bowen	Male	34	III	Twigo		2744907	0712135213	OB
9.	Enock Bowen	Male	33	III	Twigo		24207265	0728439045	EB
10.	Nicholas K. Kiprono	Male	44	III	Kionga		20011175	0714710844	NK
11.	Samuel Kemboi Kibani	Male	36	III	Tendambai		26804262	0729009121	SK
12.	Zipporah Chumai	Female	26	III	Kimariot		31500512	0715022605	ZC
13.	Jaka Mutai	Male	22	III	Kimariot		22427447	0728940313	JM
14.	Joseph Chumet	Male	62	III	Kimariot		31129771	0712609832	JC
15.	Wilby Korch	Male		III	Kimariot		23679272	072324907	WK
16.	William Mupitum	Male	54	III	Kimariot		9772750	072731087	WM
17.	Josphine Chesire	Female	52	III	Kimariot		0733852	072257011	JS
18.	David Keter	Male	32	III	Kimariot		25034248 0726246627	0726246627	DK
19.	Felix Kimrop	M	36	III	Kimariot		2772665	0722970307	FK
20.	Dinait Chopkomien	F	44	III	Tendambai		13450953	N/A	DC
21.	Joshua K. Kandagar	M	52	III	Kimariot		7898768	07203392	JK
22.	David Kikwon	M	32	III	Stotwe		31482134	07195150	DK
23.	James Yegon Chesang	M	28	III	Twigo		31265321	077813701	JK
24.	Samuel Kandagar	M	52	III	Kimariot		1285292	0727946107	SK
25.	Samuel Kani	M	57	III	Kibee		6529576	079781315	SK
26.	Andrew Kemboi	M	42	III	Kibee		23462819	079701878	AK
27.	Samuel Cheskem	M	44	III	Kimariot		20726735	0725272323	SK
28.	Michael Rutu	M	43	III	Soyonin		3799221	071667772	MR
29.	Zelika Imali Mubangi	Female	39	III	Soyonin		23141812	0720101121	ZI
30.	Minigatur Chesumo	M	57	III	Twigo	OPINION LE	2076640	0728832579	MC
31.	Zachary Lagal	F	30	III	Kibee		2420298	072840558	ZL
32.	Isaac K. Cheskem	M	51	III	Kibee		7898748	072546695	IK
33.	Thigoi Toyoi Kurere	F	48	III	Kimariot		N/A	0715314317	TK
34.	Susan Rutu	F	40	III	Kimariot		22116628	0740714308	SR





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**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN**  
**DEVELOPMENT**



Baringo County Government  
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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR**  
**DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

DATE: 21/12/2019.....

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	DANIEL K. KOECH	M	36	II	Mosop	—	24442757	072354726	[Signature]
2.	Samson Kitiemye	M	34	III	Kakwong.		021680633	072512250	[Signature]
3.	STEPHEN KIPROP	M	30	III	Tuiyabei		26712336	071012228	[Signature]
4.	THOMAS KIPRIR	M	25	III	Tuiyabei		36748041	072404285	[Signature]
5.	ANDERSON TAROTICH	M	33	II	Tuiyabei		25531913	079842020	[Signature]
6.	Kipruto Rotich	M	65	III	Kibagenge		0336768	071600382	[Signature]
7.	Samuel Kiprono	M	35	III	Kibagenge		23581457	072035334	[Signature]
8.	VICTOR KIPKAGAT	M	17	III	Tuiyabei		37483341	072693181	[Signature]
9.	Leah Kimoi	F	40	III	Kimariot		N/A	071155310	[Signature]
10.	Benjamin Kipkemboi	M	39	III	Sifawee		22899257	072578258	[Signature]
11.	Knock Kiprop	M	40	II	Sifawee		23068153	071582059	[Signature]
12.	Leah Chepkemot (Anni)	F	40	II	Kimariot		1934625	071523852	[Signature]
13.	Paul Kimosop	M	50	II	Kimariot		2343339	072856385	[Signature]
14.	David Kandagor	M	62	III	Kimariot		N/A	079120206	[Signature]
15.	Wilson Chepyator	M	32	II	Kimariot		N/A	07 N/A	[Signature]
16.	Stephen Yegor	M	37	II	Kimariot		83293075	073520625	[Signature]
17.	Joseph Rongitui	M	62	II	Kibagenge		063399	071347154	[Signature]
18.	Samuel Kimelap	M	50	III	Seyonin		9098547	0713901152	[Signature]
19.	Zakayo Kandie	M	47	III	Kibagenge		12854383	072676166	[Signature]
20.	Francis Obuyaogor	M	40	III	Tuiyabei		2472457	072544607	[Signature]
21.	Vincent Komon	M	28	III	Tuiyabei		2472457	071020160	[Signature]
22.	Reuben K. Rotich	M	58	III	Tuiyabei		0602430	072455051	[Signature]
23.	Benjamin K. Kanga	M	42	III	Kakwong.		24901527	071544726	[Signature]
24.	Caroline Kikony	F	35	III	Sifawee		22150563	0727427915	[Signature]
25.	Samuel K. Chasine	M	65	III	Sifawee		10997157	07265842	[Signature]
26.	ABDUL K. KIMURU	M	62	II	Sifawee		22372873	072793731	[Signature]
27.	CLAUDE CHIMONGI	M	35	II	Sifawee		N/A	0741152760	[Signature]
28.	KIPRANG RANG	M	40	II	Kibagenge		12854383	0741152760	[Signature]
29.	William CHIRUMBOI	M	65	III	Kibagenge		1535870	N/A	[Signature]
30.	Harmon K. Serem	M	40	III	Kimariot		21997350	0714301066	[Signature]
31.	Daniel K. Cheroboi	M	32	III	Kimariot		24608492	0726445378	[Signature]
32.	Mary C. KIROI	F	40	III	Kimariot		21420857	0708717403	[Signature]
33.	William K. Ngetich	M	72	II	Tuiyabei		0735734	072236573	[Signature]
34.	Jacob Kanga	M	63	II	Tuiyabei		3636986	0704872523	[Signature]



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**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN**  
**DEVELOPMENT**



Baringo County Government  
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### LIST OF ATTENDANCE

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

**DATE: 21.11.2019**

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Vincent Iaketom	M	26	III	Kimuror		33231826	0727551262	[Signature]
2.	David Komen	M	58	II	Kibagenge		5123383	0702559452	[Signature]
3.	Faith Karidi	F	33	II	Kibagenge		28113523	0799203730	[Signature]
4.	Priscilla Agetich	F	26	III	Kimuror		23090553	0714366943	[Signature]
5.	WYCLIFF KULEI	M	26	III	KIMUROR		31027550	0707207441	[Signature]
6.	Richard Kiptui	M	35	III	Kibagenge		11340446	07200337	[Signature]
7.	Richard Kimaru	M	42	III	Stokuet		12737189	0716697220	[Signature]
8.	William Komen	M	27	III	Kibagenge		29367369	0766902050	[Signature]
9.	Dickson Kipsiron	M	41	III	Kibagenge		21581892	072285573	[Signature]
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DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT



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## LIST OF ATTENDANCE

ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME

DATE: 21/12/2019

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	HARRISON ASHUT	M	29	III	Kisakanga		30371251	072-016187	[Signature]
2.	ELSAH CHEJONG	M	38	III	Tuyabai		1265274	072286124	[Signature]
3.	Benson Kiptoo	M	26	III	Tuyabai		2593598	07202261	[Signature]
4.	Kipgetich Chelimo	M	38	III	Kisakanga		1370659	07 N/A	[Signature]
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## **PUBLIC BARAZA (BLOCK I)**

### **PUBLIC BARAZA MINUTES FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME FOR BLOCK I HELD AT MOCHONGOI STAGE ON SATURDAY 4<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2020 AT 1:00PM**

#### **Present**

List of Participants attached.

#### **Agenda**

1. Preliminary (meeting): Introduction.
2. Community awareness and sensitization on ESIA for the proposed Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme
3. Community participation (open discussion, question and answers)
4. A.O.B.

#### **Min. 1/04/01/20: Preliminary (meeting): Introduction/Welcoming Remarks.**

The meeting was opened with a word of prayer from **Rev. Wilson Cherewa** at 1:00pm.

The Chief Mochongoi location Mr. Kibon welcomed the participants.

He briefed about the agenda of the meeting and informed that the IESIA process was launched on 22/11/2019, followed by the 12/12/2019 meeting where the public was informed that the public participation process would start as planned.

He informed that public participation had already been completed for Block II and III.

He welcomed Mochongoi Sub-location Assistant Chief **Mr. Lobeles** who welcomed participants to the meeting and encouraged them to feel part of the process.

The Chief then welcomed Kapkechir Assistant Chief **Mr. Stanley Chemitei** who welcomed the participants and challenged them not to encroach into public utilities or catchment through settlement or farming.

The chief briefed the participants about the mapping of public utilities and demarcation of the boundary.

He informed that he was in charge of public utilities and the other team was dealing with the boundary.

He thanked the community for cooperating with the IESIA team.

He informed that Block I was the largest among all the three sites for the study.

He welcomed the village elders (*Kapnarok- 6 Villages, Kapkechir- 13 Villages, and Mochongoi-10 Villages*) who introduced themselves and thanked them for availing themselves for the meeting.

The chief informed the participants about the public utilities mapping and invited the public utilities team to inform them on the progress.

**Min. 2/04/01/20: Community awareness and sensitization on ESIA for the proposed Degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.**

The IESIA team informed the meeting that the focus on any development initiative, was to improve the economic well-being of an area. In the same line these development should always consider the environmental well-being of the current population and the generation to come and thus a balance is attained between the two hence termed as sustainable development.

The participants were enlightened about the IESIA; its purpose/objectives; legal framework including legislation and policies governing environment; the rights and role of community towards environment protection and management. They were informed that in Kenya, it is a requirement that every project/activity has to be environmentally friendly. Section 58 of Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act (EMCA), 2015 and Regulation 4 of Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2018, indicates that no proponent shall implement a project that is likely to have a negative environmental impact; or for which an environmental impact assessment is required under the Act or these Regulations; unless an environmental impact assessment has been concluded and approved in accordance with these Regulations.

Section 14 (1) of the regulations, an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment study shall be conducted for all high-risk projects tabulated in the Second Schedule of the NEMA Act.

In recognition of the above affirmative action by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); IESIA study is conducted to assess anticipated impacts of the proposed development on its immediate neighbourhood, the natural environment, the socio-economic environment, the public health and safety in general. This therefore calls upon every person in Mochongoi to



maintain the same as they undertake development activities. Maintenance of clean and good environment should not be one-time event but a continuous process throughout the project cycle. They were further informed that EMCA (Amendment) 2015 schedule II requires that IESIA study be conducted for the proposed degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme and that community/ neighbours/ stakeholders must be involved while preparing the IESIA report and that it was mandatory to hold at least one baraza to give the community/ neighbours/stakeholders an opportunity to give their views with respect to the benefits; impacts both negative and positive in order to establish whether the project is economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally friendly/sound.

The IESIA team also read out the inventory of public utilities as captured during documentary field work both existing and proposed.

**Min. 3/04/01/20: Community participation (open discussion, question and answers)**

***1. Jackson Komen***

He requested for cemetery under public utilities.

***2. Emmanuel Kipkoech***

He pointed out that ***Kipkandule Primary School*** was not captured in the public utilities inventory. He requested for inclusion.

***3. Samuel Chepsat (Kapnarok)***

He said that understood the IESIA brief and the process would be beneficial through tenure security for;

- Food sufficiency (Grain basket in Baringo)
- Income for Baringo Community.

He encouraged the community to plant trees and challenged them on this particularly.

He pointed out the public utilities not captured; ***Keneroi Police Post, Keneroi Dispensary, Keneroi Secondary School, Keneroi Vocational and Training Institute, Keneroi Borehole and Keneroi Cattle Dip, Mochongoi Bible College with Mochongoi AIC.***

**4. Amos Kimosop Karne (Kapkechir)**

A resident of the area since birth

He pointed out that **Koitolil airstrip and Koitolil Community Land** had not been captured in the public utilities.

**5. Benjamin Kulei (Kokwenbei)**

A resident of the area since 1995

He pointed out the public utilities not captured: **AIC Kokwenbei, Kokwenbei Full Gospel; Kokwenbei TTC and Kokwenbei Catholic Church.**

**6. Elijah Chelimo (Lomoiwe)**

He requested for a cemetery in public utilities

**7. Joshua Kimosop**

He inquired about Kapkitambaa dam (already set aside)

**8. Moses Chesaro (Kaptombes – Kapnarok)**

He informed about Kaptombes Public Land (Cemetery, Dispensary, Cattle Dip and Trading Centre)

**9. Assistant Chief Lobeles**

He informed that Keneroi hosts critical rare tree species and encouraged the community to protect the forest, the catchment, watershed and the riparian zone.

**10. Arap Chesang Takara**

He emphasized on Ol-Arabel forest protection.

He pointed out that Karimotong Teacher's College had been left out.

**11. William Tuitoek (AIC Mochongoi)**

He informed AIC Mochongoi captured but the Bible Study is yet to be set aside. He informed that AIC Mochongoi has 10 acres (No. 06) and Bible College (1411)

**12. Ezra Chemaina**

He requested for access road linking Boma side and Keneroi as part of public utilities (Kapkolongei & Kaptiritom)/Bomaside and Kaplomada

He pointed out to proposed Kipkandule ECDE

### ***13. Closing remarks***

**The IESIA team** thanked the chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, Wazee wa Mtaa and all those who had assisted in the boundary demarcation and public utilities data collection.

**The chief** thanked the participants for their contributions in the process.

**The former MCA** informed that there were challenges during the initial process of IESIA and therefore encouraged the community to support it now that it had been launched on 22/11/2019.

#### ***MCA Kipruto Kimosop***

He apologized for being late since he had attended the burial of a person who had been killed by an elephant.

He informed that he was grateful to the former M.P, Kipchoim for the petition towards issuance of titles to the community members.

He informed that the process of degazettement is a legal process.

He thanked the CFA for the letter of invitation to the motion at Baringo County Assembly.

He informed that the motion passed and budget allocated for the IESIA.

He informed that after final IESIA the next process is N.F.C to confirm boundaries as in the process, next it will proceed either to the National Assembly or Senate.

He informed that after the whole process the file in Kabarnet will be harmonized before title deeds are issued and informed that double allocation and other issues will be sorted out.

Ol Arabel forest in Baringo County and managed by Mutitu Forest Station

He requested the community to await allocation of all budget for 2020/2021 & 2021/2022 F.Y for roads.

#### **Min. 4/04/01/20: A.O.B.**

There being no other business to discuss the meeting was adjourned at 4:00pm.



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DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN  
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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

**DATE: 11/11/2022**

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	JOSEPH SERGON	M	56	I	KOIMUGUL	Farmer	6060299	0904038944	[Signature]
2.	PATRICK-C. KAMAROT	M	61	I	KENGEROI	Farmer	0929960	0725523223	[Signature]
3.	STEPHEN CHELELO	M	63	I	KENGEROI	Farmer	6436156	072607915	[Signature]
4.	FRANCIS TOROITICH	M	46	I	KAPKICHIR	Farmer	12935770	074507265	[Signature]
5.	RICHARD BARSEMOT	M	55	I	KABEL	FARMER	5307601	0721352054	[Signature]
6.	ELHMUSI KIMABIM	M	61	I	KARNI	Farmer	-	0740381020	[Signature]
7.	DAVID KIBWEN	M		I	KOIMUGUL	Farmer	3003666	-	[Signature]
8.	SIMON KOTUT	M	80	I	KENGEROI	Farmer	28329025	0749204672	[Signature]
9.	JOSEPH SERURI	M	58	I	KOMOGOI	Farmer	5960139	0725201129	[Signature]
10.	Grace Keitany	F	52	I	Kung'och	Farmer	6104991		[Signature]
11.	Dina Kipyegon	F	45	I	Yemut	Farmer	1176284	0766006921	[Signature]
12.	Tina Korten	F	62	I	Kapkechir	Farmer	8220337	0766834265	[Signature]
13.	Darcas Chebele	F	30	I	Niorote	Farmer	50563612		[Signature]
14.	Eunice Sirma	F	42	I	Kapkechir	Farmer		0743615217	[Signature]
15.	Eding Keno	F	38	I	Niorote	Farmer			[Signature]
16.	Fecteline yegon	F	32	I	Kapkechir	Farmer		0760270510	[Signature]
17.	Margaret Kimoto	F	31	I	Koitillil	Farmer	26939239	071972662	[Signature]
18.	CHEMULETICH STEPHEN	M	47	I	KAPKOMAS	TEACHER	13066511	0703419000	[Signature]
19.	SAMUEL UTARI	M	47	I	KAPKOMAS	FARMER	20230580	0712630666	[Signature]
20.	Jennifer Kirir	F	49	I	Kapkechir	Farmer	9493319	0726558439	[Signature]
21.	Rebecca Kapkechir	F	32	I	Kapkechir	Farmer	27070452	0721614498	[Signature]
22.	Kibwet Kipta Chichui	M	31	I	Kekwani	Farmer	28361328	0799034381	[Signature]
23.	William Kipkoru	M	26	I	Kokwani	Farmer	36701076	074266555	[Signature]
24.	SAMUEL KIPSURUA	M	43	I	Kapkechir	Farmer	23113148	0703373940	[Signature]
25.	SAMUEL KIBWEN	M	43	I		CHIEF	70517442	0721849701	[Signature]
26.	DAVID BIWOT	M	54	I	KABEL	Civil servant	6596625	0722527110	[Signature]
27.	Henry Kipterei	M	33	I	Kung'och	Farmer	25136491	070892045	[Signature]
28.	Raymond Guto	M	26	I	Yemut	Farmer	3172473	0718021711	[Signature]
29.	Barnes KIMARUA	M	24	I	Ngaria	Farmer	12935796	07246706	[Signature]
30.	Isaya CHEGANG	M	52	I	Kapkechir	Farmer	110580027	0728808361	[Signature]
31.	Joseph Kiptai	M	58	I	Koitillil	Farmer	1293265	0705425503	[Signature]
32.	Julius CHEPKANGA	M	51	I	Ngaria	Farmer	9492961	079573621	[Signature]
33.	Julius Kigen	M	60	I	KABEL	Farmer	5947095	0722802010	[Signature]
34.	Kipbei Kandoyo	M	69	I	KABEL	Farmer	4557380	0712264627	[Signature]





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**DEVELOPMENT**



Baringo County Government  
(BCG)

**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

DATE 4/1/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	WILLY TOROTICH	M	40	I	OKWE	Farmer	21187120	0704827757	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	JONATHAN C. CILBERSGON	M	52	I	OKWE	Farmer	8104771	0758288000	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	RICHARD CHESORON	M	35	I	OKWE	Farmer	35490733	07101167302	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	DICKSON KOBILEI	M	40	I	KIPKANDU	Farmer	286486350	0712411730	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	JAMES KIPLAGAT	M	25	I	Tumochi	Teacher	32536008	0705044522	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	ALFRED KIPTOU	M	19	I	KIPKANDU	Farmer	34602655	0790105072	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	ROTH WALTER	M	29	I	KIPKANDU	Teacher	27861926	0713213743	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	JACOB CHEBON	M	36	I	Mochongoi	Farmer		07112938110	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	DAVID KIGEN	M	26	I	KIPKANDU	Farmer	33648674	070760612	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	SAMUEL CHEPTIM	M	60	I	KIPKANDU	Farmer	973215	0712285835	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	SAMUEL CHIRCHA	M	70	I	KOKWANGI	Farmer	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	JACKSON KIPTOI	M	35	I	KIPKANDU	Farmer	25534590	0729347001	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	JAMES KIPKANDU KIPKANDU	M	53	I	TUMOTICH	Farmer	6556187	0722287660	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	MARY KESVIRA	F	59	I	MOOTIE	Farmer	1014162	0710968061	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	TAPKIGEN KIMODI KIPKANDU	F	72	I	KIPKANDU	Farmer	6100981	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	YACOB ANDREU	M	35	I	KIPKANDU	Farmer	33231495	0704459315	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	BENARD CHEBON	M	58	I	LAMARIE	Farmer	6596049	071637022	<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	ELZA CHEMATEA	M	24	I	SOKEE	Farmer	83231702	0712502233	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	ELIZABETH KIBON	F	60	I	KAREL	Farmer	12937232	0709303502	<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	JOSEPH CHEPKONGIA	M	49	I	Mochongoi	Farmer	449165	0707411905	<i>[Signature]</i>
21.	JOSHUA KIBUTEI	M	68	I	KIPKANDU	R.V.	0336282	0705811494	<i>[Signature]</i>
22.	JUMA CHEROTICH	M	22	I	Mochongoi	Farmer	3685792	079157193	<i>[Signature]</i>
23.	JOHN KIPKANDU	M	56	I	KAMVEI	Farmer	12988506	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
24.	WILLIAM LAKINO	M	42	I	Mochongoi	Farmer	22528128	0704003531	<i>[Signature]</i>
25.	WILLIAM BUNAK	M	40	I	Mochongoi	Farmer	81797441	0702833240	<i>[Signature]</i>
26.	MARY CHEBOI	F	47	I	TUMOTICH	Farmer	12679507	0712376096	<i>[Signature]</i>
27.	Philemon Sengon	M	30	I	KIPKANDU	Farmer	29240888	0791212004	<i>[Signature]</i>
28.	NICKSON KOUNIUNYI	M	50	I	KIPKANDU	Farmer	10941692	0721652145	<i>[Signature]</i>
29.	JOSHUA KEMROI	M	40	I	KIPKANDU	Farmer	26194330	0725290206	<i>[Signature]</i>
30.	KIPKANDU C. KIPKANDU	M	61	I	KIPKANDU	ELDER	5946544	0725534314	<i>[Signature]</i>
31.	EDWIN N. KIPKANDU	M	35	I	Mochongoi	Farmer	3125679	073530835	<i>[Signature]</i>
32.	MARK K. KIPKANDU	M	34	I	Mochongoi	Farmer	26194185	0728334537	<i>[Signature]</i>
33.	PETER KERKOTI	M	40	I	Mochongoi	Farmer	20215107	0712454452	<i>[Signature]</i>
34.	JOHN RUTO	M	41	I	KOKWANGI	Farmer	21486259	0725572183	<i>[Signature]</i>





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**BARINGO COUNTY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN**  
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## LIST OF ATTENDANCE

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

DATE: 4/11/2020

S/N/O	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	DAVID I. CHESARO	M	66	I	KAPSOOK		1811378	072249781	Wag
2.	Thomas Tombo	M	67	I	KAPSOOK	V: ELDER	5193795	0712130301	TS
3.	David C. Chesine	M	68	I	KAPSOOK		1049154	07276416594	
4.	JOSEPH AYABET	M	59	I	Lamaire		4553790	072782303	TS
5.	JOSEPH BATHMOI	M	55	I	Mochongi U. I. K. K.		5853079	071686606	TS
6.	Jonas Chesine	M	54	I	Yemot		9172130	072787981	TS
7.	Noethun Kipile	M	36	I	Kapsook		2229656	072959728	TS
8.	SYMON CHESARO	M	62	I	KAPNE		5183685	072129333	TS
9.	DAVID OTHMAN	M	52	I	ELBOR	REV	9557587	072188759	TS
10.	DAVID NGETICH	M	57	I	KAPSOOK	V. ELDER	6596044	071046343	TS
11.	NDAMUNI KAPELEH	M	66	I	KAPSOOK		4553113	072551870	TS
12.	Jonathan Ngatuny	M	59	I	KAPSOOK		1153643	071187100	TS
13.	CHRISTOPHER K. KIBON	M	42	I	Kapsook		20829095	072888470	TS
14.	KAPKECHU LOCHUCHU	M	68	I	LOAOLDS		2936395		TS
15.	DAVID KIBUNYI ROTICH	M	71	I	Kokwomoi	VCO	0603493	070677735	TS
16.	JOSEPH S. KIMOSOP	M	64	I	KAPKIMBA	V ELDER	6593315	072717814	TS
17.	CHEPKOCHER CHEMUSOI	M	72	I	LONDWE		5946759	071974408	TS
18.	Luka KANDAOK	M	69	I	KAPKIMBA		12850986	070503321	TS
19.	KIGEN K. CHELAGAT	M	72	I	KAPKIMBA		0882067	072255592	TS
20.	ANDREW CHEROKONY	M	72	I	MANWARI		1220130	070322211	TS
21.	WILSON CHERUPOT	M	66	I	KAPSOOK		4835567	072000033	TS
22.	ELIJAH K. CHELIMO	M	71	I	KAPSOOK		1370236		TS
23.	Simon K. Rotich	M	50	I	Kapsook		9289003	072185009	TS
24.	Nicholas Kurant	M	30	I	Lamaire		2761259	071979601	TS
25.	Ernest Mochongi	M	38	I	Kapsook		2303059	072530262	TS
26.	RICHARD KOECH	M	55	I	KENGOI		6596678	072298591	TS
27.	SAMUEL KIDDO	M	44	I	KAPSOOK	V. ELDER	1139484	072624998	TS
28.	SAMUEL BOIRO	M	59	I	Kapsook	V. ELDER	6593388	071020662	TS
29.	DAVID C. CHEROP	M	55	I	NGARIE		6631785	072176746	TS
30.	REBECCA TARKOK K.	F	50	I	KAPSOOK		1297734	070016282	TS
31.	JOHN M. KIPKURU	M	48	I	Kapsook		12986298	072742222	TS
32.	ISAAC TERIMOI	M	50	I	KOKWENGOI		9253967	072749733	TS
33.	ERICK CHELIMO	M	53	I	NGARIE		6528665	070144389	TS
34.	MAURICE KEMET	M	52	I	KAPSOOK		12937397	071662334	TS





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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

DATE: 4/01/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	PAUL KURUI	M	33	I	KOKWOMOI	CHAIRMAN	26556422	075814685	
2.	SAMUEL CHERSAT	M	50	I	KOIMUGU	TEACHER	10940149	0722698305	
3.	JAMES KEBUT	M	40	I	KOIMUGU	FARMER	21728667	071455485	
4.	EZEKIEL KAREJ	M	50	I	KENEROI	11	7233715	092082473	
5.	BENJAMIN CHUMBA	M	30	I	LEKETWIE	11	28489002	071366360	
6.	JEREMIAH KURUI	M	66	I	KOKWOMOI	II	1116609		
7.	JAMES MITEI	M	49	I	LEKETWIE	II	10941396	074900412	
8.	WILSON KIMOITUITOK	M	52	I	Mochongoi	11	7898124	071565722	
9.	FRANCIS CHERII	M	41	I	KAPITUM	11	22778571	070168300	
10.	WESLY CHEROBO	M	20	II	KOITILIL	11	9122812	071255086	
11.	DAVID TUITOK	M	51	I	LOBOLOS	11	32069905	071024164	
12.	WILSON LOCHUMBA	M	31	I	Mochongoi	11	28207955	0711007557	
13.	SAMUEL CHERII	M	50	I	KAPHECHER	11	9122053	0715314458	
14.	WILSON CHEROI	M	70	I	KAREL	11	6432045	072743894	
15.	KOMEN JULIUS	M	35	I	KAPKIMBA	11	4534252	0707431892	
16.	NELSON TUITOK	M	28	I	KAPITUM	11	28280759	070881566	
17.	WILSON KIBORO NG'ONY	M	67	I	KOITOKO	TEACHER	0338439	0705518394	
18.	JOSAPC KEITANY KENWOI	M	56	I	KOKWOMOI	TEACHER	7898765	072056191	
19.	JACKSON LOBWOI	M	34	I	TICHASIS	Village Elder	12936528	0722221762	
20.	WILSON CHERUYOI	M	62	I	KOIMUGU	REV.	4536114	070784970	
21.	NICHOLAS KIPLOSOP	M	33	I	KAPKIMBA	11	2611604	071260899	
22.	MILKA KOMEN	F	32	I	KOKWOMOI	11	25729132	0727222615	
23.	JULIAH KIGEN	F	51	I	TICHASIS	11	11541372	0701621801	
24.	BUNAK KOMEN	M	66	I	Mochongoi	11			
25.	SAMMY KOMEN	M	31	I	KENEROI	11	27250592	0705441960	
26.	JULIUS KAPTUM	M	62	I	KAPITUM	11	0863925	0707583010	
27.	EVANS YATOR	M	21	I	KENEROI	11	36748060	0720373153	
28.	WINNE CHERUTUK	F	38	I	KAPITUM	11	23555969	0743665029	
29.	AGNES CHERII	F	48	I	KOKWOMOI	11	11229706	0709402065	
30.	ALICE J. CHESANE	F	42	I	KAPKIMBA	11	21564375	0757054060	
31.	JANE TUMUYAN	F	35	I	KAPITUM	11		0747003978	
32.	CECILIA KIPITUM	F	43	I	NG'ARIE	11	12936685	0703789596	
33.	JOHANA CHERII	M	53	I	LOMAIWE	FARMER	9672873	0712695010	
34.	JENNIFER CHERII	F	34	I	KAPKIMBA	FARMER	07692104	076551200	





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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR**  
**DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

**DATE: 11/10/2020**

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (A, B, C)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	KANDIE S. WILLIAM	M	55	I	Mochongoi	RESIDENT	7283742	0728421442	[Signature]
2.	JOHN KIMURGOR	M	30	I	Koinugul	FARMER	25802097	0710866297	[Signature]
3.	ALEX AGENGWO	M	30	I	Koinugul	FARMER	27141537	071794662	[Signature]
4.	KIAKON KARIO	M	50	I	KABEL	FARMER	733732	072166404	[Signature]
5.	JAMES TUNIA	M	55	I	KABEL	FARMER	53070119	072217554	[Signature]
6.	SIMEON KIDLAGAT	M	40	I	Tuturich	?	238830915	072646479	[Signature]
7.	MILLO ELISHA	M	51	I	Tuturich	village elder	12926424	072440707	[Signature]
8.	AMOS CHELIMO	M	36	I	KAPKACHIR	FARMER	23493349	072835265	[Signature]
9.	KATON CHEBUROT	M	60	I	MANURAI	FARMER	240065	072320931	[Signature]
10.	JOSEPH CHEPHKOROA	M	46	I	KAPKACHIR	FARMER	12936597	072730181	[Signature]
11.	JOSEPH KIMUNYA	M	61	I	KAPTOROK	FARMER	10941236	071940325	[Signature]
12.	TARKOK KIPLAGAI	F	61	I	Kotkwa	FARMER	6591355	-	[Signature]
13.	CHRISTINE KANGAROK	F	46	I	Koinugul	FARMER	12936681	070666628	[Signature]
14.	ESMER LORUGOI	F	46	I	KABEL	FARMER	7898070	072818391	[Signature]
15.	GRACE JERUICH KOGO	F	53	I	KAPTOROK	FARMER	6592247	079036215	[Signature]
16.	PAULINE KIBON	F	46	I	KABEL	FARMER	12936448	072758267	[Signature]
17.	KIMOI KIONEN KIPKOROI	F	70	I	Mochongoi	FARMER	-	-	[Signature]
18.	GRACE KATEYA	F	38	I	Mochongoi	FARMER	23251269	072857463	[Signature]
19.	HELENA KISANG	F	54	I	Mochongoi	Civil servant	4016051	072304154	[Signature]
20.	TARIKI CHEPHWONY	F	70	I	KARNE	FARMER	6437285	-	[Signature]
21.	KIMUT MARITIM	M	74	I	KENAROI	FARMER	1336454	070337810	[Signature]
22.	SIMON K. KIPRUGUT	M	59	I	Kapungut	FARMER	0862514	072658975	[Signature]
23.	WILSON K. CHESANG	M	51	I	Koitilil	FARMER	7233707	0713052281	[Signature]
24.	WILSON KIPLOU	M	47	I	KARNE	FARMER	20763044	0722164176	[Signature]
25.	HARRON K. KOMEN	M	36	I	Mochongoi	FARMER	23905837	071417448	[Signature]
26.	CHARLOTTE J. KOMEN	F	31	I	Kotkwa	FARMER	08395253	071000808	[Signature]
27.	ANGUS KIBET	F	84	I	Kotkwa	FARMER	20774265	079900333	[Signature]
28.	SILENY KENY KENNEDY	M	30	I	Koinugul	FARMER	27763683	072422078	[Signature]
29.	ELIJAH MOKO	M	65	I	KENAROI	FARMER	0720772	071017026	[Signature]
30.	LYDIA KIMABU	F	42	I	Kotkwa	FARMER	20863329	070582836	[Signature]
31.	SALLY KIPROP	F	46	I	KARNE	FARMER	129361072	0707700583	[Signature]
32.	MARRY KOBLO	F	60	I	Koitilil	FARMER	0862253	0719500355	[Signature]
33.	BOCCAS KOMEN	F	33	I	Koitilil	FARMER	32328042	072627983	[Signature]
34.	MAXINE SOLOMON	F	32	I	KAPKACHIR	FARMER	26952303	0727573101	[Signature]





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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR**  
**DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

DATE: 11/10/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	TRENG KIKUGU	F	35	I	MOCHONGOI	FARMER	88958654	0702600400	
2.	JOSEPH KAMAREI	M	52	I	KAPKIAMBA	PASTOR	9493282	0710647850	
3.	TAKARA CHERANG	M	73	I	LAMAIWE		5960406	074445505	
4.	WILSON RUTTO	M	69	I	KAIMUGUL		4539570	0723235175	
5.	PHILEMON TOMBO	M	38	I	MAWARI	FORMER	31875531	075665551	
6.	OLIVIOUS KIPRIMO	M	29	I	KENYATI	FARMER	28329062	0716141162	
7.	DAVID CHALAI	M	32	I	MOCHONGOI	FARMER	25875731	079073830	
8.	JUSTUS RUTOL	M	32	I	OKWE	PASTOR	26779770	072005720	
9.	CHRISTOPHER LANBATE	M	42	I	KAPNAROK	FARMER	20022971	0712130304	
10.	JONATHAN ROTICH	M	38	I	KAPNAROK	FARMER	26001113	07114373118	
11.	JOSEPH CHEROT	M	70	I	NGENINLE	FARMER	3628397	0716384395	
12.	MUSA K. CHEPION	M	61	I	OKWE	FARMER	4138762	0722496875	
13.	KAMA KIBON	M	64	I	LAMAIWE	FARMER	4253831	—	
14.	TOYCE KIGEN	F	45	I	KAPKECHER	FARMER	—	0716071233	
15.	VERONICA CHEPION	F	42	I	KIPKANDULE	FARMER	11766659	0712218251	
16.	SOTE CHEPNGETICH	F	72	I	KIPKANDULE	FARMER	—	—	
17.	SOLOMON SEUR	M	32	I	KABEL	FARMER	25353092	0792130139	
18.	DAVID CHERET	M	40	I	KAPNAROK	FARMER	21886535	0724267830	
19.	RICHARD ROTICH K.	M	51	I	NGARLE	FARMER	—	07140697905	
20.	JOEL CHEBURET	M	55	I	HEMISI	FORMER	6593306	0709363011	
21.	AUGUSTINE BIWOT	M	22	I	KIPKANDULE	FORMER	330917521	0715905525	
22.	CHRISTINE KIPROP	F	45	I	KOKHOMOI	FORMER	2017-07-30	0702168303	
23.	SAMUEL VINCENT	M	28	I	KAPNAROK	FARMER	30221281	0721761263	
24.	DAVID CHERII	M	32	I	KIPKANDULE	FORMER	07644215	0705093001	
25.	SALIMAT CHERKONY	F	55	I	YEMIT	FORMER	4012779	072058500	
26.	RICHARD KIMASIA	M	51	I	KAPKECHER	FORMER	917385402	0706228017	
27.	PAULINE KOCCH	F	53	I	KAPKECHER	FORMER	7893262	0716370022	
28.	JENNIFER KIPROP	F	57	I	KOTILIL	FORMER	6592502	0706588225	
29.	JOHN MINOTI	M	50	I	KABEL	FORMER	883339	07 —	
30.	JOSEPH KANDANGA	M	56	I	ELBUL	FORMER	4558592	072470049	
31.	JOSEPH TALAM	M	65	I	KABEL	FARMER	6666604	071409078	
32.	ROSALINE NG'ETICH	F	45	I	KIPYEMIT	FORMER	12936592	070508050	
33.	RICHARD CHEREM	M	60	I	KIPKANDULE	FORMER	4018151	0708144155	
34.	WELDON KOBIA	M	81	I	KAPNAROK	FORMER	30221281	0721711765	





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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR**  
**DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

**DATE: 11/12/2020**

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Juma K. Todorwei	M	57	I	Lomaiwe		234616306	071747654	Juma
2.	JOHN KIPRAWO	M	47	I	Yemut		26929199	079852304	John
3.	ARUS WILSON	M	41	I	Kapkenyai		20942901	092298021	Arus
4.	John Pado	M	63	I	Nzase		8132937	072861536	John
5.	Stephen Cheboi	M		I	Yemut		9413254	072261166	Stephen
6.	Noses Chero	M	54	I	Kapkenyai		6577965	072471136	Noses
7.	Hatun Chemwing	M	62	I	Kamukhai		6592420	0722236170	Hatun
8.	William Tutoek	M	47	I	Yemut		129363311	072629176	William
9.	Barain Kulei	M	46	I	Kapkenyai		20034067	011224982	Barain
10.	Erick Chebon	M	40	I	Ngarie		23039167	072137787	Erick
11.	Samuel Moindu	M	39	I	Kapkenyai		24516750	072789149	Samuel
12.	DETEM Todorwei	M	48	I	Tutorai		20820560	071011467	Detem
13.	Bernard Kigen	M	33	I	Katili		2361372	070214533	Bernard
14.	WESLEY Chesung	M	47	I	Kapkenyai		13122520	072662120	Wesley
15.	SIMON I KIPRAICH	M	30	I	Kipkanile		29523374	070523534	Simon
16.	Wilson Yator	M	34	I	Kipkanile		21616707	070742070	Wilson
17.	Samson K. Chelget	M	45	I	Kapkenyai		20403630	091605087	Samson
18.	MUSA CHEBET	M	52	I	Kapkenyai		10080760	072804127	Musa
19.	WILLY YATOR	M	57	I	NKAKUKE		5307826	072802028	Willy
20.	ARUS YATOR	M	30	I	Kaboi		7093136		Arus
21.	ERICK BARORWEI	M	43	I	Kapkenyai				Erick
22.	KELVIN TALLAN	M	25	I	Kapkenyai		34322691	070828332	Kelvin
23.	Kiptoo Kiptui	M	70	I	Kapkenyai			0756512355	Kiptoo
24.	Samuel Kandie	M	52	I	Kapkenyai		10080024	071347574	Samuel
25.	Thomas Komen	M	71	I	Mochongoi		1028125		Thomas
26.	Seguton Kiplamai	M	55	I	Chabingiro				Seguton
27.	Charles Ophuton	M	23	I	Yemut		30310874	070255202	Charles
28.	Shadrach Kipkire	M	42	I	Kapkenyai		21742065	0727424	Shadrach
29.	JOEL Chesono	M	56	I	Ngarie		6526254	070234712	Joel
30.	David M. Nchika	M	29	I	Kapkenyai		23239001	071762670	David
31.	Rerimoi Toroitich	M	80	I	Mochongoi		5173714		Rerimoi
32.	Kimuge Cheserem	M	68	I	Kipkanile		0		Kimuge
33.	TITOS BARORWEI	M	32	I	Kapkenyai		27923501	071231099	Titos
34.	Kigen Chesung	M	80	I	Mochongoi				Kigen





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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

DATE: 11/12/20

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	NICKSON Chebii	M	37	I	Kokwani		25597697	070476338	
2.	WILLIAM KILUT	M	35	I	KENDU		25739149	072840933	
3.	JOHN-K. DUGUT	M	50	I	Yemut		12450906	07222589	
4.	GARISSA KIRAIWA	M	34	I	Yemut		11766567	0706713816	
5.	MARGARET S KIPKORCH	F	42	I	Kaitungul		11766561	0712857294	
6.	Rael Cheruiyot	F	52	I	Kaitungul			0724287508	
7.	Esther Kiwira	F	39	I	KipRandere			0726242250	
8.	Michael Kerrick	M	33	I	Kokwani		25965542	071625359	
9.	DAVID Cherono	M	32	I	Saiti		20295493	0724507073	
10.	CHARLES CHERANI	M	50	I	KABEL		10941859	072173126	
11.	ANTHONY KIMARU	M	32	I	KABEL		33367790	0719557137	
12.	Susan Malok	F	43	I	Kapkechir		20159837	0723027517	
13.	Maiko Chepcheng	M	73	I	Kokwani	V elder	0334571	0711142063	
14.	KEIMER KIPIRO	M	41	I	Kapirangos		20896364	071929106	
15.	DANIEL ROSWONY	M	43	I	Kaimeso		13069246	071225505	
16.	James Cheruiyot	M	19	I	Kabel			0796686324	
17.	AMOS Busermoi	M	32	I	Yemut		23609012	072220266	
18.	Christine Kiptoo	F	57	I	Kapkechir		12936489		
19.	Hellen Kasitet	F	55	I	Kokwani		12936453		
20.	Alfonse Kanga	M	33	I	Kipkanduk		26112230		
21.	Lulce Chelchiez	M	34	I	Kapkechir	Farmer	6100860	07165551	
22.	Sharon Kiptoo	M/F	28	I	Kipkechir	Farmer	2798382	071719678	
23.	Caroline Rutich	F	40	I	Kapkechir	Farmer		0718452460	
24.	DANIEL KATIOR	M	64	I	Kaimeso	V. Elder	0714247	0725931113	
25.	Joseph Sangal	M	42	I	Kapkechir	Farmer	10021649	0729316674	
26.	WILLIAM H. WELTICH	M	32	I	KENDU	M P II	07094481	072828073	
27.	David Rutto	M	32	I	Tiitit	Farmer	4045552		
28.	Ernest Korir	M	54	I	Kekelchir	Farmer	7892270	072130626	
29.	Daniel Kiptoo	M	44	I	Kapkechir	Farmer	12069166	071999779	
30.	Wilson Koeh	M	59	I	Kapkechir	Farmer	1381373	07269506	
31.	PHILIP CHIRCHIR	M	39	I	Kaimeso	Teacher	22604439	07920052	
32.	Pauline Kipyegon	F	30	I	Kipkechir	Farmer	29291908	0704230713	
33.	Miriam Chesang	F	52	I	Kaitit	Farmer	4012392	0712023337	
34.	Emmanuel Koeh	M	40	I	Kipkanduk	Farmer	2301370	072050215	





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DEVELOPMENT



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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

DATE: 4/11/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	SILVESTER KIPKURU	M	40	I	Koimugut	Farmer	22222903	0712557243	[Signature]
2.	JACKSON KOMEN	M	55	I	Kipkumbi	Farmer	889238	0724602005	[Signature]
3.	Samson Baimony	M	46	I	Kapikumbi	Farmer	20159539	0713613728	[Signature]
4.	BENJAMIN KIMAINO	M	26	I	Kipkumbi	Farmer	82028940	0707571005	[Signature]
5.	HENRY KIPKORIR KIPKURU	M	42	I	Nyante	Farmer	21725537	072055049	[Signature]
6.	JOSEPH KABURECH	M	34	I	Keneroi	Farmer	23669900	079788559	[Signature]
7.	HENRY NABELET	M	42	I	Mochongoi	Village elder	22504644	072757644	[Signature]
8.	ROSALINE TALAAM	F	48	I	Kipkumbi	Farmer	4550245	070224224	[Signature]
9.	WILLIAM K. KIPKURU	M	42	I	Koimugut	Farmer	20216006	0726735204	[Signature]
10.	PATRICK KIPROP	M	30	I	Karomari	Farmer	29029612	072689912	[Signature]
11.	KIMUNYAN KEITANY	M	50	I	Kapikumbi	Farmer	5165246		[Signature]
12.	HARON KIMARU	M	38	I	Keneroi	Farmer	25329320		[Signature]
13.	JAMES K KIPTOO	M	58	I	Lomawa	Farmer	6596050		[Signature]
14.	WILSON CHEBI	M	40	I	Mochongoi	Farmer	22408374	070149105	[Signature]
15.	GIDYIS KAPTUNAI	F	54	I	Kaparak	Farmer	23533129	070645067	[Signature]
16.	ROSALINE KIMASIR	F	40	I	Kaparak	Farmer	23452427	0710206278	[Signature]
17.	SARAH WASEGES	F	58	I	Solee	Farmer		0720572112	[Signature]
18.	CHESARO KONGA	M	46	I	Kabek	Farmer	2037236	071229558	[Signature]
19.	JOSEPH CHEPKWONY	M	60	I	Kakumai	Farmer	2314215	0728790672	[Signature]
20.	CHRISTOPHER CHEPKWONY	M	50	I	Kipkumbi	Farmer	12135669	072805779	[Signature]
21.	NICE BERTUIN	F	44	I	Kabel	Farmer	12936389	072824659	[Signature]
22.	JOSEPH KABUTI	M	48	I	Kabel	Farmer	10514673	0718739350	[Signature]
23.	JOHN CHIRCHIR	M	56	I	Lomawa	Farmer	0474331	0759204811	[Signature]
24.	JOSEPH KITUSOP	M	44	I	Kapikumbi	Farmer	21437172	0720727531	[Signature]
25.	PATRICK KIPKURU	M	41	I	Kipkumbi	Farmer	20406363	0722212405	[Signature]
26.	ARAPDO ABUKENYA	M	30	I	Mochongoi	V. elder	29365043	0700415050	[Signature]
27.	JAMES NG'ITH	M	41	I	Kapikumbi	Farmer	23277330	0715314052	[Signature]
28.	LAWI KIPTOO	M	31	I	Kipkumbi	Farmer	22074963		[Signature]
29.	MATHEW CHIRCHIR	M	27	I	Yemut	B/n	24271547	07209020	[Signature]
30.	CHARLES KAMUKI	M	33	I	Yemut	Farmer	21134422	0704602758	[Signature]
31.	NATH KEMBOI	M	23	I	Kabel	Farmer	32947911	0705245216	[Signature]
32.	JOHN K CHESANG	M	69	I	Kipkumbi	Farmer	0863520		[Signature]
33.	SAMSON KATAGAN	M		I	Keon	Farmer			[Signature]
34.	REBECCA KEITANY	F	39	I	Yemut	Farmer		070607369	[Signature]





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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

**DATE: 4/01/2020**

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Hon. Kipruto Kiprotich	M	39	I	Yemut	MCA	2262005	092663357	
2.	GERALD KOIMA	M	38	I	NGARIE	AS/CHIEF	22877645	0726706645	
3.	SIMON KIRELION	M	59	I	KAPKUMBA	ELDER	7093207	072672425	
4.	STEPHEN LOPELES	M	57	I	KOTILIK	AS/CHIEF	5960549	0724542354	
5.	STANLEY K. CHEMBO	M	57	I	KAPKUMBA	AS/CHIEF	5745348	072672425	
6.	ELIJAH CHEBURE	M	48	I	KAPKUMBA	RESIDENT	12936988	072024254	
7.	KIPKUMBA KIPROTICH	M	42	I	KAPKUMBA	RESIDENT	24526557	072455011	
8.	PAUL KIPROTICH	M	47	I	Mochongi	Resident	10940407	07233998	
9.	JOSHUA TATOR	M	40	I	NGARIE	Resident	80241598	072227499	
10.	JACKSON TARUS	M	47	I	Kabel	Resident	11846268	072974564	
11.	JACKSON CHEBON	M	54	I	OKWE	V. ELDER	7899962	07212932	
12.	JOSEPH TATU	M	55	I	NGARIE	Former	10745145	071252760	
13.	NICHOLAS KACHIRIP	M	40	I	SACHAMUNDA	Resident	22280471	0728407513	
14.	JOHN KIMANYUA	M	36	I	NGARIE	Resident	22822306	0727532473	
15.	BENJAMIN KIPROTICH	M	38	I	MOCH	FARMER	22822306	0727532473	
16.	ALEXON TADKO	M	38	I	MOCH	FARMER	26150577	072032779	
17.	WILSON KIPROTICH	M	45	I	Kapumba	FARMER	21165891		
18.	JOSEPH KIPROTICH	M	73	I	Kotilik	FARMER	14504807		
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## LIST OF ATTENDANCE

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

**DATE: 11-1-2022**

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	ARTHUR KENEL	M	23	I	Kaptemba	Student	24281528	0726246676	
2.	DANIEL KIMONYI	M	60	I	Kokwamei	Farmer	6592144	0718 660513	
3.	RICHARD KENEL	M	42	I	MARION	Business	20296771	0726540168	
4.	SOLOMON NAKHICH	M	56	I	KAPITIMBA	FARMER	6597124	07275776	
5.	SYMON KOMEN	M	42	I	KOKWAMEI	Farmer	13067272	0720621735	
6.	WILLIAM HERDIAW	M	29	I	KOKWAMEI	Farmer	29460372	0726252915	
7.	GRACE SERGAW	F	42	I	SAGGWA	Farmer	21797386	07222066	
8.	JOHN OTEROY	M	35	I	NGARIE	FARMER	2690076	07124178	
9.	JACK KOMEN	M	27	I	KARER	FARMER	32943922	074633213	
10.	ELIJAH CHIRVOT	M	63	I	SOKER	FARMER	6343044	0725331781	
11.	SAMUEL SUGUT	M	56	I	YENIT	FARMER	5961646	0716853724	
12.	CAMEL KOMEN	M	53	I	KOMUGU	FARMER	9173187		
13.	ISAAC KEITANY	M	26	I	KENERO	FARMER	3487985	07222066	
14.	JAMES KIRIBUKU	M	60	I	YENIT	ENRCHER	2622943	072173102	
15.	ALEXANDER KIRIBUKU	M	61	I	YENIT	FARMER	4536695	07222066	
16.	BENJAMIN KIRIBUKU	M	37	I	KIRIKURU	FARMER	2282911	07287632	
17.	JOSEPH CHEMITEI	M	42	I	KENERO	FARMER	10745671	072911776	
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#### **A4 (e): Meeting with Manager Ol Arabel Forest**

### **MEETING WITH MANAGER OL ARABEL FOREST (MUTITU FOREST STATION)**

#### **MINUTES OF A MEETING FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME WITH SENIOR FORESTER; MR. DAVID MUCHERU HELD AT OL-ARABEL FOREST STATION ON TUESDAY 7<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2020 AT 11:00AM**

##### **Present**

1. Amos K. Kiptanui (IESIA Lead Expert)
2. Evans Koech (Secretary-Ol Arabel CFA)
3. David Mucheru (Senior Forester-Ol Arabel Forest Station)
4. Esther Maina (IESIA Team)

##### **Agenda**

1. Brief by Secretary Ol Arabel CFA
2. Brief by IESIA Team
3. Comments/Opinion/Recommendation by the Senior Forester (Manager Ol Arabel Forest Station)
4. A.O.B.

##### **Min. 1/07/01/20: Brief by Secretary Ol Arabel CFA**

The CFA secretary, **Mr. Evans Koech** briefed the senior forester on the petition to Parliament by the former MP Grace Kipchoim.

He informed that an initial ESIA was done with heated engagement and the process had a lot of challenges which included:

- Lack of cutline
- Encroachment to forest and catchment area
- No security of public utilities that had conflict of interest with politicians.

He informed that the IESIA study is long overdue and part of the gazetted Ol-Arabel Forest is where Muchongoi settlement scheme is located.

There has been several attempts to demarcate the boundary but hindered by issues of social livelihoods, the forest and water catchment.

He informed that the degazettement will ensure demarcation of the boundary.

The encroachment into the forest is as a result of lack of boundary at the moment.

The Ol-Arabel forest form part of wildlife collider and reserve (community land) under county government that is neither private nor public.

**Min. 2/07/01/20: Brief by IESIA Team**

The IESIA Team briefed the Senior Forester (Manager Ol Arabel Forest: Mutitu Station) about the IESIA study and the progress made so far including delineation of boundary/cutline between the forest and settlement scheme and inventory of public utilities. The forester was further informed about the three public barazas for block I, II and III that were held on 4/1/2020, 20/12/2019 and 21/12/2019 respectively. The Forester had earlier been briefed at Kamailel Primary about the ongoing IESIA during the tree planting at Tulwopsoo where 8,500 tree seedlings were planted in collaboration with Rift Valley Water Works Development Agency (RVWWDA) on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2019 School.

**Min. 3/07/01/20: Comments/Opinion/Recommendation by the Senior Forester (Manager Ol Arabel Forest Station)**

He informed that before establishment of the settlement scheme, the forest and the station were intact.

The original objective of the scheme should have finalized then including public utilities.

The boundary will help address critical issues.

The water catchment cannot exist without forest and no people without water.

The original purpose of the settlement was to uplift livelihoods, conserve forest and the water catchment.

He recommended a clear boundary to conserve forest and water catchment to help sustain the community.

The 10% tree cover moratorium (No removal of timber and wood from the forest)

The biggest challenge is unavailability of the boundary and hence if addressed it will deter encroachment into the forest and riparian zone.

**Min. 3/07/01/20: A.O.B**

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:00pm.



#### **A4 (f): Meeting with In Charge of KWS Mutitu Station**

### **MEETING WITH IN-CHARGE KWS MUTITU STATION**

#### **MINUTES OF A MEETING FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME WITH KWS HELD AT MUTITU STATION ON TUESDAY 7<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2020 AT 2:30PM**

#### **Present**

1. Amos K. Kiptanui (IESIA Lead Expert)
2. Evans Koech (Secretary-Ol Arabel CFA)
3. Stephen Ruku (in charge of KWS Mutitu Outpost Station)
4. David Kuria (Staff KWS Mutitu Outpost Station)
5. Esther Maina (IESIA Team)

#### **Agenda**

1. Brief by IESIA Team
2. Brief by Secretary Ol Arabel CFA
6. Comments/Opinion/Recommendation by Stephen Ruku (in charge of KWS Mutitu Outpost Station)
3. A.O.B.

#### **Min. 1/07/01/20: Brief by IESIA Team**

The IESIA Team briefed Stephen Ruku (in charge of KWS Mutitu Outpost Station) and David Kuria (Staff KWS Mutitu Outpost Station) about the IESIA study and the progress made so far including launching on 22/11/2019 by the Governor of Baringo County His Excellency Stanely Kiptis; panning meeting on 12/12/2019 during Jamhuri day at Kimoriot trading centre; delineation of boundary/cutline between the forest and settlement scheme and the inventory of public utilities. The KWS Staff were further informed about the three public barazas for block I, II and III that were held on 4/1/2020, 20/12/2019 and 21/12/2019 respectively.

#### **Min. 2/07/01/20: Brief by Secretary Ol Arabel CFA**

CFA secretary Mr. Evans Koech informed on the history of earlier attempts to conduct IESIA and degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme. He informed about the IESIA process progress; the launching, planning, public participation and stakeholder

engagement. He further informed about the deliverables including the boundary demarcation and the IESIA study report.

**Min. 3/07/01/20: Comments/Opinion/Recommendation by Stephen Ruku (in charge of KWS Mutitu Outpost Station)**

He informed that Mochongoi has plenty of natural resources and that human-wildlife conflict is as a result of encroachment into the forest which is their habitat.

The degazettement and boundary demarcation will discourage encroachment into the forest and help protect wildlife corridors.

He highlighted the following challenges:

The forest is no longer solid but in segments.

Humans have settled in wildlife corridors and their habitats.

Human wildlife conflict would arise when people go to fetch water from the forest.

Irrigation of tomatoes along the river and spraying pollutes the water.

He informed that the “Matiaac” (leader of elephants) have knowledge regarding the corridors.

He informed about the Elephant Corridors as follows:

- 1. Elephant corridor (route 1): Shamanic forest (within Marmanet)-Kitundaga forest (Tuyobei)- Kibagenge- Ng’enyilel- Kamaillel-Keneroi-Kabuswo-Rimoi national Park*
- 2. Elephant corridor (route 2): Ng’enyilel – Kong’asis-Londrim (long stream)-Lariak forest- Laikipia*

He informed that Tendenbei was initially a corridor to Lariak.

**Recommendation**

Reducing forest encroachment including charcoal burning and tree harvesting would help mitigate the problem of wild life human conflict.

Defining the cutline would help better manage wildlife and reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Authorities relevant should ensure strict enforcement of laws to ensure protection of the water catchment and the forest.

He encouraged that the community should plant trees to 10% cover.

The forest authorities should restrict logging in Kamaillel, Ng’enyilil and Kibagenge who have been rather uncooperative.

**Min. 4/07/01/20: A.O.B**

There being no other business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned at 3:30pm

**A4 (g): Meeting with Senior Warden-Baringo County**

<b>MEETING WITH SENIOR WARDEN-BARINGO COUNTY</b>
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**MINUTES OF A MEETING FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL  
IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT  
SCHEME WITH KWS SENIOR WARDEN HELD AT BARINGO COUNTY  
ON MONDAY 13<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2020 AT 10:00PM**

**Present**

1. Amos K. Kiptanui (IESIA Lead Expert)
2. Peter Lekeran (senior Warden – Baringo County)
3. Esther Maina (IESIA Team)

**Agenda**

1. Brief by IESIA Team
2. Comments/Opinion/Recommendation by Peter Lekeran (senior Warden – Baringo County)
3. A.O.B.

**Min. 1/13/01/20: Brief by IESIA Team**

The IESIA Team Leader Mr. Amos Kiptanui briefed Peter Lekeran (senior Warden – Baringo County) about the IESIA study and the progress made so far including launching on 22/11/2019 by the Governor of Baringo County His Excellency Stanely Kiptis; panning meeting on 12/12/2019 during Jamhuri day at Kimoriot trading centre; delineation of boundary/cutline between the forest and settlement scheme and the inventory of public utilities. The KWS Staff were further informed about the three public barazas for block I, II and III that were held on 4/1/2020, 20/12/2019 and 21/12/2019 respectively.

**Min. 2/13/01/20: Comments/Opinion/Recommendation by Peter Lekeran (Senior Warden – Baringo County)**

Peter Lekeran (Senior Warden – Baringo County) informed that if the wildlife corridors were protected then KWS will have no reservations with the degazettement. He informed that during March – April every year elephants cross to Kerio Valley to get water. He said that it was necessary to fence the settlement scheme with electric fence. He said that there is need respect the wildlife corridors and that the county need to appreciate wildlife. He reiterated the need for mode of insurance for human-wildlife conflict.

He requested to prepare and give a brief on wildlife corridors between Ol-Arabel forest, Laikipia Conservancy, Lariak forest, Marmanet and Rimoi.

**Min. 4/13/01/20: A.O.B**

There being no other business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned at 11:00pm

**A4 (h): Presentation of Draft IESIA Study Report to Stakeholders**

## **DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION TO STAKEHOLDERS**

### **MINUTES FOR PRESENTATION OF DRAFT IESIA STUDY REPORT FOR DEGAZZETEMENT OF OL-ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME AT KENYA SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT (KSG) BARINGO ON 18<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2020 AT 9:00AM**

#### **Present**

List of Participants attached.

#### **Agenda**

1. Preliminary: Introduction.
2. Presentation of Draft IESIA study Report to stakeholders
3. Plenary (Questions, Answers, Opinions, Comments, Suggestions, Recommendations)
4. A.O.B.

#### **Min.1/18/11/20: Preliminary**

The meeting was started with a prayer followed by introductions from Director of Lands, Mr. Kibor who welcomed Henry E. Nalipan (Director Survey) to read the CO's speech. The Director gave a brief on draft IESIA study on behalf of the CO Land, Housing and Urban Development.

#### **CEC Lands**

The CEC lands was welcomed County Director Lands to address the participants of the meeting. The CEC Lands welcomed the former CEC Lands (Mr. Kipkoros) to address the meeting. He informed about the advice from the CS lands on the IESIA process and the challenges faced with the people of Mochongoi Settlement scheme when convincing them to allow the county government start the IESIA process. The CEC gave an apology of MCA Mochongoi Ward who had attended C.A.F in Nairobi.

#### **CO Environment (Eng. Ruto)**

CO Environment (Eng. Ruto) was concerned about the mitigation measures and particularly protection of Ol-Arabel River that drains into Lake Baringo and Weseges River that drains into Lake Bogoria.

### **MCA Representative**

The Representative of MCA Mochongoi Ward gave a brief on the engagement of the public during the IESIA process

### **Min.2/18/11/20: Presentation of Draft IESIA study Report to stakeholders**

The Consultancy team presented the draft Integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) study report to stakeholders. The presentation included public utilities (existing and proposed); maps of Mochongoi settlement scheme (surveyed, settled and proposed boundary for degazettement); project alternatives; mitigation measures to adverse effects (immediate and long term); Comprehensive Integrated Environment and Social Management Plan (CIESMP) among others as contained in the draft report.

### **Min.3/18/11/20: Plenary (Questions, Answers, Opinions, Comments, Suggestions, Recommendations)**

#### **Governor (H.E Hon. Stanley Kiptis)**

His Excellency the governor (Baringo County) gave welcoming remarks and informed that the IESIA study will assist the government in the process degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme and addressing the issues raised in the report. He encouraged the participants to support the process. He noted that there were many religious facilities mainly churches in Mochongoi settlement scheme. He challenged the people of Mochongoi to increase forest cover from 15.3% to 50% assisted by both county and national governments. He noticed that there were few or no ECDEs in Mochongoi. He informed that population will increase continuously and therefore there is need to manage resources to sustainably support the population. He informed that the report will assist on projection of water utility, development and utilization of resources. He challenged on the need to have tree nurseries and recreational parks in Mochongoi.

#### **Deputy Governor**

He informed that the decision made concerning the degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for Mochongoi Settlement Scheme will have an impact on the people, the county and national government. He encouraged the participants to consider and contribute in the best interests of the people of Mochongoi.

**Former CEC Lands (Kipkoros)**

He informed that the prayer of the people of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme is degazettement of Ol Arabel Forest for the settlement scheme.

**CEC Health**

She informed that the desire of the county government of Baringo is for the people of Mochongoi settlement to get land ownership documents and therefore the degazettement option is the best alternative.

**CO Environment**

He appreciated the work done by the consultant to produce the report. He advised on the need to produce slope maps for the settlement and show the percentage of people settling along slope per block.

**CO ICT (Ndirangu)**

He emphasized on the need to consider all stakeholders and their role in the project e.g ICT where the consultant informed that they have a stake in documenting, disseminating and informing the public.

**KWS**

He noted that the recommendations are practicable. He requested the people to address issues raised and consider connectivity of wildlife.

**KFS (Mucheru)**

He thanked the consultant for a good report. He informed that the area is rich in flora and fauna have a right of existence. He informed that the final decision will be made by the CCF.

**Environment Department (Jennifer)**

She highlighted on the need for a wider public participation. She also informed on the need to manage and monitor the project's sustainability against existing county policies, spatial plan on land use and the county's strategic management plan.

**Recommendations**

She appreciated the work done by the IESIA team and that there was the need to produce a public utilities data map and mapping of Water sources (streams/rivers/springs). She recommended the formation of a community monitoring committee to work with stakeholders. She finally informed that the County is ready to work with all other stakeholders to for the project's sustainability.

**Endorois Welfare Council (EWC) CEO (Richard)**

He thanked the ESIA team for the report. He highlighted on the need to prevent destruction of biodiversity by protecting indigenous trees and steep slopes.

**EWC Chairman (Eric Kimalit)**

He reiterated the involvement of stakeholders. He challenged residents of Mochongoi to plant tree citing Central Kenya as an exemplar. He reiterated on ensuring sustainability. He informed that wetlands should be made public lands. He also highlighted on the need for a wider public participation. He advised that the views of Endorois community need to be incorporated in the report so that they do not antagonize the IESIA process.

**Kaitany (Pastor)**

He informed that it is no longer sustainable to evict the residents of Mochongoi.

**Director Survey (Nalipan)**

He informed that the report is about degazettement of the forest for settlement scheme. He inquired if the 10,000 ha was only settlement or forest inclusive. He informed that GIS would help depict encroachment beyond surveyed land.

**Secretary CFA (Evans Koech)**

He appreciated the report. He informed that he was involved and participated in the IESIA process. He informed that to the best of his knowledge that the report is okay. He informed that there has been continuous encroachment into the forest and hence the need for degazettement to protect the remaining forest. He highlighted the need to increase conservation efforts since climate change is real. He informed that there is insufficient staff to manage forests and catchment areas. He also highlighted on the need to sensitize the community on conservation.

**Min.4/18/11/20: A.O.B**

There being no other business to discuss the meeting was adjourned at 2:30pm. The participants were welcomed for luncheon and that they can leave at their own pleasure.



### ATTENDANCE LIST

## PRESENTATION OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR DEGAZETEMENT OF OL-ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN MOCHONGOI WARD, BARINGO SOUTH SUB COUNTY, BARINGO COUNTY

VENUE: KENYA SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT (KSG)-BARINGO DATE: 18<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2020

SN	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Mobile	Email	Signature
1.	STANLEY KAPITS	M	B.C.C	B.C.C	0722366245	stanleyk@yaho.com	[Signature]
2.	DR KIBIWOT KOIMA	M	Actm-lans	BCU	072479302	joelkima@gmail.com	[Signature]
3.	ELIJAH K. KAPKOROS	M	Actm-Transfert	BCU	0722601331	kpkonsely@yaho.com	[Signature]
4.	THOMAS KASTON	M	Actm-Transfert	BCU	072674992	thomas.kaston@gmail.com	[Signature]
5.	NICHOLAS KIBOR	M	Actm-Transfert	MOCHONGOI WARD	0716139447	nicholas.kibor@gmail.com	[Signature]
6.	CECILIA KIRIWA	F	Actm-Transfert	BCU	0723343376	cecilia.kiriwa@gmail.com	[Signature]
7.	NALIPAN H. EKAT	M	Actm-Transfert	BCU	0724464816	nalipan@yaho.com	[Signature]
8.	RICHARD K. KAMUGU	M	CEO	EDC	072424671	arrr@banda@gmail.com	[Signature]
9.	ANDREW K. MOKOP	M	Actm-Transfert	Culture Trust	0722585012	andrew.k.mokop@gmail.com	[Signature]
10.	EDNA KOSCH	M	Actm-Transfert	CFA	072249363	edna.kosch@gmail.com	[Signature]
11.	IMBAUEL KIRO	M	Actm-Transfert	KWS	0721586034	imbauel.kiro@gmail.com	[Signature]
12.	KARIE KIMUN	F	Actm-Transfert	BCU	072405663	karie.kimun@gmail.com	[Signature]
13.	NATHAN CHEMUR	M	Actm-Transfert	BCU	0724057159	nathan.chemur@gmail.com	[Signature]
14.	LILLIAN A. ODHACH	F	Actm-Transfert	BCU	0717108737	lillian.odhach@gmail.com	[Signature]
15.	GIDEON TIRO	M	Actm-Transfert	BCU	072674992	gideon.tiro@gmail.com	[Signature]

V JAMES K. CHAKWANY M DG B.C.C 072250617 chakwanyjames@gmail.com





**Kenya Coast Guard**



SN	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Mobile	Email	Signature
16.	RICHARD RUTTO	M	CO	BCT-ENV	0722108134	richardrutto@kenya.co.ke	
17.	PETER KIRANI	M	DIRECTOR	BCT-DEV	07969261	keithany@kenya.co.ke	
18.	ERIC K. KIMALIT	M	CHAIR	EMC	0722423768	kimalit2003@gmail.com	
19.	Sammy Kibung'u	M	Reg-Land	BCT	0702150923	skibungu@gmail.com	
20.	Ezeziel Kipkurui	M	Planner	BCT-Land	071184445	zezeikon@gmail.com	
21.	PRISCILLA TARUS	F	Land Security	BCT-Land	072255124	priscilla@kenya.co.ke	
22.	ALPHONSE RUTCTI	M	Director PD	BCT-Land	072576242	alphonse@kenya.co.ke	
23.	Kennedy Robert	M	Director	BCT-Land	07228876	kenedy@kenya.co.ke	
24.	Gerrit V. Kiburi, CPA	M	Director ADM	BCT	0722426111	gerrit@kenya.co.ke	
25.	Daniel V. Christie	M	Reg-Land	BCT	072255315	daniel@kenya.co.ke	
26.	Samuel Kiburi	M	Dev	BCT	0722389734	samuel@kenya.co.ke	
27.	Bonface Cluise	M	PA-DG	BCT	072606774	bonface@kenya.co.ke	
28.	Nathan Kiburi	M	Reg-Land	BCT	072202024	nathan@kenya.co.ke	
29.	Francine Osta	F	Communication Officer	BCT	0724829015	francine@kenya.co.ke	
30.	Kipkurui Kipkurui	M	Reg-Land	BCT	0722065011	kkipkurui@kenya.co.ke	
31.	David Kiburi	M	Reg-Land	BCT	072477201	—	
32.	PAULICK KIKUIT	M	Director	BCT	072299702	—	
33.	DENNIS MURUGA	M	PA	BCT	0723817087	—	
34.	MARX KETCHER	M	Director	BCT	0711746131	marx@kenya.co.ke	



**Lead Securities Ltd**



SN	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Mobile	Email	Signature
35.	DAVID M. MURTERU	M	SRK-FORRESTER	KFS	0731604655	dmurteru@kfs.com	
36.	Legorosa Willy	M	Physical Planner	BCEG	0706151839	wilyleg@bceg.com	
37.	Mike cherono	M	Physical Planner	BCEG	0706925503	cherono@bceg.com	
38.	NICHOLAS KIBOD	M	PA to HON VICE-CH	MUCHONICHI	0716139447	nicholas.kibod@gmail.com	
39.	HELLEN JUMA	F	SUBSISTENCE ADMIN	CGB	0723714798	hellenjuma@cgib.com	
40.	LEVIS CHARINDA	M	WARD ADMIN	BCEG	0715698322	levis@bceg.com	
41.	ANNETTE YATCH	F	BCEG	BCEG	0712911441	annettey@bceg.com	
42.	Jeaniffer KIPKIGI	F	Director	BCEG	0700919158	jeanifferkipkigi@gmail.com	
43.							
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<b>DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION TO COMMUNITY (BLOCK III: KIMORIOT</b>
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**MINUTES FOR PRESENTATION OF DRAFT IESIA STUDY REPORT FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT OF OL-ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT  
SCHEME AT KIMORIOT TRADING CENTRE (BLOCK III) ON 16<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER  
2020 AT 12:25PM**

**Present**

List of Participants attached.

**Agenda**

1. Preliminary: Introduction.
2. Presentation of Draft IESIA study Report to community (Block III: Kimoriot)
3. Plenary (Questions, Answers, Opinions, Comments, Suggestions, Recommendations)
4. A.O.B.

**Min.1/16/12/20: Preliminary**

The meeting was opened with a prayer by Reverend Rotich Kendagor at 12:25PM. Assistant Chief Kimoriot Sub Location welcomed the participants.

**Mzee Arap Bitok (Elder)**

He welcomed the participants to Kimoriot.

**Chief Kimoriot, Kimoriot Location (Mr. Soi)**

He welcomed the participants to the meeting and informed that the people were eagerly waiting for presentation of the draft report. He informed that there are 13 schools and over 20,000 people in Kimoriot. He informed that the people of Kimoriot are requesting for administrative division because of the high population.

**Ward Admin (Mr. Saning'o)**

He welcomed the participants and informed that the process of IESIA will enable the people of Mochongoi to obtain title deeds. He informed that title deeds issuance takes time and there is need for patience.

**Sub-County Ward Administrator (Mr. Juma)**

She welcomed the participants and encouraged the community to listen keenly to the presentation of the draft and give their opinion.

**Henry Nalipan (Director: Survey)**

He informed that the CEC and the CO were engaged in other activities and had wished to be part of the meeting. He introduced the other staff who accompanied him.

**MCA (Hon. Kipruto Kimosop)**

He welcomed the participants and thanked the community for attending the meeting. He informed that he has been working closely with the County and National Administration. He thanked the participants for attending the meeting in large numbers despite their busy schedules. He informed that the issuance of title deeds requires IESIA and a defined outline.

**Nominated MCA (Francis Kabai)**

He thanked the participants for availing themselves for the meeting. He informed that the creation of Kimoriot Division had been recommended and gazetted however a few things were being worked on. The administrative sub Locations proposed were Tuyobei Sub-Location, Kibagenge Sub-Location Kamalel Location and Ng'enyilel Sub-Location based on population of Mochongoi for 2019.

**Min.2/16/12/20: Presentation of Draft IESIA Study Report to Community (Block III: Kimoriot)**

The Consultancy team presented the draft Integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) study report to Block III (Kimoriot Community). The presentation included public utilities (existing and proposed); maps of Mochongoi settlement scheme (surveyed, settled and proposed boundary for degazettement); project alternatives; mitigation measures to adverse effects (immediate and long term); Comprehensive Integrated Environment and Social Management Plan (CIESMP) among others as contained in the draft report.

**Min.3/16/12/20: Plenary (Questions, Answers, Opinions, Comments, Suggestions, Recommendations)****Isaac Chemobo**

He was happy and thanked the Consultant and leadership for the report

**Jonah Arap Kelwon**

He also thanked the local leadership for the progress of the ESIA process.

**Daniel Koech**

Inquired about public utilities including Kapkelelwa Centre, Tambach Secondary and Tambach playing ground

### **Julius Bichii**

Thanked the consultant and local leadership for the progress in the IESIA report.

### **John Chesuma**

He informed of the proposed Kokwomoi Trading Centre. He inquired about the gazettelement of the proposed sub-location, location and division.

### **Nguluka Paul**

Inquired about public utilities including Kapkures primary, Kapkures ECDE, proposed Kimoriot Slaughterhouse and Kaptirim Water point/stream.

### **Samuel Kaitany**

He inquired about public utilities including Kapindaram stream and proposed Kabarak Primary School.

### **Zakayo Kandie**

He inquired about the following public utilities: Soyonin Spring and proposed Soyonin Athlete Camp, proposed AIC Kapchorwa, Kimoriot Cattle Dip, Kamung'ei Milk Coolant, Kapkures Full Gospel Church, Kimoriot Cereal Store and Kimoriot Borehole.

Other people who spoke in support of the progress made so far with respect to IESIA study report included Jonathan Toroitich and Francis Cheruiyot

### **Min.4/16/12/20: A.O.B**

### **Closing Remarks**

#### **1. Chesaro (Social Protection)**

He informed that the M.P gave him the responsibility to inform the meeting that he was waiting for the report

#### **2. Senior Chief**

He thanked the participants for attending the meeting

#### **3. Nominated MCA**

He challenged the community to enroll for the TTI

### **Adjournment**

There being no other business, the meeting was closed with a prayer by Rev. Rotich Kendagor from Full Gospel Kimoriot at 4:15pm.





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BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT



Baringo County Government  
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# LIST OF ATTENDANCE

## ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Activity: PRESENTATION OF DRAFT IESIA STUDY REPORT DATE: 16/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	ESTHER MAINA	F		III		IESIA TEAM	5138904	072883645	Esther
2.	JONATHAN CHERUTYOT	M				//	27111543	072877866	Jonathan
3.	CHARLES TARUS	M				Farmer	7114980	071241844	Charles
4.	KENNETH K. CHESTING	M				Kibura (Chief)	0667072	072475777	Kenneth
5.	JOSEPH GAT	M				SNR PATROL	10711079	072341969	Joseph
6.	Nickson Mwangi	M				A/Chief	2000875	072358522	Nickson
7.	Toshua Kandoor	M					7898788	072031732	Toshua
8.	Philemon Yatch	M					12141555	072229022	Philemon
9.	Tonah Koini	M					0593632	071025992	Tonah
10.	Kipkurai Ruto	M					09301817	071818329	Ruto
11.	KARUOGIO SAMUEL	M				O. leader	22906663	090924225	Karuogio
12.	Nicholas LUGA	M					5892482	0722877050	Nicholas
13.	DAVID M. KOSGEI	M		III	SITOTI	Small holder	1098347	0742821465	David
14.	JAMES K. SONGBER	M		III	KABUR		11846943	0710527296	James
15.	Charles Komen	M		III	Kibungo		26265838	0723721113	Charles
16.	Moses TAVITIL	M		III	SITOTI	Farmer	0336854	070816843	Moses
17.	Rebecca Isaac	F		III	KABUR	-	4538985	0719845817	Rebecca
18.	Agnes Kipkech	F		III	Kabur	-	0339696	072222288	Agnes
19.	Sata Chalen	F		III	Kibungo	-			Sata
20.	Caroline Kama	F		III	Kabur	-	20268292	072076524	Caroline
21.	Sally Shikwani	F		III	Kabur	-	21160311	0716059741	Sally
22.	Kabila Kipkoles	F		III	Kabur	-	6593925		Kabila
23.	MARY MASONIAI	F		III	Kimethoi	Farmer	21467721	0712355330	Mary
24.	Sarah KORIR	F		III	Kabur	//	20106592	0715724631	Sarah
25.	ROSE KIBILOCH	F		III	Kimethoi	//		0708006077	Rose
26.	ELIZABETH CHERIM	F		III	Kimethoi	//	6592707	0738979157	Elizabeth
27.	KIBILA KIPRAISI	F		III	Kabur	//	7899792	0736314423	Kibila
28.	MARGARET RUTTO	F		III	Kimethoi		17827111	0712357025	Margaret
29.	EMMY CHESTING	F		III	Kabur	Farmer	4019684	0719914	Emmy
30.	POLICENA OJARA	F		III	Kabur	//	13617709	071730088	Policena
31.	TALKEE DANIEL	F		III	Kabur	//	65468821	0732279191	Talkee
32.	MARGARET MUTHOMI	F			Tuyobee	//	13137878	0725331781	Margaret





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S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (A, B, C)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	HON. KIPKIB KIMUTSY	M	39	XL	ALL	NCA	22620017	072613383	
2.	HELEN JUMA	F	47	ADMIN	SUB-COUNTY ADMIN	SLA - COUNTY GOVERNMENT	11317852	0703714798	
3.	LEWIS SAMWISO	M	32	ADMIN	ADMIN	ADMIN	23322697	0715649232	
4.	HENRY E. NALIPAN	M	36			DIP. SURVEYS	23102265	072444816	
5.	POWON ENDS	M	34			SLASO	240427867	0720046625	
6.	ENG. AMOS KIPKAMU	M	39	CONSULTANT		CONSULTANT	20125332	0715526535	
7.	JOSEPH K. KEITANY	M	47			SLASA	10940622	0721802785	
8.	PR. JATIN K. CHIRGHIR	M	58		KABARAK	PASTOR	2743104	071785780	
9.	SAMUEL KEITANY	M	54		KIMORIOT	U.FINDER	9678535	070158632	
10.	REV. BENJAMIN K. KALINJER	M	42	PROV.	KABARAK	SENIOR PASTOR	20125332	071785780	
11.	ELIJAH CHEMUNGI	M	62		TUYOBE	VILLAGE ELDER	6342044	072527189	
12.	GILBERT CHUMBA	M	57		SIOINBEI	PRINCIPAL	610404	072238831	
13.	ISAAC KIPKAZI	M	62		Kimariot	Village Elder	0187732	072440189	
14.	WILLIAM NGOTI	M	74		Tuyobei	Elder Village	6283324	072236572	
15.	KANGOGORRAL KURMA		60		Tuyobei	Village Elder	4538578	071771073	
16.	JOSEPH TUITO	M	60	3	Kibungo	Farmer	0929937	075502736	
17.	WILSON CHEPKO	M	73	2	Tuyobei	Farmer	4011232		
18.	JULIUS K. CHEPKELAI	M	78	III	Tuyobei	Farmer	3798408	072452914	
19.	FRANCIS K. CHEMUNGI	M	62	III	Tuyobei	Farmer	4535101	073622351	
20.	MIRINGATIL J. CHESUMO	M	58	III	Tuyobei	Farmer	7076640	0728832599	
21.	ISAAC K. RUO	M	58	III	SIOINBEI	FARMER	4450812	0727402735	
22.	ISAAC C. CHEMUNGI	M	76	III	KIBAGASA	Farmer	0611413	072536012	
23.	ROBERT K. CHEMUNGI	M	42	III	TUYOBEI	Farmer	1306109	074570574	
24.	LUKE K. RORIO	M	62	III	Kibungo	Farmer	6102103	071610010	
25.	SAMUEL KOOCH	M	59	III	Kibungo	Farmer		071610010	
26.	PAUL NGULUBA KOECH	M	52	III	KIMORIOT	FARMER	11844039	072446274	
27.	DANIEL KIPITU	M	49	III	Kimariot	Mzee M	10317069	0723379100	
28.	KEMBA CHEPORA	M	64	III	Kimariot	FARMER	1353831	071129875	
29.	REUBEN CHEBOJAIN	M	67	III	KIMORIOT	Mzee M	6592331	072804080	
30.	EVANS CHEROP	M	36	III	KIMORIOT	FARMER	26130070	072906955	
31.	MUSA CHEBARO	M	55	III	TUYOBEI	FARMER	6577532	0728876282	
32.	AMOS KITUR	M	55	III	KIMORIOT	FARMER	5776093	0720911595	





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**DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

Activity: PRESENTATION OF DRAFT IESIA STUDY REPORT DATE: 16/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (A, B, C)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	KIBICHI CHEROP	M	60		KIMORIOT				
2.	ALICE KEMEI	F	36	III	SOYONIN			0703668623	RAD
3.	ROSEMARY KANDE	F		III	KIMORIOT		6631461		Rosant
4.	MARY KEMEI	F	50	III	KIMORIOT			0720205638	Maria
5.	LINDA CHERU	F	50	III	KIMORIOT			0727795881	Linda
6.	SIBILNAH JEPKEMOI	F		III	TUMBEI		6535524		Sibila
7.	JOSPHAT KASUBET	M		III	TUMBEI	PROFESSIONAL	23010740	072690989	Joseph
8.	SAMSON O KIPKIPIT	M	35	III	TUMBEI		82030633	072542250	Samson
9.	GEMMA KANALOGA	M	53	III	SIDHORE		1282096	071796002	Gemma
10.	TRACEL KIPKIPIT	M	65	III	GITHURE		6342916	072534195	Tracel
11.	PAUL KANGORO	M	59	III	TUMBEI		6631059	0712849200	Paul
12.	MATHENK BARGOKE	M	38	III	TUMBEI	PROFESSIONAL	20044974	072140931	Mathen
13.	JULIUS KIBOMO	M	45	III	TENDENGE		13062262	072560233	Julius
14.	DAVID KURGOR	M	66	III	KABUNDO		4724912	0729314789	David
15.	JOE KOMEN	M	44	III	TENDENGE		20327404	072602472	Joe
16.	ZACHARY KANDIG	M	48	III	KIRAGATANGI V-KHOLA		12854883	0726761636	Zachary
17.	STEPHEN MANGICH	M	44	III	TUMBEI		2050646	072006749	Stephen
18.	PHILEMON KIPITU	M	25	III	KIMORIOT		33911876	0715117508	Philemon
19.	JOSHUA KEMEN	M	60	III	KIRAGATANGI		2327705	072186972	Joshua
20.	SAMUEL KANGOGA	M	51	III	IRAKOIS		10944723		Samuel
21.	KIPKOR ARAP MANGA	M	71	III	V-SAMUKA		03344993	0726461703	Kipkor
22.	SAMUEL KIPKOR	M	42	III	KIRAGATANGI		23581457	0720355734	Samuel
23.	ANDERSON KIPKOR	M	26	III	TUMBEI		35031913	07952230	Anderson
24.	STANLEY MANGICH	M	40	III	KIRAGATANGI		2338705	071446350	Stanley
25.	BENSON KIPKOR	M	20	III	KIRAGATANGI		3770523	071303459	Benson
26.	SEPPHER CHAGAT	M	24	III	KABUNDO		977503	0769511070	Seppher
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S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Simukwa KIBET	M	28	III	Kimoroti		28953592	015911006	Simukwa
2.	PHILIPH KIBET	M	46	III	Tuiyobei		12070662	070228804	Philip
3.	CHEGECK FELIX	M	40	III	Kibajog		20245064	070880085	Felix
4.	JOHN KIPKURU	M	54	III	Tendenabai		6796015	0721582187	John
5.	SAMMY SIMUKWA	M	21	III	Kalundu		2774400	0703436447	Sammy
6.	William Murphatum	M	54	III	Tuiyobei		9777950	079217136	William
7.	Joseph K. Nyongesi	M	42	III	Tuiyobei		20514181	07253710	Joseph
8.	KIPKOSGEI Komen	M	36	III	Tuiyobei		77833059	072911023	Komen
9.	EVANS KAPUM	M	30	III	KABERNO		27832431	0719539686	Evans
10.	Tseora Ngatich	M	40	III	Tuiyobei		2290715	079054036	Tseora
11.	Francis Chesire	M	51	III	Tuiyobei		9778359	072143206	Francis
12.	philimon Chemtich	M	26	III	Tuiyobei		23275951	071364203	philimon
13.	GILBERT BOSCHIRY	M	22	III	Tuiyobei		20479719	0700250	Gilbert
14.	Jonathan Toroitich	M	32	III	Kimoroti		283242527	0711436670	Jonathan
15.	TITUS CHERBI	M	26	III	Tuiyobei		31356555	071355060	Titus
16.	MILMOIAS KIBET	M	30		Tuiyobei		27067659	07295820	Milmoias
17.	WILFRED BOWO	M	35		Kimoroti		27747919	07063446	Wilfred
18.	THOMAS CHERON	M	63	III	Tuiyobei		5301366 507346	0794167421	Thomas
19.	FRANCIS ADASEI	M	48	II	Tuiyobei		12957246	07280065	Francis
20.	JOSEPH CHEROP	M	36	III	Kimoroti		24792204	0716901810	Joseph
21.	MIRIAM KIRINYAKI	F	50	III	KIBAGOROI		57	0815277752	Miriam
22.	CHRISTINE T. KAPKIRAT	F		III	Kimoroti			0797155119	Christine
23.	Margaret depekenel	F		III	Kimoroti		7232486	071226478	Margaret
24.	TAROK SOKOLA	F		III	Kimoroti		455357	071253829	Tarok
25.	JOHN K. KELLION	M	65	III	KABURBO		0097043	072075010	John
26.	JACOBY KIPKON	M	35	III	KIBAGOROI		24667789	071285736	Jacoby
27.	SIMON LAMBANO	M	46	III	KIBAGOROI		11845098	070862027	Simon
28.	ERNEST KIBET	M	33	III	KIBAGOROI		30990237	072311794	Ernest
29.	JADHITH LAMGAT	M	35	III	Tuiyobei		2587906	072833454	Jadhith
30.	VICTOR KIPKORIE	M	21	III	Tuiyobei		3886747	070671246	Victor
31.	Wilson MKWEL	M	62	III	Kimoroti				Wilson
32.									





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**BARINGO COUNTY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND**  
**URBAN DEVELOPMENT**



Baringo County Government  
(BCG)

**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

Activity: PRESENTATION OF DRAFT IESIA STUDY REPORT DATE: 16.12.2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	LUNA K. BOLEY	M	48	III	KIRIYOMOI		13066927	072714308	
2.	SAMSON K. MELI	M	43	III	"		13129322	071377237	
3.	SAMSON K. KIDAGU	M	34	III	TENTENBER		24804262	0724009129	
4.	CHERICH KIPKOROS	M	36	III	KIMORIOT		23920691	070466022	
5.	JOHN KOBCH	M	42	III	KIMORIOT		22136459	072694065	
6.	JOEL TATO	M	34	III	KIMORIOT		22809245	0723446153	
7.	WILSON CHERATOR	M	22	III	SOYONDI		36061985	0708627065	
8.	JOHN KUDUI	M	22	III	KIMORIOT		27337094	0790701459	
9.	BRIAN CHERO	M	32	III	KIMORIOT		27749105	071583922	
10.	JULIUS G.K. SUNDISI	M	69	III	TENTENBER		0012599	07126720179	
11.	DANIEL KOCHA	M	37	III	TUYABEI		24442707	0720281726	
12.	BENJAMIN KIRAI	M	54	III	TUYABEI		65972172	0723342042	
13.	JOE KIRAI	M	39	III	KIMORIOT		23112957	094660402	
14.	JOSEPH KIPKITONY	M	53	III	KIMORIOT		9745178	0722164625	
15.	DANIEL RANGOG	M	61	III	KIMORIOT		5622529	079154296	
16.	KIBICHII CHEROP	M	62	III	KIMORIOT				
17.	ALBERT KIPKOROS	M	28	III	SURUGO		29264324	072753158	
18.	CHARLES KIPSIGEN	M		III	KIMORIOT		2523224	071307930	
19.	KANTUS CHEROJANGOI	M		III	TUYABEI		2472157	072531608	
20.	EVANS KAMEN	M		III	TUYABEI		29028264	070280700	
21.	DAVID KAMEN	M		III	TUYABEI		27223089	0767027489	
22.	NICHOLAS KIMBLECH	M		III	KIMORIOT			0711101514	
23.	PETER KIPKOROS	M		III	TUYABEI		2661735	071809930	
24.	WILLY CHERUJANGOI	M		III	KIPANGE		4533870		
25.	KIPKOROS KIPKOROS	M		III	KIPANGE		12864692	074111157	
26.	JOHN B. CHERU						11841797		
27.	JOHN B. CHERU	M		III	TUYABEI				
28.	ZEPHANIAH K. CHERUJANGOI	M		III	TUYABEI		22524359	0712628978	
29.	FESTUS KIPKOROS	M		III	SOYONDI		6592485	076020042	
30.	JOHN TANU	M		III	SOYONDI		11840957	0727262189	
31.	CHEROP KIPKOROS	M		III	KIMORIOT				
32.	JEREMIAH CHERUJANGOI	M		III	KIPANGE				

CHEROP

**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

Activity: PRESENTATION OF DRAFT ESIA STUDY REPORT DATE: 16.12.2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	MERCYLINE-J-JONG	F	48	III	KIMORIOT		10941128	0728147966	
2.	HARON CHLOSENT	M	32	III	KIMORIOT		26223776	0716313505	
3.	SAMUEL RUTTO	M	20	III	KATSEI		31119256	0712034059	
4.	John Francis Kiboi	M	37		Nom. MCA		24529477	072624271	
5.	Ken Mwangi	M	42	III	KIMORIOT		26779858	0798730416	
6.	ndarawie KAPPEL	M		III	KIMORIOT		—	0724053222	
7.	Philip K. Biwote	M	56	III	KIMORIOT		7374034	0721652297	
8.	JUBA Tukoy	M	82	III	TUMBOI		6535268	072400983	
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<b>DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION TO COMMUNITY (BLOCK II: KAMAILLEL</b>
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**MINUTES FOR PRESENTATION OF DRAFT IESIA STUDY REPORT FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT OF OL-ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT  
SCHEME AT KONG'ASIS TRADING CENTRE (ASS. CHIEF OFFICE) BLOCK II ON  
17<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2020 AT 12:30PM**

**Present**

List of Participants attached.

**Agenda**

1. Preliminary: Introduction.
2. Presentation of Draft IESIA study Report to community (Block II: Kamaillel)
3. Plenary (Questions, Answers, Opinions, Comments, Suggestions, Recommendations)
4. A.O.B.

**Min.1/17/12/20: Preliminary**

The meeting was opened with a prayer by Fanuel Kong'a. The area chief welcomed the participants and invited Mochongoi TTI staff member to address the meeting. He then welcomed village elder Joshua Limo to address the meeting. He thanked the area MCA and the representatives from Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

**Area Chief (Mr. Soi)**

He welcomed the participants. He informed that Kamaillel residents have been waiting for the report. He also informed that the residents are livestock keepers and crop farmers.

**Ward Admin (Saning'o)**

He informed that he is the acting Ward Admin for Mochongoi. He also informed that the purpose of the meeting was presentation of the ESIA draft report. He informed about several bills presented by the MCA at the County Assembly of Baringo.

**Sub-County Administrator (Juma)**

She thanked the participants for attending the meeting. She informed about the ESIA process and that they were representing the governor and the county government.

**Director of Survey (Henry E. Nalipan)**

He introduced the team (Kaitany and Bowen) that had accompanied him from Land adjudication. He informed that IESIA presentation started in Kabarnet with key government and institution stakeholders.

### **MCA (Mochongoi Ward)**

He thanked the participants and apologized for delay in starting the meeting. He informed about the process of degazettement of forest for settlement as per Forest Conservation & Management Act of 2016.

### **Min.2/17/12/20: Presentation of Draft IESIA study Report to Community (Block II: Kamail)**

The Consultancy team presented the draft Integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) study report to Block II (Kamail Community). The presentation included public utilities (existing and proposed); maps of Mochongoi settlement scheme (surveyed, settled and proposed boundary for degazettement); project alternatives; mitigation measures to adverse effects (immediate and long term); Comprehensive Integrated Environment and Social Management Plan (CIESMP) among others as contained in the draft report.

### **Min.3/17/12/20: Plenary (Questions, Answers, Opinions, Comments, Suggestions, Recommendations)**

#### **Charles Kemei**

He thanked the MCA and inquired how long it could take to acquire the title deeds. He inquired about public utilities including Ngetmoi Primary and Ngenyilel Dam.

#### **Vincent Kipkorir**

He inquired about Kapkoros Home Boys Stadium public utility. He also inquired if a soft copy of the report could be provided to youth for perusal.

#### **Miriam Molok**

She proposed the following public utilities: Tulwopsoo SDA, Tulwopsoo Police Station and Tulwopsoo Cereal Centre

#### **Charles Barkepo**

He inquired about Ng'enyilel Spring (Kong tap bek)

#### **Samuel Katheiya (Chairman- Nyumba Kumi Kamail)**

He proposed about the inclusion of a University and Kamail School of People with disabilities.

#### **John Arap Sambu**

He emphasized on protection of Ng'enyilel riparian land and proposed additional public utilities: Bible College and Kaplamai Catholic Church.

**Min.4/17/12/20: A.O.B**

**Closing Remarks**

**1. Sub-County Administrator**

She informed about the public notice from the county government notifying of waiver of land rates from 10<sup>th</sup> December 2020 to 11<sup>th</sup> January 2021

**2. Assistant Chief (Wendot)**

He thanked the residents for availing themselves for the presentation of the draft report.

**3. Chief Soi**

He acknowledged local leaders for their efforts and thanked the people of Kamaili for attending and participating in the presentation of the draft report as well as during the earlier meetings.

**Adjournment**

There being no other business the meeting was adjourned with a prayer from Fanuel Kong'a at 4:30pm.





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BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT



Baringo County Government  
(BCG)

**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

Activity: IESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION DATE: 17/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	SAMUEL K. KABETO	M	60	II	KONGOROS	RESIDENT/CHAIR	4545049	0720789085	[Signature]
2.	JOSEPH KENON	M	50	II	KAPKOROS	V. ELDER	9777974	0727711454	[Signature]
3.	JOSHUA LIMO	M	60	II	KAMARLE	V. ELDER	0339129	0720398828	[Signature]
4.	CHARLES K. M. BAKIRO	M	59	II	KAPKOROS	V. ELDER	1055475	0720488085	[Signature]
5.	GLORYS MACHARIA	F	54	II	KAPKOROS		23565679	0723567891	[Signature]
6.	SOLOMON K. KIMUTAI	M	62	II	KAPKOROS	V. ELDER	0425199	0710265558	[Signature]
7.	MARIKA-CHERSEKUN	M	43	II	KAPKOROS	MCA-REP	11378060	0719956516	[Signature]
8.	MICAH LIMO	M	60	II	NGEMIN		0602346	072359619	[Signature]
9.	JOEL KIMBU	M	49	II	Tuigrooi	V. Elder	29915487	071696510	[Signature]
10.	Baiab Kijegomen	M	54	II	Sokoni		7114525		[Signature]
11.	Vincent Cherop	M	29	II	KAMARLE	Y. Chair	28355253	07147876	[Signature]
12.	Richard K. Chusung	M	65	II	Kapkoros	Retired Chief	0862612	072927172	[Signature]
13.	ESTHER NAKINA	F	28	II		IESIA TERM	31398904	0748839646	[Signature]
14.	JONATHAN OMERUOYOT	M	31	II		IESIA TERM	2711543	0728795400	[Signature]
15.	Kimani Wambui	M	46	II	Resident chair	Block II	13062242	072805169	[Signature]
16.	JOSEPH KOT	M	60	II	Kimboroi	CNR OFFICE	10701092	0725311909	[Signature]
17.	HENRY E. NAKIBAN	M	36			D.E. Secretary	2810226	072446480	[Signature]
18.	HELEEN JUMA	F	46	N/A	BARINGO SOUTH SUB-COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR		11377852	072371478	[Signature]
19.	Hon. Kipruto Kipkosge	M	40	AB	WAED	MCA	2262447	0726533501	[Signature]
20.	POWDER ENOS	M	34			SLASD	24022867	07222666	[Signature]
21.	JOSEPH K. KEITANY	M	47			SLASA	1094062	0721802788	[Signature]
22.	John Sambu	M	65	II	Nginyilel		0240608	0722282669	[Signature]
23.	Daudi Kiplalam	M	78	II	Nginyilel		0	0726101429	[Signature]
24.	James Chebi	M	67	II	Sokoni		7114258	0720069625	[Signature]
25.	Andrew Kiptele Chuseng	M	47	II	Sokoni		11427847	072222212	[Signature]
26.	JOSHUA EKOR GWO	M	56	II	Sokoni		6105520	0768459702	[Signature]
27.	Benjamin Cheluo	M	70	II	Sokoni				[Signature]
28.	Sebastian Cheluo	M	60	II	Ngemin	1st Elder	7140505	0710988282	[Signature]
29.	Richard Kapkoros	M	61	II	Kapkoros		72407245	0727072458	[Signature]
30.	Joshua Cheloi Baringet	M	61	II	Nginyilel		0603544	07	[Signature]
31.									
32.									



# LIST OF ATTENDANCE

## ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Activity: IESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION DATE: 17/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Nicholas Rotich	Male		II	Sokania		0339164		<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Charles Bwath Komen	Male	55	II	Chenarich		7149126		<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	James K. Yator	Male	60	II	Sokania		3557361	072883274	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Samuel Cherutich	Male	73	II	Sokania				<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Joseph Chepkurur	Male	63	II	Komaiter		5992296	011256709	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Joseph K. Cheruigat	Male	66	II	Kongasia		6592133	072038453	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Laurien Kiptai	Male	72	II	Chenarich			070437952	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Daniel Kiptoo Mwangi	Male	73	II	Komaiter		1263125	072347201	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Wilson Lopui Kabogo	Male	58	II	Kongasia	Village Elder	616451	07919471	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Kipkoros Cherem	Male	75	II	Kapkoros	Village Elder	1285807		<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	Geoffrey Chebure	Male	61	II	Sokania		0931852	072380294	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Jacob Rotich	Male	49	II	Kiptarain	Village Elder	11240372	072192658	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Andrew Kariuki	Male	43	II	Kiptarain	Village Elder	3373522	072350679	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	BENSON KIPKOROS	Male	23	II	Tulweso		3387090	070537301	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	Victor Kipkemo	Male	25	II	Tulweso		34209618	0798382	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	Michael A. Bakanga	Male	79	II	Sokania		056476	0715281839	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	Nelson Chepkurur	Male		II	Tulweso		22516695	072928579	<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	ISMAIL W. KIPKOROS	Male	40	II	Sokania		22569453	072008209	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	Samuel B. Kongo	Male	50	II	Ng'arima	Partner	21179442	072294472	<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	John Ruto	Male	48	II	Chenarich	Village Elder	11379040	022440705	<i>[Signature]</i>
21.	Thomas Chokong'o	Male	53	II	Tulweso		421483	072734373	<i>[Signature]</i>
22.	Joseph Samaki	Male	44	II	Chenarich		12935399	070521459	<i>[Signature]</i>
23.	Francis Mwangi	Male	45	II	Tulweso	CD Nyumba Kuni	20629033	0710931010	<i>[Signature]</i>
24.	Thomas B. Kiptarain	Male	58	II	Komaiter	Farmer	0862722	07293945	<i>[Signature]</i>
25.	John Kurewe	Male	22	II	Kiptarain		26502098	071692961	<i>[Signature]</i>
26.	Joseph Mwangi	Male	50	II	Tulweso	Fundi	11766700	0727396342	<i>[Signature]</i>
27.	Solomon Tomitich	Male	40	II	Kongasia	Farmer	20896089	072058196	<i>[Signature]</i>
28.	Stephen Orosk Chandi	Male	60	II	Sokania	Farmer	0862928	071220296	<i>[Signature]</i>
29.	Michael Rotich	Male	40	II	Kongasia	Farmer	2292671	0716470622	<i>[Signature]</i>
30.	Daniel Kipkoros	Male	56	II	Tulweso	Farmer	7878937	072076206	<i>[Signature]</i>
31.	Vincent Kipkoros	Male	22	II	Kapkoros		3524797	072076206	<i>[Signature]</i>
32.	Simon Kimani	Male	70	II	Kapkoros	Farmer	0714696	072355397	<i>[Signature]</i>



# LIST OF ATTENDANCE

## ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Activity: IESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION DATE: 17/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (V.L.H.D)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Luce Soti	Female	67	11	Tugenai	Treasurer of water point	7114528	072450761	
2.	Jane Keitany	Female	60	11	Kapinsait	farmer	11841303	0713943116	
3.	Grace Kibiro	Female	49	11	Kamaiti	farmer	08931061	072561600	
4.	Jane Jorogich	Female		11	Kapinsait	farmer	34447337	071224399	
5.	Grace Soti	Female	65	11	Kapinsait	farmer			
6.	Susan Kikachuk	Female	37	11	Kongari	farmer	24447337	071224399	
7.	Grace Kibiro	Female	50	11	Tugenai	Village elder	11379218	071572600	
8.	Josiah Chikanga	Female	50	11	Tugenai	farmer	20171820	071121000	
9.	Sera Kibiro	Female	42	11	Tugenai	farmer	21477766	071483348	
10.	Solomon Kibiro	Female	72	11	Kongari	farmer			
11.	Elizabeth Chikanga	Female	63	11	Tugenai	farmer	23333085	071558930	
12.	Nancy Chikanga	Female	52	11	Tugenai	SC & Backer	9718218	0719287088	
13.	Nongera Makenzie	Female	66	11	Tugenai	farmer	7076161		
14.	Jarret Kibiro	Female	29	11	Kapinsait	farmer	30019514	070805300	
15.	Miriam Mole	Female	62	11	Kamaiti	farmer	6352142	079571000	
16.	Christina Kibiro	Female	48	11	Kongari	farmer	12937287	071144800	
17.	Charles Makenzie	Female	23	11	Kongari	farmer		0724351672	
18.	Lea Kibiro	Female	54	11	Kongari	farmer	2343637	072571700	
19.	Daisy Mole	Female	33	11	Kongari	farmer	22553949	072248529	
20.	Prisca Jebet	Female	60	11	Kapinsait	farmer	6861487	072210053	
21.	Sarahia Chikanga	Female	60	11	Kapinsait	farmer	1098917	072571600	
22.	Sofia J. Kibiro	Female	40	11	Kamaiti	farmer	0994688	071067800	
23.	Linda Kibiro	Female	57	11	Kapinsait	farmer	11443200	070648316	
24.	Pauline Chikanga	Female	58	11	Kapinsait	farmer	9493679	072855600	
25.	Nancy Kibiro	Female	100	11	Tugenai	farmer	21404658		
26.	Susan Kibiro	Female	100	11	Kongari	farmer	1180218	072437000	
27.	Josiah Chikanga	Female	40	11	Kongari	farmer			
28.	Kibiro Jibiro	Female	45	11	Kongari	farmer			
29.	Josiah Kibiro	Female	55	11	Kongari	farmer			
30.	Nancy Kibiro	Female	46	11	Kongari	farmer	12952966	0711210813	
31.	Patty Kibiro	Female	203	11	Kongari	farmer	27028800	071376000	
32.	Josiah Kibiro	Female	48	11	Kapinsait	farmer			





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**BARINGO COUNTY**  
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DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

Activity: IESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION DATE: 17/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (A, B, C)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	JOHN CHEPROK	M	38	11	Kong'as	nyumba kumi	23515600	072603438	(Signature)
2.	Francis Chesprent	M	52	11	Kong'as		6104812	071288716	(Signature)
3.	Dominic Chebor	M	23	11	Chemarieu		34674636	0715308845	(Signature)
4.	Wilby Euerono	M	28	11	Chemarieu				(Signature)
5.	Philiph Kirwa	M	40	11	Kapirwa		22629352	071929218	(Signature)
6.	Shadrack Kamen	M	40	11	Kapirwa		22387282	0723704712	(Signature)
7.	Ambrose Kiprop	M	23	11	Kapirwa		2227489	0702174900	(Signature)
8.	Samuel Kereya	M	60	11	Kapirwa	Chairman	6892292	0912822340	(Signature)
9.	David Kamen	M	48	11	Kapirwa		12850711	0722443022	(Signature)
10.	Elijah Maitich	M	56	11	Kapirwa		6597791	0717401687	(Signature)
11.	Samson Kitur	M	42	11	Chemarieu	nyumba kumi	12937232	0704376225	(Signature)
12.	Edward Kipkebut	M	60	11	Kapirwa		0862591	071577889	(Signature)
13.	Elkanah Kiri	M	34	11	Kapirwa		29740670	0729281179	(Signature)
14.	Paul K. Ayabei	M	66	11	Kapirwa		3059681	0728823941	(Signature)
15.	Solomon Ruto	M	40	11	Kapirwa		20030752	070185327	(Signature)
16.	Joseph Kanggo	M	48	11	Kapirwa		1371624	0702006110	(Signature)
17.	Peter Chatai	M	58	11	Kapirwa		0838533	092694107	(Signature)
18.	Sungura Kimo	M	42	11	Kapirwa		10940258	07020449	(Signature)
19.	Samuel Kitur	M	35	11	Kapirwa	nyumba kumi	26632508	072468087	(Signature)
20.	Pilemon C Kipkech	M	36	11	Kapirwa		22967914	072831151	(Signature)
21.	ADRIAN T. Kipkech	M	67	11	Kapirwa	Chairman	0702637	072827260	(Signature)
22.	HENRY C. CHERUBOT	M	65	11	Kapirwa		2342474	072092100	(Signature)
23.	Samy Kakei	M	32	11	Kapirwa		26395046	072092100	(Signature)
24.	CHRISTOPHER KENNEDY	M	31	11	Kapirwa		27655370	0710832519	(Signature)
25.	Gabriel Kasegorn	M	22	11	Chemarieu		38245295	0713450298	(Signature)
26.	Francis Kaitany	M	44	11	Kapirwa	Village Elder	13071187	070223294	(Signature)
27.	JOHNSON C. ADAMIT	M	46	11	Kapirwa		10941951	0723695976	(Signature)
28.	CHERUBOT KIBET	M	46	11	Kapirwa		20602987	072186171	(Signature)
29.	RICHARD KEMBO	M	40	11	Kapirwa		23280326	072257824	(Signature)
30.	Johang Chedon	M	53	11	Chemarieu		20227235	0706102653	(Signature)
31.	David Chelapet Kambui	M	59	11	Kapirwa		6648696	071883106	(Signature)
32.	Rafael Chomitei	M	73	11	Kapirwa		1370022	0	(Signature)



# LIST OF ATTENDANCE

ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Activity: IESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION DATE: 17 Feb 2022

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Emanuel Kiprango	m	26	II	Kamailel		36369842	0722512612	[Signature]
2.	Abraham Chelima	m	60	II	Kamailel		0339249	0703274888	[Signature]
3.	Samuel Chepkosge	m	72	II	Kapkoros	Village elder	7280994	071459974	[Signature]
4.	Kipsoi Chebon	m	78	II	Kamailel	Village elder	0803518	070340599	[Signature]
5.	Ruben Chepsongol	m	68	II	Kamailel				[Signature]
6.	Joseph C Chepogon	m	68	II	Kamailel	pastor	4548511	0794772041	[Signature]
7.	MUSA Chelugo	m	55	II	SEKONIA	Village Elder	7092595	0712633888	[Signature]
8.	Ezekiel Ruto	m	56	II	Kapchorwa	Village Elder	4534553	0713288295	[Signature]
9.	William Kipkurwa	m	69	II	Kaplamai		6381703		[Signature]
10.	Dickson C Chemel	M	56	II	SEKONIA		6105925	070455577	[Signature]
11.	John C Chesumo	m	58	II	Kapchorwa	Professional	7076640	07333599	[Signature]
12.	Charles Kipkurui	m	58	II	Kapchorwa	Farmer	7076650	0710661653	[Signature]
13.	Julius Kipkurui	M	45	II	Kamailel		20678973	0727409637	[Signature]
14.	DAVID KEMEI	m	40	II	Kong'asia		24394925	072739557	[Signature]
15.	Gideon Kimeto	m	40	II	Tulwagsoo		2842629	0712358681	[Signature]
16.	David Chepkwony	m	46	II	Kong'asia			0706767355	[Signature]
17.	FRANCIS K SERGO	m		II	Kamailel		20829087	072758200	[Signature]
18.	John K. Chechuma	m	33	II	Kimani		26370999	07262204	[Signature]
19.	Samuel Kurui	m	48	II	Tulwagsoo		0793745	0797206177	[Signature]
20.	SYMON LACKIANO	M	38	II	KAPSO		27767688	079991852	[Signature]
21.	Francis Kura	m	45	II	nyakhalil		13067630	0721220101	[Signature]
22.	Daniel Kurui	m	50	II	nyakhalil		10317069	0723339110	[Signature]
23.	Joshua Chesire	m	40	II	Kapkoros		2301650	0714873168	[Signature]
24.	Christopher Bartolomeo	m	54	II	Kong'asia	KFS	7899839	07615282	[Signature]
25.	BLACK Chebil	m	40	II	Kong'asia	nyumba kuni	20240361	074096552	[Signature]
26.	Joshua Chelimo	m	42	II	Kapkoros		2856303	0727106658	[Signature]
27.	Richard Chelmonis	M	41	II	Nyanyola	nyumba kuni	2272222	0723299	[Signature]
28.	Daniel Kaimugut	M	46	II	Kong'asia		13062495	0723514102	[Signature]
29.	Zacharia Tomich	M	41	II	Kong'asia		21614786	0712132000	[Signature]
30.	Charles Langirras	M	46	II	Tulwagsoo	PASTOR	2021248	0705109393	[Signature]
31.									
32.									

<b>DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION TO COMMUNITY (BLOCK I: MOCHONGOI)</b>
--------------------------------------------------------------------

**MINUTES FOR PRESENTATION OF DRAFT IESIA STUDY REPORT FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT OF OL-ARABEL FOREST FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT  
SCHEME AT KABEL STAGE BLOCK I ON 18<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2020 AT 11:45AM**

**Present**

List of Participants attached.

**Agenda**

1. Preliminary: Introduction.
2. Presentation of Draft IESIA study Report to community (Block II: Kamaillel)
3. Plenary (Questions, Answers, Opinions, Comments, Suggestions, Recommendations)
4. A.O.B.

**Min.1/18/12/20: Preliminary**

The meeting was opened with a prayer from Simon Kiplagat at 11:45am. The area Chief Mr. Kibon welcomed the participants and briefed on the process that has taken place since the launching of the project on 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2019 to date.

**Komen Kiptuikeny (Elder)**

He inquired about the reserved section of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme.

**Assistant Chief (Lopeles)**

He informed that the consultant did his work and had promised to present the draft report to the community for Block I today. He welcomed the participants.

**Ward Admin (Levis Saning'o)**

He informed that he is the acting Ward Admin for Mochongoi Ward. He informed that similar meetings had taken place for Block III on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2020 and Block II on 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2020 where he was involved and actively participated.

**Sub-County Administrator (Hellen Juma)**

She informed that the report is the key for issuance of title deeds. She encouraged participants to embrace the report, listen to the presentation and give their opinions.

**Director Survey (Henry E. Nalipan)**

He informed that similar meetings taken place for Block III and Block II. He informed that after IESIA process is done and degazettement is approved, detailed survey of Mochongoi Settlement

scheme will follow. He then introduced the team accompanying him from land adjudication (Bowen and Kaitany).

**MCA (Hon. Kipruto Kimosop)**

He welcomed the leaders present, the lead consultant and the community. He informed about the IESIA process emphasizing that the ultimate objective was issuance of titles. He informed that before degazettement, there are two major processes including IESIA study report and cadastral map for cutline done by KFS before submission to parliament. He advised the consultant to capture the reserve wishes of the residents.

**CO- Department of Lands, Housing & Urban Development**

She thanked the participants for attending the meeting. She then briefed about the IESIA process.

**Min.2/18/12/20: Presentation of Draft IESIA Study Report to Community (Block I: Mochongoi)**

The Consultancy team presented the draft Integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) study report to Block I (Mochongoi Community). The presentation included public utilities (existing and proposed); maps of Mochongoi settlement scheme (surveyed, settled and proposed boundary for degazettement); project alternatives; mitigation measures to adverse effects (immediate and long term); Comprehensive Integrated Environment and Social Management Plan (CIESMP) among others as contained in the draft report.

**Min.3/18/12/20: Plenary (Questions, Answers, Opinions, Comments, Suggestions, Recommendations)**

**Rev. Stephen Cheserem**

He inquired about the proposed public utilities including Full Gospel Churches of Kenya Training College and Koitilil Centre.

**Jackson Tarus**

He inquired if the 10, 056 ha indicated are farms only or includes community forests. He also inquired about Manuwari Pre-School public utility.

**Chepsoi Patrick**

He requested that every step of the process to be open and transparent. He inquired about proposed Keneroi Prison public utility

He informed that the Pyrethrum land needs to be changed to Agricultural Training Centre.

He inquired about the following public utilities: Ndorote Dam, Ngarie Water Catchment, Sokee Water Tank, Keneroi Borehole, proposed Kapnarok Secondary School.

**Benjamin Tunai (Teacher)**

He requested and recommended for Solid Waste Disposal Unit in Kabel, Mochongoi Cereal Store, proposed cemetery, proposed dispensary, Lolienga (Kapnarok Dam), Kabel dam, F.G.C.K Kapnarok

**Samuel Chepsat**

He encouraged the community to set aside differences that would derail the process. He emphasized that the reserve land issue needed to be sorted out as soon as possible.

**Rev. Joshua Chepsargon**

He encouraged the community to support the process by doing the right thing always.

**Nicholas Cherono (Youth)**

He informed that the youth were in support of the process. He also informed that the issue of the reserve land should be sorted out as soon as possible. He requested for Kaptorokwo Teacher's Training College. He thanked the County leadership for their support throughout the process and requested the MCA to support the process till the end. He also requested the community to protect indigenous forests for medicinal purposes.

**Isaac Rerimoi**

He inquired about public utilities including College, Cemetery and Chief's Camp at Kokwenbei.

**Changole**

He also requested for separation of the reserve from the settlement scheme because the reserve is not part of Ol Arabel Forest.

**Min.4/18/12/20: A.O.B**

**Closing Remarks**

**1. Hellen Juma (Sub-County Administrator)**

The SCA informed that the County government has waived interests on land rates with effect from 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2020 to 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2021

**2. CO- Land Housing and Urban Development**

She informed that IESIA was requested by the Ministry as a prerequisite for the degazettement.

**Adjournment**

There being no other business the meeting was closed with a prayer from Rev. Simon Kiplagat at 4pm.





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BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND  
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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

Activity: IESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION DATE: 18/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	GEOFFREY RERIMO	M		I	TARCHAS	TEACHER	2290650	0729035728	
2.	MUSA IDA	M		I	OKWA	FARMER	4538762	072208575	
3.	AMOS CHELIMO	M		I	Kapkadit	FARMER	23495349	0728359266	
4.	ALFRED CHESANG	M		I	KABEL	POLICE OFFICER	6593465	0723005004	
5.	PETER YATICH	M		I	KAPKABUS	FARMER	10745624	0727845707	
6.	ANGELINA KOECH	F		I	KAPKON	FARMER	10377089	0716074569	
7.	SIMON T. KIPKATICH	M		I	KIPKABUS	FARMER	291583371	0705920011	
8.	RICHARD KENEL	M		I	Karerehi	BUSINESS	20946171	0716540152	
9.	CHESUMAT FELIX	M		I	KAPKABUS	BUSINESS	31126759	071786024	
10.	SAMUEL KIMWEGE	M		I	Kapkadit	FARMER	23265526	0712608898	
11.	KIPKOGONABA RUTOH	M		I	Kapkadit	FARMER	5985269	-	
12.	GILBERT K. KIPKOTIKI	M		I	Kabel	FARMER	2211261	0797071600	
13.	JOSPHAT M. TUMBA	M		I	KAPKABUS	FARMER	8287304	0726476006	
14.	DISHON ASINALI	M		I	SOKEE	FARMER	10694204	0723071006	
15.	JACKSON KIMWATIM	M		I	KENEROI	FARMER	7123241	0712851214	
16.	EDWARD A. KIPTOU	M		I	TUMBE	FARMER	-	0705817083	
17.	WILLIAM KIPTOU	M		I	NGARIE	FARMER	11842324	0726337357	
18.	ELIJAH JEROTICH	M		I	KIPKABUS	FARMER	5173119	-	
19.	DAVID CHESBO KIPKATICH	M		I	KAPKABUS	FARMER	8596040	0710460308	
20.	ZAKARIA KANGWA	M		I	SOKEE	FARMER	485108	0705174502	
21.	BUKUKAL LORIN	M		I	KIPKABUS	FARMER	-	0796870602	
22.	EBAND ETAN	M		I	KIPKABUS	FARMER	23565809	-	
23.	WILLIAM TULESO	M		I	MOCHONGOI	PASTOR	20497015	072475507	
24.	JOSEPH KIPTOU	M		I	SOKEE	FARMER	35530391	072403071	
25.	JEREMIAH KURUI	M		I	KOKWIMBO	FARMER	-	-	
26.	JOSEPH KANGOGU	M		I	NGARIE	FARMER	11579559	0793842304	
27.	JOHN KIPTAR	M		I	SABO	FARMER	2675820	070566673	
28.	SAMUEL Komen TIBOT	M		I	KABEL	FARMER	-	07207676	
29.	SYMON CHELIMO	M		I	KENEROI	FARMER	880602650	0719723891	
30.	RICHARD CHESREM	M		I	KABEL	FARMER	10277509	072678563	
31.	Chelimo Julius	M		I	KENEROI	FARMER	11420984	0716761996	
32.	Richard Koed	M		I	KENEROI	FARMER	6596678	-	



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DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

Activity: IESIA REPORT DRAFT PRESENTATION DATE: 18/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Samuel chepsat	M		I	Koinuval	TEACHER	10940049	072619508	[Signature]
2.	James Kimani	M		I	Koinuval	Farmer	9173822	071872379	
3.	Tabanusi Kobilu	F		I	Kabel	Farmer	6617962		
4.	Kibei Kaudie	M		I	Koinuval	Farmer	4557384	071226467	
5.	James E. Songot	M		I	Koinuval	FARMER	0240360	072711779	[Signature]
6.	JOSPINE KIRICHIL	F		I	Yemisi	FARMER	12936497	072594062	[Signature]
7.	ESTHER KATON DOINCH	F		I	MELENA	FARMER	9677147	-	[Signature]
8.	ESTHER CHELAL	F		I	KOITILIL	FARMER	0593701	079904625	[Signature]
9.	MILVIA KOMEN	F		I	Machungu	FARMER	25739132	0729722615	[Signature]
10.	JUDY KIPWA	F		I	KAPKESHA	FARMER	12935656	079785921	[Signature]
11.	MIRIAM TENGOTU	F		I	KOITILIL	FARMER	21171275	071240292	[Signature]
12.	Kimani TUITER	F		I	KIKKAWI	FARMER	9495312	-	[Signature]
13.	MARIA KOMEN	F		I	Mochongoi	FARMER	20940963	072402993	[Signature]
14.	MARGARET S. KIPKESHA	F		I	Koinuval	FARMER	1176661	071285894	[Signature]
15.	EUNICE TUITER	F		I	KORNEE	FARMER	-	-	[Signature]
16.	ELIZABETH J. SIBINEI	F		I	YEMISI	FARMER	-	071117440	[Signature]
17.	GLADYS KIMSO	F		I	KABEL	FARMER	8771731	076525521	[Signature]
18.	GRACE KATEITA	F		I	YEMISI	FARMER	22251287	072887167	[Signature]
19.	HELEN K. CHERYAN	F		I	Koinuval	FARMER	9093326	-	[Signature]
20.	MONICA H. DOTICH	F		I	YEMISI	Teacher	80363016	072900003	[Signature]
21.	ROSALINE K. TALAM	F		I	Koinuval	FARMER	4550245	070224024	[Signature]
22.	SOLOMAN C. PHERAN	M		I	Koinuval	FARMER	8280526	-	[Signature]
23.	WILSON CHERYAN	M		I	KAPKESHA	FARMER	4535367	072000007	[Signature]
24.	THOMAS KOMEN CHERYAN	M		I	MACHUNGU	FARMER	4288185	072267923	[Signature]
25.	KIPNATIKIS CHERYAN	M		I	NGARIE	FARMER	6692352	070170000	[Signature]
26.	KIMNGETICH A. SIRMA	M		I	KOITILIL	FARMER	4500201	-	[Signature]
27.	CHESTNUT SAMIRIA GARA	M		I	KOITILIL	FARMER	3628350	-	[Signature]
28.	GRACE SERGON	F		I	Koinuval	FARMER	21747366	072221916	[Signature]
29.	MARGARET XIPSOI	F		I	Machungu	FARMER		0711071697	[Signature]
30.	Pauline KOREN	F		I	KORNEE	FARMER	11098528	079720305	[Signature]
31.	WAGAT KIMOTO	F		I	KOITILIL	FARMER	2636229	071700000	[Signature]
32.	Henry KIPKORU	M		I	KORNEE	FARMER	65949334	071534214	[Signature]





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## LIST OF ATTENDANCE

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

Activity: ESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION DATE: 18/12/2020

SNO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (A.H.U)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Joseph chebii	M	1	KARNE	MWALIMU	4248826	0714407789		
2.	KIKI KIRIUGE	M	1	Kabel	Electrical	21902788	07222686		
3.	Samuel mwendi	M	1	Kapkecha	farmer	24516750	0727881957		
4.	SAMUEL KIPRODH	M	1	KARNE	farmer	25875762	07488804		
5.	ISAAC RUERIMBO	M	1	Kakwamba	'	9252947	072747281		
6.	SOLOMON KIRWA	M	1	KAPKECHA	TEACHER	6104765	0720662595		
7.	JOSEPH KANGIGI	M	1	KAPKECHA	FARMER	25597716	0726136500		
8.	CHARLES RONDA	M	1	KAPKECHA	FARMER	24982369	070078526		
9.	ELIJAH CHELIMO	M	1	TUITICH	FARMER	37445592	0701002330		
10.	THOMAS CHEPKETKE	M	1	TUITICH	FARMER	36049054	0702727003		
11.	John Chesire	M	1	KARNE	farmer	22301252	07128829		
12.	John C. Kipnyagari	M	1	KARNE	farmer	25834659	072787026		
13.	JULIUS KAPTUM	M	1	KARNE	farmer	0262975	0769285610		
14.	MUSA CHEMBO	M	1	KAPKECHA	FARMER	3555944	N/A		
15.	JOSEPH K. CHEBET	M	1	KAPKECHA	FARMER	-	N/A		
16.	ESTHER KANDAGOR	M	1	KAPKECHA	TEACHER	4550592	0724781049		
17.	STANLEY MOLOK	M	1	KARNE	BANNER	28423415	072113408		
18.	KIPLAGAT CHERUTIK	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	6591378	0715657036		
19.	EVANS CHERUTIK	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	25230024	032419945		
20.	WILSON JOLI KIBES	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	25036603	072074030		
21.	CHARLES KIBET RUTCH	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	26736784	072117260		
22.	JACKSON LORWU	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	12936570	070221782		
23.	MUSA CHEPSENGIAN	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	7933906	071610032		
24.	BENJAMIN KIMURGE	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	0603305	0797527103		
25.	TIRGET NELSON	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	30235132	0706182318		
26.	DAVID KUSOLA	M	1	Kabel	BUSINESS	13062870	072520114		
27.	HENRY KIPKURU	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	7357642	0720060236		
28.	CHRISTOPHER BARTOMO	M	1	KARNE	K.F.S.	7897839	0716151519		
29.	ESTHER CHEPKWONY	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	11662904	070745725		
30.	JOSEPH CHEPKWONY	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	934215	0728779672		
31.	WILSON CHERO	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	6437445	072793507		
32.	SAMUEL KIMURGE	M	1	KARNE	FARMER	0929993	072323844		





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Activity: IESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION DATE: 18/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (L, B, H)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	SAMUEL KIRORI	M		I		CHIEF		072604178	
2.	JONATHAN CHERONY	M		I		IESIA TEAM	27111543	072879934	
3.	GERALD KOIMA	M		I		ASS/CHIEF	22879649	072670645	
4.	SAMUELIL WASECHET	MA				RIP CHIEF	44364748	0722383124	
5.	JACKSON TARUS	M		I		FORMER NCA	11846248	072974847	
6.	KIPANG KAMARIKAN	M		I	Ngarie	FARMER	5953666	072532491	
7.	PAUL KIRI	M		I	Koromoni	ny-leader	2657602	071095527	
8.	hi deen Kari	M		I	Kapitechok	Farmer	7233732	072115004	
9.	PAMUK KIPKURU	M		I	Mochongoi	U. GLECH	10406563	071215945	
10.	<del>Kenney Kibet</del> Stephen Kibet	M		I	Mochongoi	Consultant	2302545	072288703	
11.	STEPHEN KIBET	M		I	Mochongoi	Chief	59601506	072140575	
12.	CHEPKONGA CHEPTEBO	M		I	Mochongoi	FARMER	4524352		
13.	WILLIAM KILIT	M		I	Mochongoi	FARMER	25739147	072210953	
14.	KOTUI KOMAKISINDA	M		I	Mochongoi	FARMER	NON	NON	
15.	JULIUS L. CHUMKONGA	M		I	Mochongoi	VILLAGE	4250570	071607173	
16.	SIMSON KARUDI	M		I	Mochongoi	FARMER	11379592	071032000	
17.	Isaiah C. Kales	M		I	Koromoni	"	7233716	072051273	
18.	DAVID KIONYIBE TOTOCH	M		I	Mochongoi	"	32066905	071020600	
19.	WILSON TATON	M		I	Mochongoi	"	24516707	070744207	
20.	STEPHEN CHELO	M		I	Mochongoi	"	9493281	071264456	
21.	DAVID YAMEN	M		I	Koromoni	GLECH	2812966	072897004	
22.	ERA CHELELO	M		I	Mochongoi	HUSKIE	3451916	079086001	
23.	PATRICK KONGA	M		I	Mochongoi	FARMER	1285093	072025432	
24.	MUSA CHELIMO	M		I	Mochongoi	FARMER	0205329	072415000	
25.	MATTHEW CHEPCHIL	M		I	FEMII	OPERATOR	3421150	070894559	
26.	SIMEON K. KIPLAGAT	M		I	Lamunga	FARMER	21830915	072604719	
27.	WILLIAM ARUS	M		I	Koromoni	FARMER	2094007	072978031	
28.	TITUS BAKWANY	M		I	Koromoni	FARMER	0793359	071210667	
29.	ZACHARIAH KIPKURU	M		I	Mochongoi	FARMER	22996616	072884358	
30.	CHRISTOPHER KIBET	M		I	Mochongoi	FARMER	12935669	072805279	
31.	JULIUS K. TEGON	M		I	Mochongoi	FARMER	23416943	072609152	
32.	DOMINIC CHERONO	M		I	Mochongoi	FARMER	23364537	070744570	





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**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

Activity: IESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION DATE: 18/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	TOEL TOROITICH	M		I	Lamau	RESEARCHER	7898982	0729098887	AP
2.	KIPCHUMA PUSHT	M		I	OKWO	FARMER	27440036	0788244060	
3.	JUJUS KOMEN	M		I	KAPKITE	FARMER	4534552	0722478932	JP
4.	SAMUEL KAKO KAKAKET	M		I	SOKEE	FARMER	6675823	0744088899	LS
5.	JOSHUA KIMBO	M		I	KAPKIRIMBO V/ELAB		6593315	0727178140	W
6.	SAMSON KIMBO	M		I	Koimuk	FARMER	6102457	0718836639	LS
7.	MUSA CHERUYOT	M		I	NARIE	FARMER	9092810	079902	MS
8.	HARIZON-K. LAKANO	M		I	MELEWA	FARMER	3849580	079718631	LS
9.	ROICH JONAH	M		I	SOKEE	FARMER	31485973	07063452	LS
10.	DAVID KIMANWA	M		I	KOITILIL	FARMER	22839206	0727582773	LS
11.	TANU SAMUEL	M		I	NARIE	FARMER	3077891	0717790954	LS
12.	JOSEPH RUTO	M		I	NGARIE	FARMER	4544903	0717884945	LS
13.	WILLIAM TANU	M		I	KABEL	FARMER	7233703	0712745249	LS
14.	KOMEN KANGOGE	M		I	KABEL	FARMER	- - -	07 - -	LS
15.	NICHOLSON MOLOK	M		I	KOITILIL	FARMER	35324195	079201925	LS
16.	PATRICK H. CHERUYOT	M		I	MELEWA	FARMER	37669529	0794935741	LS
17.	SAMSON CHERUYOT	M		I	KABEL	FARMER	- - -	- - -	LS
18.	FELIX CHERUYOT	M		I	MELEWA	FARMER	38959981	0798236198	LS
19.	EDWARD K. TUNAI	M		I	KAPKIRIMBO	FARMER	5807625	072358845	LS
20.	NGETICH KODIP	M		I	KOITILIL	FARMER	2945467	070195141	LS
21.	SAMUEL KIBET	M		I	MELEWA	FARMER	20896056	072229573	LS
22.	SKIMON LAMAU	M		2	SOYONIN	FARMER	1184508	0709672070	LS
23.	DAVID C KANGOR	M		I	SOKEE	FARMER	0337466	072400886	LS
24.	SYMON CHERUYOT	M		I	Koimuk	FARMER	11427233	0726682260	LS
25.	PETER K KIPSINDA	M		I	KAPKITE	FARMER	3290080	07292326	LS
26.	JOHN K RUTO	M		I	KAPKITE	FARMER	0929298	072424858	LS
27.	BERNARD CHERON	M		I	LAMAU	FARMER	6596049	071637005	LS
28.	NICHOLAS KEITANT	M		I	LAMAU	FARMER	38825712	0796400154	LS
29.	JOSEPH K KIPKITECH	M		I	KARNEE	FARMER	27088501	0728956	LS
30.	JAMES NGETICH	M		I	LAMAU	FARMER	071537655	0715314052	LS
31.	DANIEL KIMANWA	M		I	KAPKITE	FARMER	12435776	072958008	LS
32.	PETER CHUTUNDAI	M		I	KAPKITE	FARMER	31022764	079900698	LS





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Baringo County  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT



Baringo County Government  
(BCG)

## LIST OF ATTENDANCE

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

Activity: IESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION DATE: 18/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	ALEX Koech	M	26	3	Karacair	Farmer	34880383	071194042	
2.	Julius Kigen	M	60	III	Karacair	Farmer	5947095	07293470	
3.	James Kiptoo	M	53	III	Lamamai	Farmer	596050	071074626	
4.	Simon Chasaro	M	70	III	Karne	Farmer	0483636	0729990	
5.	David Cherne	M	68	III	Kupsek	Farmer	1099151	072754613	
6.	Talaj Tororei Kiplong	F	56	III	Lamamai	Farmer	88933220		
7.	James Ntken Tororei	M	44	III	Lamamai	Farmer	9493277		
8.	Tobin Kikoeu Chelagat	M	70	III	Kiptumbe	Farmer	1082574		
9.	Miriam Toroitich	F	48		Kokwaroi	Farmer	13066738	072712281	
10.	Christine Kemei	F	44		Kapenit	Farmer	20981545	072175511	
11.	Onori Kiptala	M	61		Kokwaroi	Farmer	5977015		
12.	Susan Tabi Kiptui	F	48		Karne	Farmer	12936449	07	
13.	Nancy Chomues	F	60		Kikandula	Farmer	339555	072961833	
14.	EMMY J KIMUCE	F	34	1	Kipkibule	Farmer	24611668	070889324	
15.	Christine Kangogo	F	47	1	Kamugul	Farmer	12935681	010666928	
16.	Tob Kiprop Sirma	M	68	1	Kobilil	Farmer	6592473	072467511	
17.	ANN SOTE KIPTOO	F	55	1	Kobilil	Farmer	3528467	079531995	
18.	ESTHER TALAI KILAI	F	53	1	Mochongi	Farmer	1986623	072682215	
19.	Dinah TALAI KOMEN	F	59	1	Mabel	Farmer	8280337	0706831265	
20.	LIZAH KABILIL	F	62	I	Ngaria	Farmer	13063791	07297093	
21.	Valence Lane Genyon	F	32		Kobilil	Farmer	38016866	072688247	
22.	Tane Kigen	F	59	1	Kibandoo	Farmer	402709	071020658	
23.	Margaret KOKAI	F	33	1	Kabel	Farmer	29352350	0711812193	
24.	JUSTUS K ROADT	M	35	I	Okure	Farmer	26779770	07250570	
25.	Wilson T. ARETHOS	F	60	1	Kenani	Farmer	6381873	072696866	
26.	EVANS KIPROP	F	22	I	KARAGE	Farmer	2760070	07435720	
27.	Emmanuel C Bunar	M	39	I	Okure	Farmer	72471831	072292352	
28.	Tumbo KOMEN	F	72	I	Okure	Farmer	0362787	070215431	
29.	Richard Kinasai	M	50	I	Lamamai	Farmer	9173924	072609040	
30.	Henry Kabelal	M	42	1	Mochongi	Farmer	23524614	072792646	
31.	John Chigochi	M	62	1	Lamamai	Farmer	0474381	0755261811	
32.	Samuel Chesang	M	47	1	Mochongi	Farmer	20720833	0724606540	





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**BARINGO COUNTY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND**  
**URBAN DEVELOPMENT**



**Baringo County Government**  
**(BCG)**

**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR**  
**DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

**Activity:** IESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION **DATE:** 18/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Ezekiel K. Chumba	M	31	I	Kipirandale	6281 O.C.P.D	4013748	0729765381	[Signature]
2.	Randie William	M	7	I	Mochongoi	Mochongoi	7233742	0729421440	[Signature]
3.	Patrick C. Kamari	M	1	I	Kenere	chief	0929960	072552722	[Signature]
4.	Peter Chellal	M	1	I	Isabel	Welder	4537199	079745700	[Signature]
5.	Richard K. Mlefer	M	1	I	Kipirandale	Farmer	408151	0723144082	[Signature]
6.	STEPHEN KIPTOU	M	1	I	Kipirandale	Farmer	2899456	072525274	[Signature]
7.	Pauline Kipson	F	1	I	Kipirandale	Farmer	2015502	071321326	[Signature]
8.	ROSE NORTICH	F	1	I	Kokwemo	farmer	29101839	071844548	[Signature]
9.	Mercy Kamari	F	1	I	Mochongoi	farmer	24110139	0748139339	[Signature]
10.	Mary Wardo	F	1	I	Yemil	farmer	23458298	072721701	[Signature]
11.	JOSEPH CHESANG	M	1	I	KAPIRANDALE	FARMER	10273628	0706543877	[Signature]
12.	LEAH KIMO	F	1	I	KABEL	FARMER	12936504	072854772	[Signature]
13.	KELVIN KIPRONG	M	1	I	KAPIRANDALE	FARMER	34269595	074076807	[Signature]
14.	JENIFER KANDACHA	F	1	I	TUMAKICH	FARMER	9778023	-	[Signature]
15.	KIPLAGAI KIPTOU	M	1	I	KARNEE	FARMER	454565	072745430	[Signature]
16.	KOBLO CHESUMAI	F	1	I	KIRIMONJON	FARMER	12852068	07-	[Signature]
17.	KAPCEL CHERUTICH	M	1	I	SACHAMU	FARMER	6437184	0706486094	[Signature]
18.	Tommas Tommas	M	1	I	KAPSOKE	V/ELDER	5173795	0712	[Signature]
19.	DAVID R. BAWOPO	M	1	I	KAPSOKE	FARMER	11847695	0723127	[Signature]
20.	TAPKIRION X. KIPRONG	F	1	I	KABEL	FARMER	6100581	-	[Signature]
21.	JOSEPH IPILAGAI	M	1	I	Kokwemo	FARMER	12937177	0714713313	[Signature]
22.	KIMO K. KOMINI	F	1	I	Mochongoi	FARMER	5173116	-	[Signature]
23.	MARY T. KOTIR	F	1	I	NTOROLE	FARMER	4014162	071096860	[Signature]
24.	TARKOK SILOTEI	F	1	I	Kokwemo	FARMER	6593197	-	[Signature]
25.	BELLEN TARKOK	F	1	I	Kokwemo	FARMER	12936453	070223797	[Signature]
26.	ELIJAH BARKESON	M	1	I	KABEL	FARMER	12851576	072616176	[Signature]
27.	CHRISTINE S. KIPTOU	F	1	I	LOSNA	FARMER	-	0701571358	[Signature]
28.	LINAH CHESANG	F	1	I	KINGENIA	FARMER	1098061	0712721013	[Signature]
29.	LINAH JAMES	F	1	I	KAPIRANDALE	FARMER	-	-	[Signature]
30.	M. BRIAN CHESANG	F	1	I	KOTILIL	FARMER	4012842	071202337	[Signature]
31.	AGNESS KIBEI	F	1	I	KAPIRANDALE	FARMER	9677124	070063708	[Signature]
32.	BETACE SERGON	F	1	I	Kokwemo	FARMER	24361220	0725207196	[Signature]





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**BARINGO COUNTY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND**  
**URBAN DEVELOPMENT**



**LIST OF ATTENDANCE**

**ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

Activity: IESIA REPORT [DRAFT] PRESENTATION DATE: 18/12/2020

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	Daniel Chirchir	M	40	I	Kapkenja	RWS	20966008	0722275152	DS
2.	HON. KIPMUTO KIMWON	M	40	I	Mugw	MCA	2262415	0722522557	KS
3.	CARMEL CHANGWORY	M	43	I		CHROFFICE	13548097	0722271936	CS
4.	FELIX KARIMI	M	46	I	Ngaria	FARMER	21113478	07323480	FK
5.	CHERWYOTI CHESANG	M	51	I	Ngaria	FARMER	10081851	072228272	CS
6.	DAVID CHESANG	M	48	I	Kaitiki	Parator	22223791	0715319053	DS
7.	NICHOLAS B. CHORONG	M	30	I	Kaitiki	farmer	21611747	0710869353	NS
8.	KARIM KULEI	M	45	I	Ngaria	farmer	14720275	071811420	KS
9.	ALEX YATOK	M	42	I	KEMENGE	farmer	23993585	071622240	AY
10.	WILSON OTARI	M	46	I	Elbor	farmer	26939214	0726243	WS
11.	Gideon Korir	M	36	I	Kabec	farmer	24813981	0715319053	GS
12.	Ephraim C. KONGA	M	25	I	Kabec	farmer	36748236	072690111	EK
13.	JOSHUA YATOK	M	43	I	Ngaria	FARMER	2041988	0722275152	JY
14.	KIBEI RUSOK	M	45	I	KARNEE	FARMER	1174488	072797881	KS
15.	Stephen Komen	M	27	I	Ngaria	farmer	31020608	071239725	SK
16.	Patrick Kiplagat	M	30	I	KARNEE	Farmer	34333192	0710731702	PK
17.	BENJAMIN TUNAI	M	47	I	Elbor	TEACHER	11846190	072308191	BT
18.	DOMINIC BARSEMOL	M	28	I	LEKURU	FARMER	31526070	072960714	DB
19.	Solomon Kibel	M	25	I	Lomawa	Farmer	3294479	0722763746	SK
20.	RUSTO OTHMAN	M	30	I	Mellor	Farmer	2825402	071725559	RO
21.	KIPKALIM OUKENO	M	61	I	Kipkanjale	Elder	4946504	072521366	KS
22.	Samuel Luchoma	M	32	I	Kusumoi	mechanic	25329251	0720515950	SL
23.	NICKSON CHESII	M	39	I	Rokwoni	FARMER	25597697	0704743365	NS
24.	Musa Chibalai	M	45	I	Manwai	farmer	10080160	0722275152	MS
25.	Vincent Sany	M	30	I	SOKSE	farmer	3022128	072176120	VS
26.	Isaiah Yatch	M	41	I	Kabel	Farmer	9302002	072458982	IS
27.	Isaac Toroitich	M	28	I	Kemut	Farmer	2484912	072199665	IT
28.	MUSA CHESEREM	M	34	I	Ngwony	Farmer	25852815	0712425324	MS
29.	Vincent KIPKOROT	M	35	I	Kipkanjale	Farmer	26760139	07122665	VS
30.	JAMES TUNAI	M	56	I	KABEL	Farmer	5302944	072475540	JS
31.	ISAIAH CHESANG	M	52	I	Kapkenja	FARMER	10080221	0728303362	IS
32.									



# LIST OF ATTENDANCE

ACTIVITY: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY FOR  
DEGAZZETEMENT FOR MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Activity: IESIA DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION DATE: 7/12/2

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	AGE	BLOCK (I, II, III)	Village	POSITION/ DESIGN	ID No.	MOBILE	SIGN
1.	ERICK CHESERON	M		I	MOCHONGOI	FARMER	6381311	0717111111	ERICK
2.	ROUCH RAPHAEL	M		I	KARAKOR	TEACHER	26001545	0703419062	ROUCH
3.	CHANGILE CHERICHIA	M		I	KIPKUNDU	PASTOR	5172816	-	CHANGILE
4.	JOSEPH KAMAREI	M		I	KIPKUNDU	FARMER	9493282	0710649480	JOSEPH
5.	HELAN BARGOTON	M		I	NGARIE	FARMER	4557062	0729803982	HELAN
6.	JOHN OMARI	M		I	NGARIE	FARMER	41280484	072455557	JOHN
7.	LAURIEN KIPTUN	M		I	KIPKUNDU	FARMER	3206973	-	LAURIEN
8.	JOSHUA C. CHERENIA	M		I	KARAKOR	FARMER	13861235	0726283580	JOSHUA
9.	PATRICK TILITOK	M		I	KARAKOR	FARMER	88888888	0717328700	PATRICK
10.	CRISTOPHER KISIMATI	M		I	KIRIMA	FARMER	7294652	0740388900	CRISTOPHER
11.	NASIRU CHERON	M		I	KARAKOR	FARMER	61036200	-	NASIRU
12.	JACKSON KIBIRI	M		I	MORILLI	FARMER	610107	0728899619	JACKSON
13.	JOSEPH C. CHERKURUM	M		I	KIPKUNDU	FARMER	0683940	071-071-071	JOSEPH
14.	JOSEPH C. KIMOSOP	M		I	KARAKOR	FARMER	2108777	07221550	JOSEPH
15.	CHEBADO BADOON	M		I	KARAKOR	FARMER	7087411	0711024050	CHEBADO
16.	CHEMUNSO A. KIMARUM	M		I	KARAKOR	FARMER	5957500	-	CHEMUNSO
17.	JOSEPH B. CHERIBON	M		I	KARAKOR	FARMER	4539877	0702223870	JOSEPH
18.	DAWID C. KATUNGO	M		I	SOKEE	FARMER	2202382	0725751582	DAWID
19.	ELIZABETH CHERKOR	M		I	KOPKOR	FARMER	13102743	012228821	ELIZABETH
20.	WILSON OMBORI	M		I	MOCHONGOI	FARMER	7232707	07208208	WILSON
21.	MURAWIT KAREHEL	M		I	KARAKOR	FARMER			MURAWIT
22.	JACKSON KIPKOR	M		I	KARAKOR	FARMER	3802882		JACKSON
23.	PS. WILLIAM C. KIPTUN	M		I	SACHANGOR	FARMER	13936512	0726055696	WILLIAM
24.	CHRISTOPHER A. KOSOR	M		I	KARAKOR	FARMER	4537518	0725917651	CHRISTOPHER
25.	MUSA K. KOSOR	M		I	KARAKOR	FARMER	6597212	0721590549	MUSA
26.									
27.									
28.									
29.									
30.									
31.									
32.									

# ANNEX A5: PUBLIC UTILITIES

## A5 (a): Block I Public Utilities

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub location	Village	Block	Year of Establ-ishment	Acres	Utility cost of construct- on	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	TRADING CENTRE	PROPOSED LEKETIE CENTRE	MUCHONKOT KA	KAPNADOK	LEKETIE	I		5 acres		8000	0.24578	36.241494	
2.	PHARMA	PHARMA	MUCHONKOT	KAPNADOK	LEKETIE	I	2000	2400			0.245820	36.244804	
3.	CIMBACH	LEKETIE CENTRE	MUCHONKOT	KAPNADOK	LEKETIE	I		2400		100	0.245808	36.244804	
4.	PHARMA	PHARMA	MUCHONKOT	KAPNADOK	LEKETIE	I	2000	2400		400	0.241034	36.24770	
5.	PHARMA	PHARMA	MUCHONKOT	KAPNADOK	LEKETIE	I	2007	4000		100	0.241771	36.239451	
6.	PHARMA	PHARMA	MUCHONKOT	KAPNADOK	LEKETIE	I	2000	1000		100	0.242059	36.24400	
7.	PHARMA	PHARMA	MUCHONKOT	KAPNADOK	LEKETIE	I	2000	2400		200	0.242059	36.24400	
8.	PHARMA	PHARMA	MUCHONKOT	KAPNADOK	LEKETIE	I	2000	2400		200	0.242059	36.24400	
9.	PHARMA	PHARMA	MUCHONKOT	KAPNADOK	LEKETIE	I	2000	2400		100	0.242059	36.24400	
10.	PHARMA	PHARMA	MUCHONKOT	KAPNADOK	LEKETIE	I	2000	2400		50	0.242059	36.24400	





Government of Kenya (GoK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY **BARINGO** SUBCOUNTY **BARINGO SOUTH** WARD **MUCHONKON**

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	CHURCH	EXETERIA ROCK	MUCHONKON	MUCHONKON	KIKWATONOT	I	2017	1/2 acre		50	0 308227	36 22483	
2.	PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE	MUCHONKON	MUCHONKON	MUCHONKON	KIKWATONOT	I	2006	5 acres		4000	0 301122	36 22481	
3.	PHYSIOLOGY SITE	MUCHONKON	MUCHONKON	"	"	I		1/2 acre			0 291954	36 22482	
4.	SPRINGER	MUCHONKON	"	"	"	I	2017	5 acres		5000	0 291827	36 22487	
5.	DEWATER	BEROYA COSTEL DEWATER			NGARIE	I	1994	1/2 acre		1000	0 292617	36 22488	
6.	DEWATER	MUCHONKON	"	"	"	I	1996	1/2 acre		10000	0 292069	36 22480	
7.	CHURCH	NGARIE F. C. C. K	"	"	"	I	2000	1/2 acre		150	0 291581	36 22487	
8.	CHURCH	DC NGARIE	"	"	"	I	2000	1/2 acre		100	0 292018	36 22484	
9.	CHURCH	NGARIE F. C. C. K	"	"	"	I	2000	1/2 acre		500	0 291041	36 22487	
10.	CHURCH	NGARIE F. C. C. K		KIKWATONOT	KIKWATONOT	I	2003	1/2 acre		80	0 292018	36 22481	



Government of Kenya (Gok)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY Baringo SUBCOUNTY BARINDA WARD MUETANCO

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	DISPENSARY	KOINOGUL DISPENSARY	MUETANCO	KPOKABOK	KOINOGUL	I	2015	1 acre		5000	0.872144	36.23813	
2.	WATER	M/C KOINOGUL	"	"	"	I	2017	Kpoko		100	0.872008	36.21410	
3.	CHURCH	KOINOGUL PROTESTANT CHURCH	"	"	"	I	1997	1 acre		20	0.871412	36.21410	
4.	CINCH	KOINOGUL F.C. CHURCH	"	"	"	I	1997	1 acre		100	0.870568	36.21328	
5.	WATER POINT	KOINOGUL WATER POINT	"	"	"	I		0.5 acres		2000	0.871037	36.21814	
6.	PANTRY	KOINOGUL PANTRY	"	"	"	I	1992	0.2 acres		600	0.869523	36.21170	
7.	WATER POINT	KOINOGUL WATER POINT	"	"	"	I	1992	1 acre		1500	0.872344	36.23477	
8.	WATER POINT	PROPOSED KOINOGUL WATER POINT	"	"	"	I		0.2 acres		1000	0.863514	36.21278	
9.	CHURCH	KOINOGUL CHURCH	"	"	"	I		0.2 acres		200	0.864170	36.21410	
10.	WATER POINT	KOINOGUL WATER POINT	"	"	"	I	1992	1 acre		2000	0.86990	36.22248	



Government of Kenya (GoK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY **BARINGO** SUBCOUNTY **BARINGO** WARD **MUETONKON**

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	CHUCK	MC KENGE	MUTHNAD	KAPNAXOA	KENDOO	I	2017	1/4	58500	50	0.24903	36.219776	
2.	CHUCK	KENGE	"	"	"	I	1991	3000	4500	4000	0.255569	36.224412	
3.	CHUCK	KENGE	"	"	"	I	1991	5000		50	0.26277	36.219851	
4.	TRADING CENTRE	KOKEKEBEL	"	"	KOKEKEBEL	I	2008	2500		500	0.259456	36.224337	
5.	CHUCK	KOKEKEBEL	"	"	"	I	2005	2000		150	0.276273	36.234410	
6.	TRADING	KOKEKEBEL	"	"	KOKEKEBEL	I	2005	2000		1500	0.279296	36.236518	
7.	TRADING	KOKEKEBEL	"	"	KOKEKEBEL	I	2005	2000		1500	0.279296	36.236518	
8.	TRADING	KOKEKEBEL	"	"	"	I	2004	2000		100	0.279296	36.236518	
9.	TRADING	KOKEKEBEL	"	"	"	I	2004	2000		1000	0.279296	36.236518	
10.	TRADING	KOKEKEBEL	"	"	"	I	2004	2000		1000	0.279296	36.236518	





Government of Kenya (GoK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY ..... **BARINGO** ..... SUBCOUNTY ..... **BARINGO** ..... SOUTH WARD ..... **MUCHONKON** .....

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establ- ishment	Acres	Utility cost of construct on	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	TAM	SOLE DAM	MUCHONKON	WAKWAK	SOLE	I	March 1990	1.5		9000	0.284520	36.201162	
2.	gabonale	KIPKANDU DAM	"	"	SOLE	I	2016	1.5		10,000	0.284521	36.201162	
3.	(ECDE) DAM	KIPKANDU DAM	"	MUCHONKON	SOLE	I	March 1990	1.5		9000	0.284520	36.201162	
4.	gabonale	KIPKANDU DAM	"	"	SOLE	I	2016	1.5		10,000	0.284521	36.201162	
5.	CHUCK	BIGOT DAM	"	"	SOLE	I	2016	1.5		9000	0.284520	36.201162	
6.	CHUCK	BIGOT DAM	"	"	SOLE	I	2016	1.5		9000	0.284520	36.201162	
7.	gabonale	KIPKANDU DAM	"	"	SOLE	I	2016	1.5		10,000	0.284521	36.201162	
8.	gabonale	KIPKANDU DAM	"	"	SOLE	I	2016	1.5		10,000	0.284521	36.201162	
9.	gabonale	KIPKANDU DAM	"	"	SOLE	I	2016	1.5		10,000	0.284521	36.201162	
10.	gabonale	KIPKANDU DAM	"	"	SOLE	I	2016	1.5		10,000	0.284521	36.201162	



Government of Kenya (GOK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY Baringo SUBCOUNTY Baringo SOUTH WARD MUCHANGEI

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	CHURCH	PROPOSED MUCHANGEI CHURCH	"	"	"	I	1997	5000		50	0.286140	36.192425	
2.	POLICE STATION	MUCHANGEI POLICE STATION	"	"	"	I	1997	2000		1000	0.314430	36.186009	
3.	SWIRA ORNAMENT	MUCHANGEI ORNAMENT	"	"	"	I	1997	1000		1000	0.312461	36.186004	
4.	HEALTH CENTRE	MUCHANGEI H. CENTRE	"	"	"	I	1991	1000		1000	0.308493	36.185193	
5.	BOREHOLE	MUCHANGEI BOREHOLE	"	"	"	I	2006	1000					
6.	CHURCH	MUCHANGEI C.C.C.	"	"	"	I	1975	5000		50	0.309139	36.191078	
7.	CHURCH	PROPOSED MUCHANGEI CHURCH	"	"	"	I		1000		2000	0.309100	36.192078	
8.	CHURCH	MUCHANGEI H. CENTRE	"	"	"	I	1978	5000		1000	0.308887	36.192078	
9.	OFFICES	AD. COUNTY COM. OFFICE MUCHANGEI	"	"	"	I	1989	6000		4000	0.308794	36.193081	
10.	OFFICES	MUCHANGEI PLAC. OFF. EXTENSION	"	"	"	I	2003	1/200			0.308784	36.194122	





**BARINGO COUNTY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING**  
**AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

Government of Kenya (GoK)

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**

Baringo County Government (BCCG)



COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH WARD MUCHONKOT

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	CEMENT STAND	MUCHONKOT OPEN ROAD	MUCHONKOT	MUCHONKOT	MUCHONKOT	I	1970	25000		4000	0.282509	36.195972	
2.	STADIUM	MUCHONKOT STADIUM	"	"	"	I	2018	25000		4000	0.314980	36.196967	
3.	MUSEUM	MUCHONKOT MUSEUM	"	"	MALENA	I	2013	50000		7000	0.321943	36.19307	
4.	DAM	KAPURONG DAM	"	"	MUCHONKOT	I	1995	50000		8000	0.313349	36.200054	
5.	PT. SCH	KOTILIL PT	"	"	KOTILIL	I	1993	20000		3000	0.322711	36.210014	
6.	SEC SCH.	KARUEE MIXED PT SEC SCH.	"	KARUEE	TACHASIS	I	2018	30000		500	0.338459	36.216024	
7.	ECDC	NAUBA ECDC	"	KARUEE	"	I	2010	20000		1000	0.333894	36.216516	
8.	PT. SCH	KARUEE PT	"	KARUEE	KARUEE	I	1998	20000		400	0.330070	36.219416	
9.	DOM. LAND	KOTILIL COMM. LAND	"	KARUEE	KOTILIL	I	-	10000		10000	0.330261	36.216506	
10.	CATTLE DIP	MUCHONKOT C.D.P	"	KARUEE	KARUEE		1991	10000		8000	0.330015	36.210958	



**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**



Government of Kenya (Gok)

Baringo County Government (BCG)

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**

COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH WARD MUCHONKOS

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Estab- lishment	Acres	Utility cost of construct on	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	CATTLE DIP	MUCHONKOS CATTLE DIP	MUCHONKOS	KAPPECHUA	KUWONDO	I	2003	1/200		17,000	0° 20' 18"	36° 21' 53"	
2.	DAM	PROPOSED PUBLIC DAM	MUCHONKOS	KAPPECHUA	KUWONDO	I		1000		3000	0° 30' 03"	36° 21' 53"	
3.	CHURCH	PROPOSED METHODIST CHURCH	"	"	KUWONDO	I		1000		3000	0° 30' 03"	36° 21' 53"	
4.	PE-1 SUN	MUCHONKOS PE-1 SUN	MUCHONKOS	KAPPECHUA	KUWONDO	I	1977	1600		400	0° 35' 45"	36° 23' 29"	
5.	SECTION	PROPOSED SEC	"	"	"	I	2018	1500		20	0° 35' 45"	36° 23' 29"	
6.	T. CENTRE	KAPPECHUA T. CENTRE	"	"	"	I		1500		1000	0° 35' 45"	36° 23' 29"	
7.	WATER CHURCH	KAPPECHUA WATER CHURCH	"	"	"	I		1000		1000	0° 35' 45"	36° 23' 29"	
8.	CHURCH	KAPPECHUA CHURCH	"	"	ELBIA	I	2016	2000		200	0° 34' 46"	36° 23' 29"	
9.	CHURCH	KAPPECHUA CHURCH	"	"	ELBIA	I	1994	1000		150	0° 34' 46"	36° 23' 29"	
10.	CHURCH	KAPPECHUA CHURCH	"	"	ELBIA	I	2005	1000		200	0° 34' 46"	36° 23' 29"	



**BARINGO COUNTY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING**  
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Government of Kenya (GoK)

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**

Baringo County Government (BCG)



COUNTY ..... BARINGO SUBCOUNTY ..... BARINGO SOUTH WARD ..... MUTUNGO

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	CHURCH	PROPOSED BERINGO CHURCH	MUTUNGO	KAPKICHU	ELBODI	I		14.66		50	0.345416	36.237406	
2.	PPZ SLT	TYAMBOI PPZ	MUTUNGO	KAPKICHU	ELBODI	I	2011	80x40		80	0.345388	36.238508	
3.	CHURCH	KAPKICHU CHURCH	MUTUNGO	"	"	I		50x50		3000	0.344415	36.229406	
4.	PPZ	PPZ	"	"	"	I	2012	50x40		10,800	0.344284	36.231884	
5.	TEACHERS' COLLEGE	MUTUNGO T. COLLEGE	"	"	"	I		40x20		49,000	0.345476	36.238914	
6.	PPZ	MUTUNGO PPZ	"	"	OKWEE	I		30x40		10,000	0.322873	36.22812	
7.	MIS DISPENSARY	MUTUNGO MIS DISPENSARY	"	"	OKWEE	I		30x40		10,000	0.321442	36.228182	
8.	PPZ	"	"	"	"	I		20x40			0.321206	36.230409	
9.	PPZ	KAPKICHU PPZ	"	"	KAPKICHU	I		20x40			0.3251080	36.237846	
10.	SLT	KAPKICHU PPZ	"	"	"	I	2018	10x40		50	0.344257	36.24837	





Government of Kenya (GoK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH WARD MUCHENGETI

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	CHURCH	PROTESTANT CHURCH	"	"	KAPKODOKO	I	1966	0.0000		70	0.340200	36.370404	1070
2.	CHURCH	TUTORIAL CHURCH	"	"	TUTORIAL	I	2002	0.0000		100	0.344411	36.242415	1070
3.	CATTLE DIP	PROTESTANT CHURCH	"	"	LAMNILE	I	2004	0.0000		100	0.344411	36.242415	1070
4.	CHURCH	PROTESTANT CHURCH	"	"	LAMNILE	I	1986	0.0000		100	0.344411	36.242415	1070
5.	TUTORIAL	TUTORIAL	"	"	LAMNILE	I	1986	0.0000		100	0.344411	36.242415	1070
6.	POLICE STATION	PROTESTANT CHURCH	"	"	LAMNILE	I	1986	0.0000		100	0.344411	36.242415	1070
7.	CHURCH	TUTORIAL	"	"	LAMNILE	I	1986	0.0000		100	0.344411	36.242415	1070
8.	CHURCH	TUTORIAL	"	"	LAMNILE	I	1986	0.0000		100	0.344411	36.242415	1070
9.	CHURCH	TUTORIAL	"	"	LAMNILE	I	1986	0.0000		100	0.344411	36.242415	1070
10.	CHURCH	TUTORIAL	"	"	LAMNILE	I	1986	0.0000		100	0.344411	36.242415	1070



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**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
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**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY **BARINGO** SUBCOUNTY **BARINGO SOUTH** WARD **MUCHONGOT**

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	POCKET	TUITORICH POCKET	MUCHONGOT	KAKKETHIA	TUITORICH	I	1993	10000		300	0.244518	36.297767	
2.	SECT	TUITORICH CEC	MUCHONGOT	KAKKETHIA	TUITORICH	I	2008	20000		200	0.345586	36.258005	
3.	SECT	TUITORICH CEC	"	"	"	I		50000			0.360000	36.255115	
4.	M/188	KAKKETHIA WATER	"	KAKKETHIA	MUCHONGOT	I	2010	3000		2000	0.240502	36.22857	
5.	GOVT	KAKKETHIA TOWN	"	KAKKETHIA	"	I	—	10000		2000	0.290470	36.230168	
6.	CHIEF	KAKKETHIA CHIEF	"	"	"	I	2016	30000		15000	0.300000	36.225114	
7.	CHIEF	KAKKETHIA CHIEF	"	"	"	I	1998	10000		200	0.300000	36.230000	
8.	POLICE	KAKKETHIA POLICE	"	"	"	I	2010	10000		15000	0.300000	36.230000	
9.	CHIEF	KAKKETHIA CHIEF	"	"	"	I	2008	10000		500	0.300000	36.230000	
10.	CHIEF	KAKKETHIA CHIEF	"	"	"	I	2010	10000		500	0.300000	36.230000	



Government of Kenya (Gok)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY **BARINGO** SUBCOUNTY **BARINDI SOUTH** WARD **MUCHONCO**

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Eastings	Altitude
1.	CINIBAT	DELUERANDE CINIBAT ROAD	MUCHONCO	PHARU	MAMUNDA	I	2012 (Pilot)			50	0.307610	26.23413	
2.	NYI	YOPOR NYI OPEN AREA	"	"	"	I	2003	1000		40000	0.327894	26.225528	
3.	NYI	YAPOL GOSOP NYI	"	"	"	I	2013	1.5000		10000	0.308401	26.23094	
4.	YALS PARK	KANDEL BUS PARK	"	"	"	I	2013	1.5000		10000	0.320594	26.22980	
5.	CINIBAT	ST. MARTINUS CENTRAL	"	"	"	I	2005	2500		100	0.304645	26.22813	
6.	QUINIAFER HOUSE	PROPOSED KANDEL SANITARIUM	"	"	"	I		1.5000		10000	0.308510	26.227161	
7.	DISPENSARY	PROPOSED YOPOR DISPENSARY	"	"	"	I		2500		10000	0.327894	26.224493	
8.	POLY	KANDEL POLY	"	"	"	I	2000	1000		400	0.305619	26.226383	
9.	SEC S.I.H.	PROPOSED WASH SEC	"	"	"	I		2000		1000	0.310531	26.23454	
10.	CHURCH	MC KANDEL	"	"	"	I	1998	2500		500	0.305476	26.22866	
TRAINING CENTRE		YAPOL TRAINING CENTRE	"	"	"	I	1994	3500		10000			





Government of Kenya (GoK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY EXRIN SO WARD MUCITON 57

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	Northing	Eastings	Altitude
1.	WATER PROJECT	KABEL KABEL WATER PROJECT	MUCITON 57	KABEL	MUCITON 57	I	2000	2.500		3000	0.25091402	36.224008	
2.	WATER PROJECT	KABEL KABEL WATER PROJECT	MUCITON 57	KABEL	"	I		5.000		2000	0.2509583	36.220330	
3.	"	"	"	KABEL	"	I		5.000		3000	0.2509481	36.224416	
4.	WATER PROJECT	"	"	KABEL	"	I		5.000		3000	0.250928	36.223173	
5.	CAMP	ATC KAUVER LC	"	"	"	I		2.500		100	0.2509460	36.221772	
6.	SCHOOL	KABEL P.R. (proposed)	"	"	"	I	2000	2.500					
7.	EL BDR TOWN CENTRE	EL BDR TOWN CENTRE	MUCITON 57	MUCITON 57	EL BDR	I		2.000		2000	0.2509581	36.221772	
8.	DISPENSARY	EL BDR DISPENSARY	"	"	"	I		4.000		2000	0.2509804	36.226188	
9.	POLICE POST	EL BDR POLICE POST	"	"	"	I		2.500		2000	0.2509423	36.223986	
10.	EL BDR	PROPOSED EL BDR	"	KABEL	MUCITON 57	I		2.500		3000	0.25091634	36.2274035	

7410124 1000  
Elevation 1000  
Kilometers 1000





Government of Kenya (GoK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

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COUNTY BARINGO

SUBCOUNTY BARINGO NORTH

WARD LUCHOKO

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Centre, Disp. Hospital/Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	DAM	PROPOSED KAPKAMBA DAM	MUCHONDA	KAPKAMBA	KAPKAMBA			2			0.80776	36.23182	
2.	CHURCH	AIC KAPKAMBA	"	"	"			1			0.278818	36.23339	
3.	CHURCH	ELCK KAPKAMBA	"	"	"			1			0.38495	36.24125	
4.	CHURCH	CATHOLIC KAPKAMBA	"	"	"			1			0.278823	36.23429	
5.	CHURCH	HOSANA	"	"	"			0.5			0.28459	36.23109	
6.	CHURCH	PROTESTANT	"	"	"			0.5			0.28029	36.23461	
7.	DAM	SHIMONDI DAM	MUCHONDA	KAPKAMBA	KAPKAMBA			5			0.285414	36.23291	
8.	CENTRE	KAPKAMBA CENTRE	"	"	"			5			0.27886	36.22197	
9.	WATER TANK	PROPOSED KAPKAMBA WATER TANK	"	"	"			0.5			0.278800	36.21948	
10.	CHURCHES AND CENTRE	PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC CHURCHES AND CENTRE	"	"	"			2			0.278813	36.21829	
11.	POLYTECHNIC	KAPKAMBA VILLAGE POLYTECHNIC	"	"	"			5			0.280281	36.21832	
12.	TRAINING SCHOOL	KAPKAMBA TRN	"	"	"			4			0.280725	36.22357	



Government of Kenya (GoK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCC)

COUNTY BARINGO

SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH

WARD LOITOKOKI

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block No.	GPS Coordinates			Population Served by Utility
							Northing	Easting	Altitude	
31.	SECONDARY SCHOOL	PROPOSED KAPNAPOK SEC. SCH.				I				
32.	WATER CATCHMENT	NGARIE CATCHMENT				I				
33.	WATER TANK	SOKEE WATER TANK				I				
34.	BODENHOLE	PROPOSED KENIEDI BODENHOLE				I				
35.	SECONDARY SCHOOL	PROPOSED KAPNAPOK SEC.				I				
36.										
37.										
38.										
39.										
40.										



Government of Kenya (GoK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

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COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH WARD MUCHONSOI

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	PROJINLA CENTRE	PROJINLA KOTILU TRADING CENTRE	MUCHONSOI	MUCHONSOI	KOTILU	I		36400		10000	0.325491	36.213241	
2.	GENCOV LAND	KOTILU GIRIYU SEC SCHOOL	MUCHONSOI	MUCHONSOI	KOTILU	I		50000		45000	0.32007	36.21324	
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													
8.													
9.													
10.													



A5 (b): Block II Public Utilities

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	Sec 1 school	OL-NAT/2004 SEC SCHOOL	KINDROT	KAMAUCA	KAKKAPROS	II	2003	55	7000	400	0.28294	36.26043	✓
2.	Bolehole	"	"	"	"	"	2007	8000	"	"	0.28357	36.26038	✓
3.	Dam	OL-NAT/2004 DAM	"	"	"	"	2000	5000	15000	7000	0.28284	36.26043	✓
4.	Supply	OL-NAT/2004 SUPPLY	"	"	"	"	2000	5000	15000	7000	0.28284	36.26043	✓
5.	T-CONTR	KAKKAPROS CONTR	"	"	"	"	1994	10000	2000	2000	0.27847	36.26087	✓
6.	CHURCH	KAKKAPROS CHURCH	"	"	"	"	2000	5000	15000	7000	0.28284	36.26043	✓
7.	CHURCH	KAKKAPROS CHURCH	"	"	"	"	2000	5000	15000	7000	0.28284	36.26043	✓
8.	NAT	KAKKAPROS NAT	"	"	"	"	2000	5000	15000	7000	0.28284	36.26043	✓
9.	CENCLPT	KAKKAPROS CENCLPT	"	"	"	"	2000	5000	15000	7000	0.28284	36.26043	✓
10.	CHURCH	KAKKAPROS CHURCH	"	"	"	"	2000	5000	15000	7000	0.28284	36.26043	✓



Government of Kenya (GoK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**

Baringo County Government (BCG)



COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH WARD MAUCHINGO 1

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Castle Df, Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	CHURCH	CHRISTIAN FOOD STORE	KAMBOBO	KAMBOBO	KAPKAPUS	II	2005	30x100		52	0.272116	36.263334	
2.	CHURCH	CHURCH	"	"	"	II		Corridor			0.272207	36.263362	
3	COMMUNITY CENTER	KAPKAPUS COMMUNITY CENTER	"	"	"	III	1994	4x4		10,000	0.272202	36.263362	
4.	DISPENSARY	KAMBOBO DISPENSARY	"	"	"	II	1994	4x4		10,000	0.272469	36.263362	
5.	HEALTH CENTRE	U-ARABEL HEALTH CENTRE	"	"	KAPKAPUS	II	1971	159000		17,000	0.272624	36.263362	
6.	CHURCH	MIC KAMBOBO	"	"	"	II	1998	4x4		850	0.272654	36.263362	
7.	WATER	WATER	"	"	"	II		3x4		10,000	0.272656	36.263362	
8.	CHURCH	CHURCH	"	"	"	II	1976	100000		10,000	0.272624	36.263362	
9.	WATER	WATER	"	"	"	II	2000	15000		1,000	0.272942	36.263362	
10.	CHURCH	MIC KAMBOBO	"	"	"	II	2004	30000		1,000	0.272933	36.263362	



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**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
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**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH WARD MUCHANCHO

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Clinic, Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	KPOLASHA P&T	PROPOSED KPOLASHA P&T	"	"	KEDIRIAKI II	II	2017	2046		500	0.276411	36.24055	
2.	SEU	PROPOSED KADIPAKI SEU	"	"	"	II	2024	1000		1500	0.271083	36.24052	
3.	SERIAL STRUCTURE	PROPOSED SERIAL STRUCTURE	"	"	"	II	2021	5000		300	0.27502	36.24690	
4.	PROPOSED C&E	UNCOMPLETED PROPOSED C&E	"	"	"	II		10000		1000	0.276214	36.24844	
5.	PROPOSED KADIPAKI	FULGOMBE C&E	"	"	"	II		00000		150	0.27551	36.24836	
6.	PROPOSED C&E	KADIPAKI C&E	"	"	"	II		00000		1900	0.27507	36.24938	
7.	C&E	PROPOSED KADIPAKI C&E	"	"	"	II		00000		2000	0.272989	36.24887	
8.	KADIPAKI C&E	KADIPAKI C&E	"	"	KEDIRIAKI II	II	2015	5000		1000	0.262196	36.23166	
9.	DAM	KADIPAKI DAM	"	"	KEDIRIAKI II	II	1995	15000	4000	2000	0.262267	36.23527	
10.	P&T	KADIPAKI P&T	"	"	KEDIRIAKI II	II	2010	25000	3000	200	0.257485	36.24070	





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**BARINGO COUNTY  
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**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH WARD DOCTORO

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Eastings	Altitude
1.	SEL STAND	KANAIET MURDIA	KANAIET	KANAIET	KANAIET	II	2017	20000	5M	100	0.249336	36.25077	
2.	PR. School	KANAIET P.R.	KANAIET	KANAIET	KANAIET	II	1998	15000	20000	600	0.244807	36.251187	
3.	GENCO	S.C.I.C	"	"	"	II	1998	15000	20000	600	0.246610	36.251500	
4.	CANAL	PANAIET	"	"	"	II	1996	1.500	20000	400	0.245589	36.250900	
5.	CHURCH	KANAIET CHURCH	"	"	"	II	2000	1.500	10000	200	0.244992	36.250078	
6.	DIAGNOSTIC	DIAGNOSTIC	"	"	"	II	1998	1.500	10000	200	0.244992	36.249788	
7.	WATER PUMP	KANAIET PUMP	"	"	"	II	2006			500	0.248887	36.251574	
8.	WATER PUMP	KANAIET PUMP	"	"	"	II	2007	1.500	5M	500	0.248887	36.244574	
9.	KANAIET CHURCH	"	"	"	"	II	2005	1.500		500	0.248887	36.244574	
10.	KANAIET CHURCH	"	"	"	"	II	2004	1.500		500	0.248887	36.244574	



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**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**

Baringo County Government (BCG)



COUNTY ..... **BARINGO** SUBCOUNTY ..... **BARINGO SOUTH** WARD ..... **MUCRANCO**

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Eastings	Altitude
1.	KULC	KUMBILE	KUMBILE	KUMBILE	KUMBILE	II	1994	1000	1000	15000	11244885	3624760	
2.	# TAPING	KUMBILE	"	"	KUMBILE	II	1994	1000	1000	15000	11244885	3624760	
3.	COND	KUMBILE	"	"	KUMBILE	II	1994	1000	1000	15000	11244885	3624760	
4.	COND	KUMBILE	"	"	KUMBILE	II	1994	1000	1000	15000	11244885	3624760	
5.	COND	KUMBILE	"	"	KUMBILE	II	1994	1000	1000	15000	11244885	3624760	
6.	COND	KUMBILE	"	"	KUMBILE	II	1994	1000	1000	15000	11244885	3624760	
7.	COND	KUMBILE	"	"	KUMBILE	II	1994	1000	1000	15000	11244885	3624760	
8.	COND	KUMBILE	"	"	KUMBILE	II	1994	1000	1000	15000	11244885	3624760	
9.	COND	KUMBILE	"	"	KUMBILE	II	1994	1000	1000	15000	11244885	3624760	
10.	COND	KUMBILE	"	"	KUMBILE	II	1994	1000	1000	15000	11244885	3624760	



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**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
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**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY BKALINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH WARD MUCHANCO

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
1.	CHURCH	KONGASIS AIC	KINBOLOI	MAPA WICK	KONGASIS	I	2000	1 acre	50,000	100	0.27920	36.30497	
2.	WATER	KONGASIS WAT	"	"	"	II	2000	12 acres		10,000	0.28458	36.30495	
3.	CHURCH	KONGASIS CHURCH	"	"	"	II	1999	32 acres		500,000	0.28458	36.30495	
4.	CHURCH	KONGASIS CHURCH	"	"	"	II	2010	10 acres		100	0.27143	36.27302	
5.	CHURCH	KONGASIS CHURCH	"	"	"	II	2001	24 acres		10,000	0.27143	36.27302	
6.	CHURCH OFFICE	KONGASIS CHURCH OFFICE	"	"	"	II	1990	10 acres		10,000	0.27347	36.27302	
7.	CHURCH	KONGASIS CHURCH	"	"	"	II	2000	12 acres		100	0.27347	36.27302	
8.	CHURCH	KONGASIS CHURCH	"	"	"	II	1990	12 acres		100	0.27347	36.27302	
9.	CHURCH	KONGASIS CHURCH	"	"	"	II	2002	12 acres		10,000	0.27347	36.27302	
10.	CHURCH	KONGASIS CHURCH	"	"	"	II	2009	12 acres		5,000	0.27347	36.27302	





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**BARINGO COUNTY  
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**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY.....BARINGO.....SUBCOUNTY.....BARINGO SOUTH.....WARD.....MUCHANG'OI.....

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc.	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	APPROPRIATION	KARISIMO APPROPRIATION	PIMBAHOT	KAMALLER	KABURAU	I	2019	10000		170	0.263490	36.262700	
2.	CHURCH	MIC NECHULL	"	"	NECHULL	II	1995	90000	20000	200	0.244970	36.24775	
3.	CHURCH	"	"	"	"	II	1996			30000	0.244970	36.24775	
4.	NECHULL	"	"	"	"	II	2001	49000	20000	30000	0.378344	36.245532	
5.	NECHULL	"	"	"	"	II	2001	49000	20000	30000	0.245532	36.271474	
6.	NECHULL	DEPENDENCY	"	"	"	II	2001	61000	20000	30000	0.247018	36.198275	
7.	CHURCH	NECHULL	"	"	"	II	1997	140000		250	0.248320	36.248548	
8.	CHURCH	"	"	"	"	II	1997	140000		600	0.250714	36.248386	
9.	SEC SCHOOL	"	"	"	"	II	2013	100000		250	0.245654	36.248348	
10.	NECHULL	"	"	"	"	II	2001	90000		30000	0.247004	36.201517	
11.	SOLAR	NECHULL	"	"	"	I	1996	140000		30000	0.257415	36.248447	
12.	CHURCH	F.C. GIK	"	"	"	I	2001	100000		100	0.244536	36.248507	
13.	CHURCH	NECHULL	"	"	"	II	1996	300000		30000			

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Baringo County Government (BCG)

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**

COUNTY BARINGO

SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH

WARD MAOTONGOI

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block No.	GPS Coordinates			Population Served by Utility
							Northing	Eastings	Altitude	
141.	PRF School	NKEN FMO 1 PRF SCHOOL				II				
142.	SHALINE	PROPOSED SHALINE				II				
143.	PRF SCH.	GOVERNMENT PRF SCH.				III				
144.	STADIUM	KAPKODOK STADIUM				II				
145.	ROADSIDE CENTRE	PROPOSED ROADSIDE CENTRE				II				
146.	WATER TANK	TI WATER TANK				II				
147.	DISPENSARY	KAMUAI DISPENSARY				II				
148.	WATER TANK	KILUSIPSO WATER TANK				II				
149.	DISPENSARY	KAMUAI PRF SCH DISPENSARY				II				
150.	PRF SCH.	NKEN PRF SCH.				II				

A5 (c): Block III Public Utilities

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Estable- shment	Acres	Utility cost of construct on	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	WATER CATCHMENT	TENDEBEL WATER CATCHMENT	KINODIOT	KINODIOT	TENDEBEL	II	1993	20000	100,000		30,297644	0,233442	
2.	PROPOSED KABUNDUSHI SHARINE	KABUNDUSHI SHARINE	"	"	"	III		100000		30000	36,252328	0,233008	
3.	PROPOSED CATCHMENT	KIPTUMBE	"	"	"	III		50000		3,000	36,251849	0,232822	
4.	PROPOSED CATCHMENT	KABUNDUSHI PRIMAET	"	"	"	III		200000		50000	36,251849	0,232823	
5.	TENDEBEL CATCHMENT	TENDEBEL CATCHMENT	"	"	"	III	1997	5000			36,251843	0,232902	
6.	SCHOOL	TENDEBEL PRIMAET SCHOOL	"	"	"	III	1997	70000	200	5000	36,232800	0,232821	
7.	CATCHMENT	TENDEBEL FULL CATCHMENT	"	"	"	III	2006	110000	50,000	500	36,208864	0,231690	
8.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL	TENDEBEL SCHOOL	"	"	"	III		20000		5000	36,208864	0,231694	
9.	SCHOOL	KABUNDUSHI PRIMAET	KINODIOT	KINODIOT	KABUNDUSHI	III	2004	50000		500	36,251843	0,232827	
10.	WATER CATCHMENT	KABUNDUSHI F.C.C.K	"	"	KABUNDUSHI	III	2004	50000	100,000	200	36,231825	0,231681	





Government of Kenya (Gok)

**BARINGO COUNTY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING**  
**AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FO. 11**



Baringo County Government (BCCG)

COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY KAPPA WARD MURUKH

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	Northing	Easting	Altitude
1	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply
2	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply
3	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply
4	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply
5	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply
6	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply
7	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply
8	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply
9	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply
10	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply	Water supply



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**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
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**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO WARD BUCHUNYU

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Centre, Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	TOWNHIP CENTRE	KIMDALOT TOWNHIP	KIMDALOT	KIMDALOT	KABARAK	III	1994	5000	5000	1000	36.30990	0.22617	
2.	CHURCH	KIMDALOT CHURCH	KIMDALOT	KIMDALOT	KABARAK	III	1994	1000	1000	200	36.30990	0.22617	
3.	POLICE CHIEF'S OFFICE	KIMDALOT POLICE POST/ CHIEF'S OFFICE	KIMDALOT	KIMDALOT	KABARAK	III	1996	1000	1000	1200	36.30891	0.22617	
4.	PROBATION OFFICE	KIMDALOT PROBATION OFFICE	KIMDALOT	KIMDALOT	KABARAK	III	2000	1000	1000	1200	36.30891	0.22617	
5.	SCHOOL	MYEKENI MYEKENI	KIMDALOT	KIMDALOT	SITOTUE	III	1990	1000	1000	500	36.30891	0.22617	
6.	SCHOOL	MYEKENI MYEKENI	KIMDALOT	KIMDALOT	SITOTUE	III	2009	1000	1000	200	36.30891	0.22617	
7.	SCHOOL	SEKENIET PR-1	KIMDALOT	KIMDALOT	SEKENIET	III	2000	1000	1000	500	36.30891	0.22617	
8.	DAIRY	SITOTUE DAM	KIMDALOT	KIMDALOT	SITOTUE	III	2000	1000	1000	600	36.30891	0.22617	
9.	TOWNHIP CENTRE	KIMDALOT TOWNHIP	KIMDALOT	KIMDALOT	KABARAK	III	1994	1000	1000	1000	36.30891	0.22617	
10.	CHURCH	KIMDALOT CHURCH	KIMDALOT	KIMDALOT	KABARAK	III	1994	1000	1000	1000	36.30891	0.22617	



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Baringo County Government (BCG)

COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH WARD KACHOKACHOK

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	CHURCH	KIPKENGIE E. G. C. K	KINDROT	KINDROT	KIPKENGIE	II	1994	1.000	805000	200	36.30840	0.186771	
2.	STREAM	ST. JOHN'S WATER SOURCE	KINDROT	KINDROT	KIPKENGIE	III				1000	36.304968	0.183576	
3.	WATER POINT	KIPKENGIE WATER POINT	KINDROT	KINDROT	KIPKENGIE	IV		4.500		1200	36.304793	0.185687	
4.	SLUCKER	KIPKENGIE - S. K.	KINDROT	KINDROT	KIPKENGIE	II	2006	1.000		1200	36.304470	0.186383	
5.	WATER POINT	KIPKENGIE WATER POINT	"	"	"	II		3.500		1200	36.304901	0.186382	
6.	CHURCH OFFICE	KIPKENGIE WATER POINT	"	"	"	III		1.000		1200	36.304901	0.186382	
7.	SCHOOL	KIPKENGIE P.O.	"	"	"	II	2002	1.000			36.304901	0.186382	
8.	BARENOLE	KIPKENGIE BARENOLE	"	"	"	III					36.304901	0.186382	
9.	COOL SUCKET	KIPKENGIE COOL SUCKET	"	"	KIPKENGIE	III		1.000		6000	36.304901	0.186382	
10.	WATER POINT	"	"	"	"	III		3.500		6000	36.304901	0.186382	





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**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**

Baringo County Government (BCG)



COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH WARD KIMBOPILOT

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establ- ishment	Acres	Utility cost of constructi on	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	Church	KIMBOPILOT CATHOLIC	KIMBOPILOT	KIMBOPILOT	KIMBOPILOT	III	2002	15000	200,000	100	0°18'51.2	36°12'59.028	
2.	Public toilet	KIMBOPILOT PUBLIC TOILET	"	"	"	II	1995	10000	100,000		0°18'53.2	36°13'39.261	
3.	Dispensary	KIMBOPILOT DISPENSARY	"	"	"	II	2016	20000	500,000	6,000	0°18'52.109	36°13'39.267	
4.	CATTLE DIP	KIMBOPILOT CATTLE DIP	"	"	"	III	2016	10000	300,000	600	0°17'51.19	36°13'39.268	
5.	School	KIMBOPILOT SCHOOL	"	"	"	II	2013	10000	100,000		0°16'7.82	36°13'39.262	
6.	Church	KIMBOPILOT CHURCH	"	"	"	II	2016	10000	100,000	300	0°16'6.070	36°13'39.262	
7.	Public toilet	KIMBOPILOT PUBLIC TOILET	"	"	"	II	2016	10000	100,000	300	0°16'6.070	36°13'39.262	
8.	Dispensary	KIMBOPILOT DISPENSARY	"	"	"	II	2016	10000	100,000	300	0°16'6.070	36°13'39.262	
9.	Public toilet	KIMBOPILOT PUBLIC TOILET	"	"	"	II	2016	10000	100,000	300	0°16'6.070	36°13'39.262	
10.	Public toilet	KIMBOPILOT PUBLIC TOILET	"	"	"	II	2016	10000	100,000	300	0°16'6.070	36°13'39.262	



Government of Kenya (GoK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BGC)

COUNTY BARINGO SUBCOUNTY BARINGO SOUTH WARD MULCHA NG'OI

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	CANAL	TU-00561 Crematic	"	"	TU-00561	II	2000	3.000	800000	800	0.157446	36.31849	
2.	UNBANK	PC-00561 KALINDO	"	"	TU-00561	II	2004	4.000	200000	200	0.157083	36.3184	
3.	POLICE POST	TU-00561 P. POST	"	"	TU-00561	III	2000	50000	7M	6000	0.156534	36.315472	
4.	STANDARD HOUSE	TU-00561 SS HOUSE	"	"	TU-00561	III	1974	50000	10M	61000	0.155565	36.314495	
5.	SSC STATION	TU-00561 H.M. STATION	"	"	TU-00561	III	2000	5000		800	0.157774	36.31318	
6.	PR-2	TU-00561 PR-2	"	"	TU-00561	III	2002	5000		800	0.154719	36.31308	
7.	CANAL	TU-00561 F.G.C.H	"	"	TU-00561	III	2000	4000	300000	3000	0.156713	36.311901	
8.	CANAL OFFICE	TU-00561 OFFICE	"	"	TU-00561	III	2000	5000			0.156790	36.31074	
9.	WATER CONVEY	TU-00561 BENTON + CONDUIT	"	"	TU-00561	III	2004	5000	3M	100000	0.157024	36.31374	
10.	PUBLIC STREET	TU-00561 PUBLIC STREET	"	"	TU-00561	III	2014	1000			0.156894	36.31883	



Government of Kenya (GoK)

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**

Baringo County Government (BCG)



COUNTY

BARINGO

SUBCOUNTY

BARINGO SOUTH

WARD

KIUCHUKU

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block	Year of Establishment	Acres	Utility cost of construction	Pop. Served by Utility	GPS Coordinates		
											Northing	Easting	Altitude
1.	Drinking Water	M.C. TUBES	KIMWELI	KIMWELI	TUBES	III	2012	2.4		502	0.151701	36.3874	
2.	Drinking Water	MOSOP WATER	KIMWELI	KIMWELI	MOSOP	III	2012	40.4		602	0.151276	36.3405	
3.	Drinking Water	MOSOP WATER	KIMWELI	KIMWELI	MOSOP	III	2012	40.4		602	0.151276	36.3405	
4.	Drinking Water	MOSOP WATER	KIMWELI	KIMWELI	MOSOP	III	2012	40.4		602	0.151276	36.3405	
5.	Drinking Water	MOSOP WATER	KIMWELI	KIMWELI	MOSOP	III	2012	40.4		602	0.151276	36.3405	
6.	Drinking Water	MOSOP WATER	KIMWELI	KIMWELI	MOSOP	III	2012	40.4		602	0.151276	36.3405	
7.	Drinking Water	MOSOP WATER	KIMWELI	KIMWELI	MOSOP	III	2012	40.4		602	0.151276	36.3405	
8.	Drinking Water	MOSOP WATER	KIMWELI	KIMWELI	MOSOP	III	2012	40.4		602	0.151276	36.3405	
9.	Drinking Water	MOSOP WATER	KIMWELI	KIMWELI	MOSOP	III	2012	40.4		602	0.151276	36.3405	
10.	Drinking Water	MOSOP WATER	KIMWELI	KIMWELI	MOSOP	III	2012	40.4		602	0.151276	36.3405	





Government of Kenya (GoK)  
COUNTY.....BARINGO

**BARINGO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC UTILITIES DATA COLLECTION FORM**



Baringo County Government (BCG)  
SUBCOUNTY.....KARURU WARD.....MAKETA

S/No	Utility Type e.g. School, Cattle Dip, Hospital/ Dispensary etc	Utility Name	Location	Sub Location	Village	Block No.	GPS Coordinates			Population Served by Utility
							Northing	Easting	Altitude	
61.	DAM	TRINITY DAM	KIMBOLOT	KIMBOLOT	KIMBOLOT	III	0.294102	36.304470		
62.	WATER POINT	LALAI IS POINT	"	"	"	II	0.284279	36.30402		
63.	PRIMARY SCHOOL	KARUKUES PR. SCH.	"	"	KARUKUES	III	0.258555	36.34419		
64.	SECONDARY SCHOOL	PROPOSED KARUKUES SEC.	"	"	KARUKUES	III	0.259057	36.30417		
65.	PR. SCHOOL	TAMBACHT PR. SCH.	"			III				
66.	WATER CATCHMENT	TACHARIS				II	0.60983	36.30816	57	
67.	WATER CATCHMENT	LAKE BARIKO CATCHMENT AREA				III	0.15123	36.30494		
68.	DAM	MOSOP DAM				II	0.161228	36.36001		
69.	DAM	TUROGEI UPPER DAM				III	0.163681	36.31600		
70.	DAM	TUROGEI LOWER DAM				III	0.163846	36.30259		



## ANNEX A6: SAMPLE PHOTOS



**Sample Photos #1-6: During launching of IESIA Study at Kabel Trading Centre on 22/11/2019**





**Sample Photo #7-10: Mobilization and Planning Baraza at Kimoriot Trading Centre on 12/12/2019**



**Sample Photo #11: Planning meeting with Consultancy Team; ACC; MCA; Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs at Kimoriot Primary School on 12/12/2019**





**Sample Photo # 12-15: During Field Work Activities with Chief, Wazee wa Mitaa, Women and Youth Representative**



**Sample Photo # 16-17: Maize Plantation for Food and Security and Commercial Purposes**





**Sample Photo # 18-19: Wheat Plantation for Commercial Purposes**



**Sample Photo # 20-21: Indigenous Forest along the Cut Line**



**Sample Photo # 22-23: Water Ways/Riparian**





**Sample Photo # 24-26: Ngenymoi ECDE & Primary School    Sample Photo # 27: Children Herding Sheep**



**Sample Photo #28-29: Public (Baraza Block II) at Kongasis Chief's Office on 20/12/2019**



**Sample Photo #30-31: Public (Baraza Block III) at Kimoriot Trading Centre on 21/12/2019**





**Sample Photo #32-33: Public (Baraza Block I) at Stage in Kabel Trading Centre on 4/1/2020**



**Sample Photos #34-35: Presentation of Draft IESIA study Report to Stakeholders at Kenya School of Government (KSG) Kabarnet on 18/11/2020**





**Sample Photos #36-37: Presentation of Draft IESIA study Report to Community (Block III) at Kimoriot Trading Centre on 16/12/2020**



**Sample Photos #38-39: Presentation of Draft IESIA study Report to Community (Block II) at Kongasis Chief's Office on 17/12/2020**



**Sample Photos #40-41: Presentation of Draft IESIA study Report to Community (Block I) at Stage in Kabel Trading Centre on 18/12/2020**



## ANNEX A7: QUESTIONNAIRES; MAPS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

IESIA FOR DEGAZETTEMET OF MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN BARINGO COUNTY

### QUESTIONNAIRE (RESIDENTS/NEIGHBOURS/STAKEHOLDERS)

## INTRODUCTION

Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development (LHUD), Baringo County intends to conduct Integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) Study for Degazettement Mochongoi Settlement Scheme. We have been assigned the responsibility to carry out an **INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IESIA) STUDY FOR DEGAZETTEMENT MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN BARINGO COUNTY**. We are pleased to seek your views (as resident/neighbour/ stakeholder concerning the proposed degazettement. For this purpose, it would be appreciated if you would kindly fill in this brief questionnaire. The information is **STRICTLY** for the purpose of this study and shall remain confidential.

1. Are you a resident of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme? Yes ☒ No ☐
2. Indicate your area of resident. TUXEMOI.....(village) KAMAHLE..(Sub Location) MOCHONGOI..(Ward)
3. If yes for how long have you resided or have been a resident in this area (Mochongoi)? 22.....(years)
4. Do you practise crop production in your area of resident/farm/plot/? Yes ☒ No ☐
5. If yes what type of crops (indicate acreage for each). Maize, 3 acres, Beans, 1 1/2 acres, OVACHATO, 1/2 acre, Mangoes, 1/2 of an acre, Bananas.....
6. Do you keep Livestock in your farm? Yes ☒ No ☐
7. If yes what type of livestock do you keep (indicate number for each). 10 cows, 20 sheep, 25 goats, 2 donkeys
8. Does any river/stream pass your farm/plot? Yes ☐ No ☒
9. If yes, how do you manage the riparian zone and water catchment including soil and water conservation within and outside your farm and along the river/stream.....  
N/A
10. Do you practise environment conservation (planting trees and grass) in you farm/Plot? Yes ☒ No ☐
11. What type of trees and grass do you have in your farm/plot? (Indicate numbers or acreage) e.g.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2 acres etc. 1/2 acres of Euphorbia, 1/2 of Roast grass
12. Do you experience crop damage due to wildlife? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. If yes what type of wildlife causes crop damage Elephants
14. What other type of wild life are found in Mochongoi Settlement scheme in general. Leopards and Baboons
15. Is there an area within your locality that has been set a side as protected area e.g. forest, sacred, wild life place, recreational, water source, communal grazing area, wetland, firewood source area, timber source among others (indicate name of area and size of land) Sereton 2000 acres
16. Climate Change is a challenge to livelihood and socio-economic growth and development in Kenya and the world in general. What measures have been or are being or will be put in place by you, the community, county, to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change particularly in Mochongoi settlement scheme especially on reduced forest cover and water sources/ways/rivers/streams/wetland among others.
  - i. planting trees in the shamba and along the river sources
  - ii. planting grass eg Napier and root grass
  - iii. planting fruits in the shamba
  - iv.
  - v.

IESIA FOR DEGAZETTEMET OF MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN BARINGO COUNTY

17. In your own opinion; in what ways will the degazettement of Mochongoi Settlement scheme benefit the residents/community, county and nation in general?

- i. The farmers will be the owners of the land.
- ii. There will be a clear boundary of the forest and the settlement scheme.
- iii. The farmer will use the title deed to acquire loans in banks.
- iv.
- v.
- vi.

18. List the negative impacts that the degazettement is likely to pose to the environment in general?

- i. There might be reckless cutting of trees.
- ii. Soil erosion might occur.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.
- vi.

19. What do you think can be done to mitigate against the negative impacts listed in 18 above?

- i. The farmers are encouraged to plant trees in their shambas.
- ii. Dig terraces in the shamba.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.
- vi.

20. a) Do you anticipate any conflict or complains against the degazettement of Mochongoi Settlement Scheme and human activities with respect to:

- Forest? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, indicate... cutting of trees

- Water (source, catchment, rivers and streams)? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, indicate

- Land (Endorois claim on the land etc)? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, indicate

- Human-wildlife conflict? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, indicate



# IESIA FOR DEGAZETEMENT OF MOCHONGOI SETTLEMENT SCHEME IN BARINGO COUNTY

- Public health and safety? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, indicate. The residents should dig toilets in their homes. Avoid washing clothes in the up-streams.

- Loss of livelihood? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, indicate.....

Others.....

b) If any in 6 (a) above what are the mechanism to put in place to resolve the conflicts/ complains amicably?

i. Mark boundary of the forest and the settlement scheme

ii. Compensate those people who are killed by the wild animals

iii. ....

iv. ....

v. ....

vi. ....

21. In which category do you fall? (tick where applicable: you can tick more than one box)

Area resident ☒ Neighbouring resident ☐ Stakeholder (Specify).....

Government Agency/Department (Specify)..... Teacher.....

Community leader (Assistant Chief, Chief, WA, SCA, MCA, MP, Opinion leader).....

Other (specify).....

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name of respondent. MARK K. HERON..... ID No. 0336250.....

Mobile. 0727711509..... Signature. [Signature].....

-----Thanks for your cooperation-----